

SUSPECT NATIONAL PLOT TO INCITE RACE

Man Convicted In Alleged Duluth Assault Case Denied New Trial - Judge Admits Evidence Weak

URGES UNITED STATES END NEGRO PEONAGE

Former United States District Attorney Bratton Who Was Driven Out of Arkansas for His Defense of Exploited Black Americans in Connection With the Elaine "Race War," Depicts Conditions Throughout Southern States and Declares That Peonage is General.

ANTI-LYNCHING LAW ASKED BY CONGRESS

Federal Legislation Based On The Interstate Commerce Clause of the Constitution of the United States Which Would Give Government Jurisdiction Over Race Question in South is Proposed as Solution of Grave Problem Becoming Increasingly Serious.

DETROIT, Mich., July 14.—Federal legislation based on the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution of the United States which would give the government jurisdiction over the Negro situation in the South, was recommended by U. S. Bratton, former United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas, addressing the convention of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, in Central High School Monday, June 27.

"Peonage is general throughout the south," declared Mr. Bratton. "Conditions of many Negroes in the south are worse now than any time since the Civil War. Political control rests with machine politicians who are immune to both law and courts," he declared.

Defended Peons, Driven Out
Mr. Bratton, who spent 12 years in the government service in Arkansas, told the delegates that he was driven out of Arkansas prior to the race riots of 1919 because he attempted to defend Negro peons. He now is general counsel for the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers.

NEW TRIAL DENIED ACCUSED CIRCUS HAND

Max Mason, The Only Man Convicted of Alleged Assault Which Caused Duluth Lynching Refused New Trial. Judge Admits Evidence Doubtful Upon Which Conviction is Based.

ATTORNEYS SAY WILL APPEAL THE CASE

DULUTH, Minn., July 14.—Max Mason, circus hand, of Alabama, convicted of criminal assault on a white girl June 14, 1920, was denied a new trial, in an order received July 8 in district court from Judge L. S. Nelson of Slayton, Minn. A motion for a new trial was argued before him by F. L. Barnett, colored attorney of Chicago, and opposed by County Attorney Warren E. Greene, a month ago. R. C. McCullough, Duluth attorney, said Friday an appeal would be taken to the state supreme court. The memorandum of the judge is unusually brief. It follows:
"As I view it, the only question in the case is whether there is evidence sufficient to sustain a verdict of guilty. The identification is not as clear

NEW GEORGIA GOVERNOR WARNS AGAINST LYNCHINGS

ATLANTA, Ga., July 14.—Mob violence in Georgia should be suppressed and by State authorities, Governor Hardwick declared in his first message to the State Legislature. He warned that if this was not done, it was "very probable that Federal intervention will not be long delayed."
"Since my induction into office, on June 30, 1917," said the governor, "the newspapers have carried accounts of the lynching of 58 Negroes. From sources which so far as I know are reliable, I have information regarding other lynchings not included in the list.
"A method should be provided where by a State grand jury, composed of citizens selected from all sections, might make full investigation into the crime and have authorities to return presentments against those participating in mob violence.
"The governor should be given authority to remove any sheriff found derelict in his duties, not only with respect to protecting prisoners, but in regards to any failure on the part of that official to properly discharge the duties of his office."

GIRL HEADS HONOR LIST IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Ill., July 14.—Miss Wilhelmina Harrison, daughter of Judge Wm. H. Harrison, the noted publicist, graduates from Crane Junior College here, this year. She has the distinction of heading the honor roll in this institution, where good scholarship is a tradition. In addition, Miss Harrison has been studying for her master's degree in music at the Chicago College.

ADDRESS TO COUNTRY BY N.A.A.C.P. CONVENTION

The following Resolution is really an address to the Country and is considered the most important act of each Conference.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in its Twelfth Annual Conference, meeting in this great crisis of the world's reconstruction, would remind the nation that from our very first conference we have planted our agitation and action upon a careful and thorough investigation of the truth concerning the Negro problem. Often when we have published in our organ, THE CRISIS, and in letters and articles in the press, our findings and conclusions, we have been accused of exaggeration. Today we stand vindicated before the world in the revelations of Georgia, and knowing that Georgia is little if any worse than half a dozen other states, we solemnly adjure this nation to give more serious attention and more earnest action to this festering social sore.

Lynching and mob violence against Negroes still looms as our most indefensible national crime and unless the present administration takes early action by legal enactment it will stand condemned of all thoughtful citizens north and south. Increasingly the Negro at Washington, Chicago, and Tulsa has been forced to give his life in self defense. No man can do less for his family and people and it is a cruel campaign of lying that represents this fight for life as organized aggression. Negroes are not fools. Eleven million poor laborers do not seek war on a hundred million powerful neighbors. But they cannot and will not die without raising a hand when the nation lets its offscourings and bandits insult, harry, loot and kill them.

What is the cause of the new conflict of race in America? It is not simply a growing sense of manhood on the part of the blacks, it is increased lack of sympathy and sense of justice on the part of the whites and this arises from the snapping of those human bonds which must exist between neighbors. If the Negro child is not educated; if the Negro is segregated in federal departments and Oklahoma cities; if he is publicly insulted by "Jim Crow" cars; if he is treated unjustly in the courts as in the twelve pending Arkansas peonage cases; if in the army and navy the Negro is grossly and continually discriminated against and faces plans for further discrimination in the national guard; if he has no voice in the administration of the law especially as to labor, agriculture and education; and if finally the nation is being honeycombed by secret societies like the Klu Klux Klan, who stir up race hatred by innuendo and appeal to the lowest brute instincts—if all these things are done, how can we help but kill the human sympathy, the spirit of the Prince of Peace, the strong faith and the desire for humble effective co-operation which alone can save civilization?

Men and women of America, the program of those who would save America from bitter racial hatred and conflict and murder is short and simple:

1. The Right to vote under the same conditions as other persons vote.
2. A federal law against lynching and mob violence.
3. Justice for the convicted peons in Arkansas.
4. Equitable treatment for Negro soldiers and sailors.
5. Abolition of the "Jim Crow" cars in interstate traffic.
6. Free public schools for Negro children.
7. The appointment of an inter-racial commission, of high class, fair-minded men and women representing both races, to make a scientific survey of race relations.
8. The withdrawal of our military forces from Haiti and carefully planned aid for Haiti and Liberia.
9. The weight of our influence to secure justice for the natives of Africa particularly in the former German colonies.
10. A world wide attempt to promote peace through inter-racial understanding and equality, and through a wider recognition of the basic identity of race and labor problems.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LAUNCHED

CHICAGO, July 14.—Liberty Life Insurance Company has gone over. Chicagoans are proud of its achievement. On June 30th it deposited with the State Insurance Commission \$100,000, the state's requirement for an old line insurance company. The Liberty Life is the second old line insurance company which the Race has developed successfully during the current year.

STUDENT WINS HIGH HONOR IN COLLEGE

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., July 14.—Sterling A. Brown, a member of the Junior Class of Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., has been elected to the Phi Beta Kappa honorary society, being one of the few members of his class to receive this honor in the junior year of the college course, and the only colored member. Mr. Brown is the son of Rev. Sterling N. Brown, a

Nebraska Civil Rights Bill

Chapter Thirteen of the Revised Statutes of Nebraska, Civil Rights. Enacted in 1893.
Sec. 1. Civil rights of persons. All persons within this state shall be entitled to a full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, restaurants, public conveyances, barber shops, theatres and other places of amusement; subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to every person.

Sec. 2. Penalty for Violation of Preceding Section. Any person who shall violate the foregoing section by denying to any person, except for reasons of law applicable to all persons, the full enjoyment of any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, or privileges enumerated in the foregoing section, or by aiding or inciting such denials, shall for each offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined in any sum not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, and pay the costs of the prosecution.

"The original act was held valid as to citizens; barber shops can not discriminate against persons on account of color. Messenger vs. State, 25 Nebr. page 677. N. W. 638."

"A restaurant keeper who refuses to serve a colored person with refreshments in a certain part of his restaurant, for no other reason than that he is colored, is civilly liable, though he offers to serve him by setting a table in a more private part of the house. Ferguson vs. Gies, 82 Mich. 358; N. W. 718."

REQUEST FOR MONITOR FROM FAR OFF RUSSIA

The following letter which came by registered mail last Wednesday from far-off Russia and has been over two months on the way shows how far the knowledge of this publication extends:
Omsk, April 29, 1921.

Mr. J. A. Williams,
Editor "Monitor" 1119 No. 21st St.,
Omaha, Nebraska.

Dear Sir:
I take the liberty to ask you to send me through the post a sample copy of your publication, "Monitor" and I beg you at the same time to tell me the subscription rates, for which I shall be very grateful.

Awaiting the favour of an early reply, I remain, Dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,
S. Davidoff

Address:
S. Davidoff,
Gubleskom, Stanichnaya 32,
Omsk, Russia.

JAPAN CONDEMNNS AMERICAN LYNCHINGS

Lawlessness Which is Bringing United States Into Ill-Repute Among Foreign Nations Discussed by Japanese Press Which Charges Americans With Callousness of Heart.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has announced that Japanese condemnation of American lynchings has been received in the form of a four-column editorial in the Asian Review, May-June number, published in Tokyo, Japan.

"Americans vociferously claim to be the champions of justice and humanity," says the editorial, "yet they do not hesitate to trample upon these very principles and perpetrate the foulest deed ever conceived."

The crime referred to is the burning alive, at the stake, of Henry Lowery, at Nodena, Arkansas, on January 26, 1921.

The matter quoted by the Asian Review was press publicity matter sent out to the foreign press of the world by the New York office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"It is an indelible stain," the editorial continues, "on the name of America that in this enlightened age such crimes should take place publicly and the offenders go unpunished. It goes to demonstrate the utter callousness of heart of the American public. Lynching is possible in the United States because the spirit of America is in favor of it. If this were not true, this foul crime would never have grown to its present proportions nor would any of the more than three thousand lynchings during the past thirty-two years have taken place."

The editorial concludes by saying that creation of a strong public opinion throughout the world will be necessary "in order to bring sufficient pressure to bear on the American government to adopt effective measures at once so as to make it impossible for the American mobs to resort to these barbarous excesses."

professor of Howard University, and a graduate of the Dunbar High School, Washington, D. C.

COMMUNISTS SEEK AMERICAN ALLIES

New York Police Have Begun Inquiry Into Alleged Plot, Believed To Be Nation-Wide, to Increase Discontent Among Colored Americans and Help Further the Cause of "A Soviet Republic of America." Man Arrested For Distributing "Incendiary Leaflets."

PAMPHLETS URGING FORCE ARE CONFISCATED

The Tulsa Massacre Furnishes Fitting Text For Strong Appeal From Pamphleteers to Overthrow Force With Force. Maintain That This is The Only Language Capitalistic Classes and "Their White Guards, the Ku Klux Klan Can Understand. Labor's Attitude on "Color Line" Criticized.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The police have begun inquiry into what they think may prove to be a nation-wide propaganda intended to stir up Negro discontent throughout America and further the cause of "a Soviet Republic of America."

Morris Sorner, forty-two, white, of 124 Ludlow street, arrested June 29 while distributing, it is alleged, circulars of an incendiary nature, admitted, the police say, that he had been hired to scatter an appeal headed "The Tulsa Massacre," urging organized force as the only remedy to apply against "mobs of business men who outrage the Negroes and workers." He declined to say who hired him.

The police also continued a search of the neighborhood of Second avenue, Fifteenth and Sixteenth, where the incendiary leaflets, signed by the "Executive Committee, Communist Party of America," were being distributed.

Tulsa Rioting
"By the time this leaflet is in hand," the circular read, "the whole world will have learned of the horrible massacre of Negroes in Tulsa."

"No words are vivid enough to describe the actions of the well-dressed and armed mob of business men who, with automobiles and airplanes, surrounded the Negro quarter of Tulsa on June 1, killed ninety persons and injured more than 200 and made more than 10,000 Negroes homeless.
"There is only one appeal to stop

DANGEROUSLY IGNORANT CONCERNING NEGRO

White Professor Makes Startling Statement Before National Convention For Advancement of Colored People. Claims American Press is Not Open and Fair in Attitude Towards Race.

DETROIT, Mich., July 14.—Robert T. Kerlin, Professor of English of Virginia Military Institute, speaking at a meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the Central High School, here, said that Americans were a "dangerously uninformed and misinformed people" on the Negro.

"The task of making known that fact," said Professor Kerlin, "and of driving home the truth is a most important one but it is an almost impossible task. Ours is not, generally speaking, an open press in any part of America. And this is particularly true of it when the Negro is concerned.

"The consequences are perilous, sometimes calamitous. Had the facts of Elaine, Ark., been adequately published throughout America, the shame of Tulsa would not be written in the charred ruins of homes and the ash heaps of stores and churches.

"The first of all safety measures, the first of all square deals, is the giving of a full and open-minded hearing to the facts.

"The case of the Negro in America has never yet come fairly into court. The facts of his life are not known in any adequate way to the rest of the American people. Above all, the moral and intellectual life of this body of Americans is not known to the rest of America. The inner life, the spiritual life, of the black folk is terra incognita to the white man.

"Public opinion is too apt to be the opinion of the unprincipled and unrestrained elements of society that are bent on violence and evil. These elements are always active in spreading their opinions—in making them public and in making them prevail. The "good people" are silent, playing safety first and letting the evil force

these fiendish and bloody outrages—the appeal to organized force. The only language that the bloodthirsty capitalists of America can understand is the language of organized power.

"Only by reprisals, by answering force with force, will business men and their white guards, the Ku Klux Klan, etc., be restrained from their assaults on the Negroes and the working people."

Labor was criticized for its attitude toward the Negro as follows:

Wants Resolution
"We've failed to organize the Negro and refused to treat him as our equal brother. We are to blame. Break down the barriers in the union. Wipe out the color lines. There is only one line we can draw, and that is the class line."

Part of the poster dealt with sovietism. It read:

"Under the Russian czar the Jews were the victims of race riots and pogroms. Workers and peasants overthrew the capitalist government and established a workers' government—the soviet republic of Russia. Only by following our Russian comrades' heroic example and establishing here the soviet republic of America will the workers, white and black, be able to work in peace and enjoy the fruits of their labor.

"Down with the capitalist system! Long live the Workers' Republic of America!"

spread. Then come East St. Louis, Washington, Chicago and Tulsa. After the disaster the public opinion of the disgraced community, so the paper informs us, condemns the act. Now which was the "public" opinion of that community—the opinion that had the power to turn loose the forces of hell, to mingle carnage with ashes or the opinion that afterwards laments shame?

"Right thinking people must be everlastingly active in making their private opinion the public opinion. They must use the press, the pulpit, the platform, the street corner. They must cease to sin by silence."

FRIEND OF RACE CALLED (By The Associated Negro Press.)

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 14.—In the death of Dr. J. B. Gambrell, the Baptist denomination has lost one of its most conspicuous figures, and the South one of her most valuable citizens.

Dr. Gambrell was one great southern white man who arose above race prejudice, and had so much of the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ in him, that he considered all men as his brethren. He was a true friend to the Negro race, and during the time that he served as president of the Southern Baptist Convention, did all in his power to have that great organization to take hold of the hand of their weaker brother, and help him on his feet. Speaking on the race question several years ago, before the Mississippi legislature, he was quoted as saying "I would not strike a man, under me, if I should kick a man, I would select a governor, and not a man who could not help himself."