

## WHITES; NOT NEGROES, CAUSE RIOT

### WHITE GIRL'S LIE INCITED RACE RIOT AND NEAR LYNCHING

Julia Mooney, High School Student,  
Who Claimed Negroes Assaulted  
Her and Her Companion Is  
Arrested

### ALLEGED ASSAILANT IS HELD

County Authorities Charge That  
Girl Connived With Assailants  
Against Chum. Held Under  
Heavy Bond

Coffeyville, Kans.—Determination of colored citizens of Coffeyville, Kansas, as they said in a statement through their own representative, "to clear the race of a guilt placed upon its member of a crime for which they are reasonably sure they are not responsible," resulted in the arrest of a white girl and a white man here Monday, May 31. The former was held on a charge of being accessory and the latter on a charge of being perpetrator of an attack upon a 17-year-old white girl which crime was charged to colored Americans.

"The mob violence, arrests, damaging publicity and other abuses heaped upon colored Coffeyville citizens, as well as the detrimental effects on all colored Americans that grew out of the accusation placed on Negroes, will certainly all be revealed to have been gross injustice," said the representative of the colored citizens following the arrests.

### Married Man Arrested

The white girl being held is Julia Mooney, 19-year-old room-mate of Margaret Akers, the girl who was attacked, on the night of the crime; the white man, Ira Kennedy, 30-year-old Wichita, Kansas, automobile salesman—a married man with four children. The girl alleged Tuesday night the police used third degree methods in an attempt to get her to change her original story in which she accused three "Negroes" of assaulting her and her companion in their bedroom on the morning of March 17. Kennedy protests he was not in Coffeyville the night specified in the charge against him. Both have employed attorneys to defend them. They were still in jail Wednesday in default of \$40,000 bonds.

### Suits Filed

The original charge of the girls against three strange "Negroes" led to race rioting March 18, in which three colored persons were seriously injured and much property damage done in the colored section of the city. Suits for \$35,000 damages have already been filed by three colored persons who were injured by members of the mob, Hershel Ford and Napoleon Anderson, asking \$10,000 each, and Gus Hughes asking \$15,000.

The first report spread in Coffeyville was that the two girls, who are both students in the Coffeyville high school, sleeping alone in a house here were attacked by three "Negroes," who gained admission by way of a window. Next day the city and surrounding country were alive with angry whites, mad for revenge on the attackers of their women. Negroes were pursued to their homes and attempts were made to storm the jail where three suspects were being held. Hardware stores were broken into and arms secured by the whites who attacked the colored district of the city after their efforts to storm the jail had been frustrated. A number of lynchings were perhaps only prevented by the brave stand of the colored citizens in fighting back the invaders and the timely arrival of the national guard detachments. Only after the establishment of martial law was there any semblance of quiet. Efforts, however, were made to frighten colored students into staying away from the mixed school.

### Girl Joins Party

With the failure of the girls to identify any of the colored suspects brought before them and facts revealed by investigators of the

crime, strong evidence was established that Negroes did not commit the deed.

Then came reports that white men, and not Negroes, were responsible for the trouble.

It was told to authorities that Margaret Akers had said she was a guest that night of Julia Mooney and that the story about the Negroes had been made up after white men had been admitted to the house by the Mooney girl.

The younger girl was reported to have protested against the men visiting them and to have been persuaded by the older girl to join them in revelry.

The next day the story about the Negroes was told.

It is understood the authorities will make the charge that the older girl aided the white men in mistreating the younger girl.

### Demand Prosecution

For several weeks after the race trouble, which followed the spread of the first story, it was whispered about Coffeyville that white men had been implicated in the affair. The fact that some of the men in the affair were married caused the scandal to be discussed even more.

A minister announced one Sunday that the superintendent of the Sunday school would make some revelations concerning the affair in a talk the following Sunday, but when the next Sunday came, not a word was said publicly.

The warrants on which the arrests were made were sworn out by Walter S. Keith, city prosecutor.

Bonds of \$20,000 are asked for each of the two prisoners.

The Mooney girl is a member of this year's graduating class of the Coffeyville high school and was to have received her diploma with her classmates in commencement exercises. The Akers girl is a member of a lower class of the high school. County authorities charge that Miss Mooney connived with the assailants and that Miss Akers was an accomplice.

Kennedy, who has a wife and four children, denied the charges, declaring that he was in Wichita the night of March 17. His wife corroborated his statement and said he was at the home of her mother at Augusta, Kansas, that night.

Mrs. Kennedy explained that she and her husband had occupied the house in which the attack occurred and that Miss Mooney was a roomer. Miss Akers, the younger of the girls often passed the night with her friend, Mrs. Kennedy said.

### YOUNG MAN QUICKLY FOLLOWS HIS MOTHER

Henry Blackwell, aged 32, died at the home of his sister, Mrs. Charles W. Dickerson, 2814 Ohio street, Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock, after a few days' illness. His mother, Mrs. Missouri Blackwell, to whom he was unusually devoted, died April 25. Always of rugged health and sturdy constitution, Henry complained of a bad cold Sunday night. A physician was called Monday and his condition did not seem very serious. Adverse conditions developed Wednesday resulting in his death Saturday. The funeral was held Monday at 10 o'clock from Myer's funeral home, interment being in Forest Lawn cemetery. Rev. John Albert Williams officiated. He is survived by two brothers, Bert of Des Moines, Ia.; and Frank of Omaha; a sister, Mrs. Charles W. Dickerson and other relatives.

### WORLD POPULATION NEARLY TWO BILLION

Boston, Mass.—The population of the world is estimated at 1,906,000,000 in a report issued recently by the World Peace Foundation on the basis of figures prepared by the league of nations.

The report states that of the total population approximately 1,580,000,000 persons occupy territory "within the orbit of the league." Approximately 17 per cent of the total population, according to the report, were nationals of states which do not belong to the league.

## "The Challenge of Race Adjustments"

Speech Delivered by Dr. George E. Haynes, Secretary of the  
Commission on the Church and Race Relations, Fed-  
eral Council of Churches, at National Council of  
Congregational Churches at Omaha May 26th

"The world war gave a tremendous increase to the trend of America from agricultural pursuits to manufacturing, mechanical and commercial occupations. This change in occupation was accompanied by a rapid movement of the population from the rural districts to the urban centers. Today between 50 and 60 per cent of our total population is an urban population.

### One-Tenth Population Negro

"One person in every ten of the total population is a Negro. Negroes are part of the great urban industrial development. The migration of Negroes to cities and to northern industrial centers during the world war was so outstanding a fact that it attracted the attention of all observers. This migration, however, of the Negro from the country to the city and from the south to the north had been going on for more than 40 years preceding. In 1920, 35 states and the District of Columbia had 6,000 or more Negro population. These numbers have increased every year since the last census. Of course, the large majority of the Negroes still reside in the southern states. While this is true, it is also a fact that the border states like North Carolina, Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana are increasing in their Negro population in proportion more rapidly than the states farther south; in fact, as near as we can estimate, some of the states of the far south have had an actual decrease through migration of the Negro population. Another significant fact in the situation is that the white population of the south has migrated to northern industrial and commercial centers in larger numbers than the Negroes. Between 1910 and 1920 more than twice as many white people migrated to northern industrial and commercial centers as Negroes.

### The Race in Industry

"In the field of industry white and Negro workers by the thousands in all of the northern and border cities and in many of the southern cities are in keen competition in the same occupations and often in the same industrial plants. The white worker to a large extent is organized in unions and workers' associations. The Negro to a large extent is unorganized except through his churches. The organized white worker looks with prejudice born of fear upon the potential competition of the Negro because he believes this means lower wages and less power to bargain and contend with his employer. The Negro worker, on the other hand, because he has suffered at the hands of white workers in the past is suspicious of them and cautious about joining them in any organized way.

### Ambitious for Education

"In the field of education the Negro is knocking for the door of opportunity to open wide as for other groups. The Negro today is just as ambitious for the education of his children—if not more so—as were the freedmen of the past generation. They are no longer dependent, however, upon mission schools and funds for that education. More and more Negroes are coming to the conviction that education should be furnished

from public funds and in public schools. In the south where there are separate schools a crucial issue is one for a fair division of public school funds. That there can be liberal-handed justice, fair play and hearty co-operation by both races in the distribution of public school funds has been emphatically illustrated in the state of North Carolina, where during the past eight or ten years a liberal policy has been developed which provides for the education of the Negro citizens from college down to the lower school grades as justly as for the education of white citizens.

"The housing, sanitary and health conditions in the neighborhoods and communities into which these people come by the thousands must be faced and handled.

### Church Relations

"Another phase of racial adjustment that may be mentioned as a challenge to America today is the racial relations within the churches themselves. Nine out of ten Negroes today who are members of churches are affiliated with distinctive Negro denominations and practically all the Negro members of denominations that have both white and colored members are grouped together in separate congregations; the result is that today we practically have a unified division along racial lines within the church itself. The Negro church in history, tradition, organized strength and financial support is by far the greatest institution the Negroes themselves have and have built up. It is their very own by virtue of its history, the fidelity with which it has been supported and the enthusiasm it arouses. Most of the channels of group expression are more or less blocked, so that the church has furnished a great outlet for this expression. It is still the greatest agency for social adjustment for the Negro group.

### The Church's Business

"It seems to me it is the business of the Church to stimulate white leaders to see that even-handed justice and full recognition of Negro manhood day in and day out is the only sure road to sound democracy.

### Personality the Key

"Let us remember in considering this question that race relations are, above all, human relations, and the greatest factor in human relations is respect and sympathetic understanding and personality. Perhaps the greatest difficulty today is the fact the white race has been entrusted for so many centuries with dominant power over other groups that it is difficult for white people to realize that there is personality in other races demanding and expecting recognition and respect equal to that which the white man seeks for himself. The great problem is to secure that respect and recognition for personality which makes for co-operation and fellowship between racial groups. The Negro today has come to a realization of his own worth and a consciousness of his manhood which demands of his white fellow citizens full respect for his manhood and personality. He wants nothing more; he can be content with nothing less."

### SOCIAL WORK GRADUATES

Atlanta, Ga.—Fourteen young women have received diplomas from the Atlanta School of Social Work, having completed a year of study and practical experience in this field. The commencement address was delivered by Rev. W. W. Alexander, director of the commission on interracial co-operation and the diplomas were presented by Prof. E. Franklin Frazier, retiring director of the school.

### SAYS MODERN MOTHERS ARE LACKING IN MODESTY

Oakland, Cal.—The dress and manners of American women were denounced by Mrs. F. Langworthy of Chicago recently at the national congress of parents and teachers. Mrs. Langworthy said very few mothers are more modest than the younger girls.

She defined an immodest dress as one that "draws attention to the body rather than to the personality of the wearer."

### WHITE RAPISTS, NOT NEGROES, CAUSED RIOT IN COFFEYVILLE

White Newspaper Now Admits the  
Charge Made by N. A. A. C. P.  
Attorney Last  
May

New York, N. Y.—Charges made by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in May, to the effect that white rapists, not colored, were responsible for the race riot of March 18 in Coffeyville, Kansas, are now admitted in a front page display story in the Coffeyville Daily Journal of May 30, which says:

"Whites, not Negroes, were the bedfellows of Julia Mooney and Margaret Akers, Coffeyville high school girls, the night of March 17, the black letter night in the city's history which led up to rioting, mob violence and bloodshed, if prosecutions started by the state are based on justice."

As early as May 11, in response to telegraphic appeal from the Coffeyville branch, the national office of the N. A. A. C. P. wired Attorney Elisha Scott, asking him to go at once to Coffeyville. Mr. Scott on May 15 reported to the N. A. A. C. P.:

"This case is of unusual importance because the Negroes made a stand, turned back the mob and saved the property of our folks. And it is a fact without dispute, that those two white girls that I have named, were not assaulted by Negroes."

Mr. Scott, retained by the N. A. A. C. P., has undertaken the defense of two colored men, Anderson and Ford, who are charged with firing into the mob which ran riot in the Negro district. All of the white people arrested in connection with the rioting have been discharged. The N. A. A. C. P. is financing the case.

According to the Coffeyville Daily Journal, Ira Kennedy, white, former automobile salesman, has been arrested and charged with rape, and one of the school girl "victims," Julia Mooney, is held charged with being an accessory to the attack upon her friend, Margaret Akers.

"At least two other white men will be arrested, according to semi-official predictions," reports the Coffeyville Daily Journal. "It is also rumored that persons alleged to have offered to use money in diverting the course of justice will feel the heavy hand of the law."

In the course of the riot, which followed the assault upon the white girls, a number of Negroes were brutally assaulted and beaten by the white mob, one at least being left for dead.

Attorney Elisha Scott reports that the sentiment of the best white people has been sympathetic to the Negroes.

Mr. Scott's report to the N. A. A. C. P. says in part: "The record shows that a white boy was shot through the hand and one fell to the ground and his shoulder was dislocated and was beaten, but our investigation shows from rumors that can be relied upon, that at least three white men were killed, probably more."

The mob fired upon by colored men defending themselves "was stopped before they reached Anderson's pool hall."

### FLORIDA SHOULD PASS ANTI-LYNCHING BILL

Tallahassee, Fla.—By a vote of 67 to 24, the Florida house of representatives Tuesday passed an anti-evolution bill after appending to it an amendment prohibiting the teaching of evolution or kindred theories "as fact."

### VETERAN COP RESIGNS

Los Angeles, Cal.—A. N. P.—Allan A. Watson, veteran race police officer resigned June 1, after more than 20 years' service on the Los Angeles police force. Ill health, resulting from a serious accident, was the cause.

### FRANTIC FLORIDA SUBDUED BY VOLLEY FROM MACHINE GUNS

Two Killed and Many Hurt When  
1,000 Storm Jail to Get a White  
Man Accused of Clubbing Fam-  
ily of Five to Death

Tampa, Fla.—(Special)—Fighting with "bulldog" tenacity first local officers and then national guardsmen made the most determined stand against mob violence that has ever been witnessed in this section in guarding the life of a white man who is charged with clubbing to death a family of five white persons as they slept in their beds.

Casualties resulting from repeated efforts of 1,000 white men, women and children to storm the Hisborough county jail, where the alleged murderer, B. F. Levins, was thought to be confined, in the face of tear gas bomb barrages, rifle and machine gun fire was placed at two killed and fourteen injured, several seriously.

The mob members literally saw "red" when their bluff was called in their first effort to storm the jail where Sheriff Hiers had told them that the man they sought was not confined, but which they refused to believe, and to their astonishment he actually directed his men to fire on a group as they stormed the jail. Several of their number were injured by the firing. Following this act the mob grew rapidly, hundreds of irate lawless whites coming to get the officer who dared to shoot a white man. The sheriff car was burned and jagged holes torn in the jail wall by the attackers. Only the arrival of the national guard after a hurried call perhaps saved the men in the jail. Even after the guardsmen arrived it took the machine gun fire to retard the angry mob.

### FALLS TWENTY-FIVE FEET IN ELEVATOR SHAFT IN BANK

Lovejoy Crawford, Messenger in  
United States National Bank  
Fractures Shoulder and  
Arm

Lovejoy Crawford, messenger at the United States National bank, narrowly escaped death Wednesday morning when he fell a distance of twenty-five feet through an elevator shaft. His left shoulder and arm were badly fractured in the fall. He was rushed to St. Joseph's hospital where the fractures were reduced and a careful examination was made for internal injuries which were at first feared. No internal injuries were found.

Crawford was running the elevator in the absence of the regular conductor, Burns Scott, who was on his vacation. It is said that another employee ran the elevator to an upper floor in his absence. Crawford, not knowing this, opened the door and fell through the shaft.

### WILL STUDY KANYA AFRICANS

New York, N. Y.—President Frederick P. Keppel and Secretary James Bertram of the Carnegie corporation of New York, sailed for Havre last week, from this port, on their way to the Kanya colony and South Africa, where they will make a study of the educational organization. They will be away several months, Dr. Keppel said.

### RECEIVE GOLD MEDALS

Bessemer, Ala.—Seventy-three colored employees were among 116 miners who were honored by the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad company recently for long time employment at Muscoda.

Colored employees were presented with medals at a barbecue Friday night, June 3, in the ball park at Muscoda. There were 73 colored employees, who had been with the company from 25 to 40 years, it is stated.

### HEAR PICKENS SUNDAY.