

## Masquerading as Negro; Woman Killer

### Pullman Porters Will Carry Fight to the Emergency Board

New York.—A. Phillip Randolph, General Organizer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, has returned to New York to plunge into the work of planning to push the Brotherhood's case to the Emergency Board. According to Randolph, there are three remedies under the Railway Labor Act for the settlement of the dispute: 1. Mediation Board. 2. Arbitration Board. 3. Emergency Board. Since mediation failed, and the Pullman Company, fearing the victory of the Brotherhood in arbitration, refused to arbitrate the case, which is a violation of the Railway Labor Act, and is contrary to the policy adopted by any of the other railroad carriers, the next step is to establish an emergency condition so as to require action by the Emergency Board, which is appointed by the President.

During mediation under the supervision of Hon. Edwin P. Morrow, the Pullman Company claimed that the Brotherhood did not represent the Pullman porters but that the Company Union did inasmuch as the Company Union, known as the Employee Representation Plan, was voted for by 85 per cent of the men. This contention was met by the Brotherhood when Randolph presented 1,000 affidavits to the mediator showing that the men voted for the Company Union under coercion and intimidation, which was a violation of the Railway Labor Act.

"When the Emergency Board is invoked," says Randolph, "Hon. Edwin P. Morrow will be required to appear and testify before the Board to the effect that he used his offices, which was his duty under the Act, to induce both parties to the dispute, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and the Pullman Company, respectively, to submit said dispute to arbitration; that the Brotherhood advised him that they were ready and willing and desired to submit the dispute to arbitration, and the Pullman Company advised him that there was nothing to arbitrate, that they had a contract with their employees. This will materially strengthen the case of the Brotherhood against the Pullman Company since it will show that the Union, in harmony with the spirit and principle of the Act, was ready to arbitrate the dispute, whereas the Pullman Company, which, being a member of the Association of Railway Executives, which together with the Standard Railroad Unions initiated and agreed upon the legislation, was morally bound to stand by it and submit to arbitration as other railroad carriers have done, flatly defied the law.

"It is the intention of the Brotherhood," according to Randolph, "to mobilize public opinion through the Committee of One Hundred so effectively as to compel the Company to bow to the spirit and intent of the Railway Labor Act."

Messrs. Randolph and Totten are planning to proceed forthwith on a nation-wide campaign tour to present the present situation of the case of the Pullman porters in particular and the public in general. Their trip will take them from coast to coast and into every Pullman district. The Brotherhood was just informed by Dr. Freeman, president of the National Medical Association, that his Association, which recently met in Detroit, indorsed the organization. Delegates from all over the country to the Elks' convention are piling into the Brotherhood's office expressing their interest and co-operation with the Brotherhood's effort to secure moral and financial support from the convention. Brotherhood officials claim the case of the Brotherhood stronger now than ever.

When the Emergency Board is invoked, says Randolph, "Hon. Edwin P. Morrow will be required to appear and testify before the Board to the effect that he used his offices, which was his duty under the Act, to induce both parties to the dispute, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and the Pullman Company, respectively, to submit said dispute to arbitration; that the Brotherhood advised him that they were ready and willing and desired to submit the dispute to arbitration, and the Pullman Company advised him that there was nothing to arbitrate, that they had a contract with their employees. This will materially strengthen the case of the Brotherhood against the Pullman Company since it will show that the Union, in harmony with the spirit and principle of the Act, was ready to arbitrate the dispute, whereas the Pullman Company, which, being a member of the Association of Railway Executives, which together with the Standard Railroad Unions initiated and agreed upon the legislation, was morally bound to stand by it and submit to arbitration as other railroad carriers have done, flatly defied the law.

During mediation under the supervision of Hon. Edwin P. Morrow, the Pullman Company claimed that the Brotherhood did not represent the Pullman porters but that the Company Union did inasmuch as the Company Union, known as the Employee Representation Plan, was voted for by 85 per cent of the men. This contention was met by the Brotherhood when Randolph presented 1,000 affidavits to the mediator showing that the men voted for the Company Union under coercion and intimidation, which was a violation of the Railway Labor Act.

"When the Emergency Board is invoked," says Randolph, "Hon. Edwin P. Morrow will be required to appear and testify before the Board to the effect that he used his offices, which was his duty under the Act, to induce both parties to the dispute, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and the Pullman Company, respectively, to submit said dispute to arbitration; that the Brotherhood advised him that they were ready and willing and desired to submit the dispute to arbitration, and the Pullman Company advised him that there was nothing to arbitrate, that they had a contract with their employees. This will materially strengthen the case of the Brotherhood against the Pullman Company since it will show that the Union, in harmony with the spirit and principle of the Act, was ready to arbitrate the dispute, whereas the Pullman Company, which, being a member of the Association of Railway Executives, which together with the Standard Railroad Unions initiated and agreed upon the legislation, was morally bound to stand by it and submit to arbitration as other railroad carriers have done, flatly defied the law.

### NEGRO EXECUTED FOR MURDER WHICH WHITE COMMITTED

Knoxville, Tenn.—This city was very much shocked Saturday, August 20, by information sent the police authorities that Mrs. Sadie Mendel, aged 28, white, claiming to be conscience-stricken, had voluntarily confessed to the police of Norton, Va., that she had killed Mrs. Bertie Lindsay, also white, in this city, August 30, 1919, and was being held for advice from the Knoxville authorities. This was the crime for which Maurice Mays was executed.

The police of Norton were ordered to release the woman for as much as Mays, a young Negro, had been electrocuted for the crime five years ago, and there was no charge against the woman.

Mrs. Bertie Lindsay was killed by a midnight marauder at her home in a section of the city inhabited wholly by white people. She and a relative, Miss Oro Smyth, were the sole occupants of the house. The intruder, after described as a Negro, entered the house through a window and carried a flashlight. He is said to have told Mrs. Lindsay that if she screamed or moved, he would shoot. When she jumped from the bed the intruder shot her, killing her almost instantly, whereupon the intruder fled from the home without doing injury to Mrs. Lindsay's bedmate, Miss Smyth.

Maurice Mays, who was the son of a highly respected people, but considered a sport, and it was said had consorted with Mrs. Lindsay, was arrested on suspicion of having killed her, as it was said "a Negro did it."

On the night following the killing a mob formed, later storming the jail, and precipitating a race riot in which two men were killed and sixteen injured. Mays was removed to a jail at Chattanooga for safekeeping. He was indicted for murder in the first degree on September 3. The case was tried before Judge T. A. R. Nelson in the Knox county criminal court and resulted in a guilty verdict being returned and a sentence of electrocution. The case was appealed to the supreme court and that body returned the case to the lower court for another trial. The second trial resulted in a conviction and a sentence of electrocution of Mays, and several months afterward he was forced to pay the death penalty.

The crime had been almost forgotten until it was revived by the confession of Mrs. Mendel who, in an affidavit sworn to before Mayor Charles I. Fuller of Norton, declares positively that she is the slayer of Mrs. Lindsay and that her motive was jealousy.

Q. What is your name?  
A. Sadie Mendel.  
Q. You say you wish to make a statement about the murder of Bertie Lindsay in Knoxville, Tenn., a few years ago. What are your statements?  
A. My husband was a traveling man, and I had good reasons to believe that my husband had improper relations with the Lindsay woman. I followed him to her house once in the night, and saw him enter the house. Afterwards I saw them together on the streets. About two weeks after I saw him go to her house at night I put on men's clothes and blackened my face, and about midnight I entered her house through a window and found her in bed with another woman. I shot her once with a .45 caliber revolver. I then left the house through the window which I had entered and ran from the house to the street, where my car was parked, and drove back to Devonia, Tenn., where I was then living.

Q. What is your name?  
A. Sadie Mendel.  
Q. You say you wish to make a statement about the murder of Bertie Lindsay in Knoxville, Tenn., a few years ago. What are your statements?  
A. My husband was a traveling man, and I had good reasons to believe that my husband had improper relations with the Lindsay woman. I followed him to her house once in the night, and saw him enter the house. Afterwards I saw them together on the streets. About two weeks after I saw him go to her house at night I put on men's clothes and blackened my face, and about midnight I entered her house through a window and found her in bed with another woman. I shot her once with a .45 caliber revolver. I then left the house through the window which I had entered and ran from the house to the street, where my car was parked, and drove back to Devonia, Tenn., where I was then living.

### EDITORIAL

Every little while some one tries to play upon the credulity and emotions of our people. This has been tried so often that it is becoming stale and has lost much of its effectiveness. There was a time when almost any "cock and bull" story would be taken at its face value and many of our people would be influenced by it. Fortunately, the time is fast passing, if not already passed, when those who have some axe to grind can prey upon the credulity of our people and sway them at their will. We are not quite so easily stampeded as we once were. We are inclined to do a little thinking for ourselves and are becoming quite suspicious of appeals to our race prejudice.

As a rule, there is never any good motive back of such appeals and particularly when those making such appeals are afraid to disclose their identity. Truth is never afraid of the light. Falsehood seeks darkness. Anonymous notes or publications, seeking the injury of another's character, reputation, business or profession by an appeal to race or religious prejudice are almost invariably the weapons of cowards and of those who have some selfish purpose to serve, and therefore, are to be discounted both as to their truthfulness and sincerity.

The more ignorant among our group, like the ignorant of all classes, may be more or less easily swayed by an anonymous appeal to their emotions and prejudices, but among the more intelligent and thoughtful such appeals fall flat. The impression, however, largely prevails that Negroes are easily influenced and stampeded. Some are, of course, but this is not a racial trait of which we have an exclusive monopoly.

### LOS ANGELES N. A. A. C. P. WINS AGAINST BATHING BEACH SEGREGATION

New York.—The Los Angeles Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. has won its fight to prevent exclusion of colored bathers from Manhattan Beach, California, according to a telegram sent to the N. A. A. C. P. National Office by Dr. H. C. Hudson, president of the Los Angeles Branch. Manhattan Beach had leased its pier and bathing beach to a private individual for the sum of one dollar, in an attempt to evade the Civil Rights law. To test the legality of this procedure Dr. Hudson and three companions submitted to arrest and fine and appealed their case.

Dr. Hudson's telegram reads as follows: "Manhattan Beach fight won. Only forty-five days from the first intimation of colored citizens in Manhattan to complete victory by Los Angeles Branch. Attorney Hugh E. Macbeth of legal committee conducted case on broad Americanism with vigorous legal fight and thorough judgment and cancelled lease. (Signed) Dr. H. C. Hudson."

The victory is the more striking in that it shows the militant stand in behalf of Civil Rights being made by the city in which the N. A. A. C. P. is to hold its 19th annual Spring Conference next June.

### YOUNGEST PERSON EVER ELECTROCUTED IN THE STATE OF TEXAS

Huntsville, Tex.—Firmly declaring himself innocent, Ed. Joslin, 18-year-old boy, Monday became the youngest person to ever be electrocuted in the state of Texas, when he was executed for an attack upon a young white girl. Joslin walked to the chair with tears streaming down his face. "I have made my peace with God and am ready to go," were the last words spoken by the condemned boy. "I am innocent and they intend for me to take the death walk. What a breath of cruelty!"

### THE PRESBYTERIANS DROP 67,060 MEMBERS

New York.—The Presbyterian church in the United States placed the names of 67,060 members on the suspended roll last year. This is the largest number in years, according to the annual statistical report of the denomination by the Rev. Dr. Lewis Seymour Mudge of Philadelphia, the stated clerk of the General Assembly, made public recently. Members are suspended when they disappear and no trace of them has been found for several years.

### HOSPITALS INADEQUATE

Negro hospitals in this country are unbelievably old fashioned and inadequate, according to the American Hospital Association, which is joining with leading Negro doctors in an effort to improve conditions.

### FOURTH PAN-AFRICAN CONGRESS ENDS SESSIONS AND ISSUES MANIFESTO

New York.—The Fourth Pan-African Congress, ending its sessions here Wednesday night, published a manifesto in the name of its delegates "from twenty American states, from nearly all the West Indies islands, from Germany, Japan, South America, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Liberia and South Africa." The manifesto states the following main desires of Negroes throughout the world:

1. A voice in their own government.
2. Native rights to the land and its natural resources.
3. Modern education for all children.
4. The development of Africa for the Africans and not merely for the profit of Europeans.
5. The re-organization of commerce and industry so as to make the main object of capital and labor the welfare of the many rather than the enriching of the few.
6. The treatment of civilized men as civilized despite differences of birth, race or color.

The manifesto further demands the withdrawal of American armed forces from the black Republic of Haiti and the restoration of self-government there; condemns the attempt of the white South Africans to monopolize the land belonging to the black natives; and after touching on African conditions, says of conditions in America:

"We believe that the Negroes of the United States should begin the effective use of their political power and that instead of working for a few minor offices or for merely local favors and concessions, they should vote with their eyes fixed upon the international problems of the color line and the national problems which affect the Negro race in the United States."

The manifesto urges the entrance of Negroes into trade unions in the country, and says: "We urge the white workers of the world to realize that no program of labor uplift can be successfully carried through in Europe or America so long as colored labor is exploited and enslaved and deprived of all political power."

On international affairs the Pan-African Congress expresses itself as desiring freedom and national independence in Egypt, China, and India, and the cessation of interference by the United States in Central and South American countries.

### THUNDER SETTLES ARGUMENT

Rocky Point, R. I.—A clap of thunder and a flash of lightning settled an argument between two colored gentlemen, saved a hospital bill and a possible jail sentence here.

Just as Edward Smith of a small Connecticut town had reached the climax of his argument and was about to settle the dispute with a half-filled quart bottle over the patent leather haired head of Emanuel Jones of New Bedford, Mass., a sharp clap of thunder and a flash of lightning shattered the bottle in Smith's upraised hand.

Both men were momentarily stunned by the shock and immediately vowed not to carry their discussion to the point of violence, but instead, needless to say, the combatants are running yet, if the speed from which they left the spot is judged.

### FRENCH FEAR SOVIET PLAN TO ARM RIFFIAN TRIBES

Paris.—A categorical accusation that the Mosco government and the leaders of the Third (Moscow) International are working together to wreck France's colonial empire was printed by the *Matin* August 19. The newspaper says the Soviet military attache in Paris, M. Wolkoff, and the Soviet ambassador at Berlin, M. Krestinsky, are collaborating to bring about a fresh uprising of the Moorish tribesmen.

Dance with Roosevelt Post No. 30, American Legion, at the Emancipation Celebration at Krug Park, September 12th.

### NEGRO EXECUTED FOR MURDER WHICH WHITE COMMITTED

Knoxville, Tenn.—This city was very much shocked Saturday, August 20, by information sent the police authorities that Mrs. Sadie Mendel, aged 28, white, claiming to be conscience-stricken, had voluntarily confessed to the police of Norton, Va., that she had killed Mrs. Bertie Lindsay, also white, in this city, August 30, 1919, and was being held for advice from the Knoxville authorities. This was the crime for which Maurice Mays was executed.

The police of Norton were ordered to release the woman for as much as Mays, a young Negro, had been electrocuted for the crime five years ago, and there was no charge against the woman.

Mrs. Bertie Lindsay was killed by a midnight marauder at her home in a section of the city inhabited wholly by white people. She and a relative, Miss Oro Smyth, were the sole occupants of the house. The intruder, after described as a Negro, entered the house through a window and carried a flashlight. He is said to have told Mrs. Lindsay that if she screamed or moved, he would shoot. When she jumped from the bed the intruder shot her, killing her almost instantly, whereupon the intruder fled from the home without doing injury to Mrs. Lindsay's bedmate, Miss Smyth.

Maurice Mays, who was the son of a highly respected people, but considered a sport, and it was said had consorted with Mrs. Lindsay, was arrested on suspicion of having killed her, as it was said "a Negro did it."

On the night following the killing a mob formed, later storming the jail, and precipitating a race riot in which two men were killed and sixteen injured. Mays was removed to a jail at Chattanooga for safekeeping. He was indicted for murder in the first degree on September 3. The case was tried before Judge T. A. R. Nelson in the Knox county criminal court and resulted in a guilty verdict being returned and a sentence of electrocution. The case was appealed to the supreme court and that body returned the case to the lower court for another trial. The second trial resulted in a conviction and a sentence of electrocution of Mays, and several months afterward he was forced to pay the death penalty.

The crime had been almost forgotten until it was revived by the confession of Mrs. Mendel who, in an affidavit sworn to before Mayor Charles I. Fuller of Norton, declares positively that she is the slayer of Mrs. Lindsay and that her motive was jealousy.

Q. What is your name?  
A. Sadie Mendel.  
Q. You say you wish to make a statement about the murder of Bertie Lindsay in Knoxville, Tenn., a few years ago. What are your statements?  
A. My husband was a traveling man, and I had good reasons to believe that my husband had improper relations with the Lindsay woman. I followed him to her house once in the night, and saw him enter the house. Afterwards I saw them together on the streets. About two weeks after I saw him go to her house at night I put on men's clothes and blackened my face, and about midnight I entered her house through a window and found her in bed with another woman. I shot her once with a .45 caliber revolver. I then left the house through the window which I had entered and ran from the house to the street, where my car was parked, and drove back to Devonia, Tenn., where I was then living.

Q. What is your name?  
A. Sadie Mendel.  
Q. You say you wish to make a statement about the murder of Bertie Lindsay in Knoxville, Tenn., a few years ago. What are your statements?  
A. My husband was a traveling man, and I had good reasons to believe that my husband had improper relations with the Lindsay woman. I followed him to her house once in the night, and saw him enter the house. Afterwards I saw them together on the streets. About two weeks after I saw him go to her house at night I put on men's clothes and blackened my face, and about midnight I entered her house through a window and found her in bed with another woman. I shot her once with a .45 caliber revolver. I then left the house through the window which I had entered and ran from the house to the street, where my car was parked, and drove back to Devonia, Tenn., where I was then living.