Editorial

THE AFRO-AMERICAN

A Champion of Civic Welfare and the Square Deal

An Independent Weekly Newspaper

What the "AFRO" Stands For

1. Colored policemen, policewomen and firemen.
2. Colored representatives on city, county and state boards of education.
3. Equal salaries for equal work for school teachers without regard to color or sex.
4. Colored members of boards of State institutions where inmates are colored.
5. The organization of labor unions among all groups of colored workers.
6. A university and agricultural college for colored people supported by the State.
7. Closer co-operation between farmers and the State and Federal farm agents.

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Cheltenham, Follow Melvale

Every citizen in Baltimore should read the 1935 biennial report of the superintendent of the Maryland Training School for Colored Girls. As he read it he should keep the boys' school at Cheltenham in mind.

While it is not asserted that the girls' school at Glenburnie is a model institution in equipment and organization, the basic methods through which the superintendent and its board of managers are approaching the problem of the delinquent girl should, and probably will, lead to far-reaching results.

In this connection a statement made by Mrs. Sadye D. George, superintendent, is significant. She said:

"The public mind must have a changed attitude towards its dealings with delinquent children. It must bear in mind that we are handling human beings and that they should be treated as we wish to be treated."

This doctrine, promulgated throughout this State, will be of even vastly more importance than the fine work that Mrs. George is doing at Glenburnie. Coupled with her statement that the cause there are due to the "poor economic condition of the colored laborer," it points the way towards the real basic cure for child delinquency.

The girls' school report also demonstrates the wisdom of placing unfortunate delinquents under supervision of a sympathetic personnel. This means, under present racial conditions, a colored personnel.

The only solution for Cheltenham, it would seem, would be to follow Melvale and wipe out completely the old set-up.

Our Votes Should Count

That the coming Presidential and Congressional elections throughout the country will be, of wide local and national importance, the intensive interest being shown already indicate.

Perhaps the National Negro Congress, which is to meet in Chicago on February 14, will give consideration to the best method of making the national vote count, but our group in every community should commence now to line up for their best interests.

Properly organized, our votes should do more than designate preference for candidates this year. They should force more favorable consideration of the fundamental group status. But this cannot be done if we are to allow the same old political methods to prevail. A new and more vital leadership must emerge.

It would not be impossible for the group, in this county, and city, for instance, to shape political matters so as to force the election of a Congressman from the Fourth Congressional District.

Peanut politics, job grabbing and purely party interest tactics should be passed up this important year and a group program carefully worked out.

It Happened in Baltimore

A Provident Hospital report says: "Daniel Bruce, 36, found lying on a sidewalk unconscious, died here from exposure and malnutrition."

Put into plain language, which would incite shivers of horror if reported from some other land, this means that Daniel Bruce starved to the point where he could not walk, fell upon a city street, and froze to death.

This happened in the civilized Monumental City and within a stone's throw of a Christian church.

Still Near the 20,000,000 Peak

Harry L. Hopkins told a group of Senators this week that the country's relief load is still near the 20,000,000 mark, where it stood one year ago.

This means that despite signs of industrial recovery our gains have not yet begun to sift down to the working groups. The question is, will our industry, under the present plans, ever be able to absorb the millions out of work?

Mr. Hopkins's cool and deliberate announcement at this time seems to indicate that the administration is beginning to face the inevitable, and may be planning a more vigorous attack on the problem.

Let us hope that the next program, whatever it is, will be so fundamental and assuring that it will wipe out the worry, and the wear and tear of uncertainty. We believe the people of this country can and won't mind meeting the cost in taxes of any plan that will bring back a normal state of prosperity. But no administration should proceed with the feeling that 20,000,000 on relief one year from today might not, result in some unpleasant experiences.

What Smith Turned Out to Be

Some of our own Liberty Leaguers are no doubt spending some anxious moments as they contemplate what a flop the Happy Warrior, the Man in the Brown Derby, Al Smith, has recently made.

Not only has the former champion of the common people bumped into himself running backward, but he has exposed himself to such deadly fire that there is no escape for him.

Somewhere in the Bible is a passage which says, in effect, that the Devil took Christ upon a high mountain and showed Him some rich kingdoms which He could have if He fell down and worshiped His Satanic Majesty.

Well, it seems that somebody took Al Smith up into a high building in New York and showed him some kingdoms, but with different and far more successful results than the Devil had with Christ.

What has happened to Al Smith is so plain, and what the Liberty League is trying to hide so important, that if any of our leaders are caught in that camp — well, it will be just too bad.

Observations and Reflections

By CLARENCE MITCHELL

DECATUR, Ala.

The Bitter End

There are neither steers in Texas nor avalanches in the Alps that can turn Alabama School away from pressing the Scottsboro case to a bitter and empty end.

Victory for the State will mean that nine boys will sit, by turns, in a squat and ugly chair. There will be a slight bustle and huge gadgets will be fastened to the heads, wrists, and ankles of the individuals as they sit in the chair.

From somewhere there will come a sputter, a slight flash, and the indescribably horrible odor of burning human flesh, and that will be the end.

* * *

BRITTLE JUSTICE

Bluff Heywood Patterson, stolid Clarence Norris, and chubby Roy Wright will have paid in the electric chair for the doubtful honor of Victoria Price; satisfied the pride of Tom Knight, Jr., and fulfilled the law as interpreted by grim Judge Callahan, whose justice is so lacking in mercy that it is brittle. With those three boys will die also six others, tardily mentioning why.

In the spirit of youth, Patterson, faced with a seventy-five-year sentence, said that he would rather die than go to jail for something he did not do.

Patterson knows what an Alabama jail is—he has spent five years in a variety of them, but he does not know what death is like, and at his age he has no right to.

AN UGLY PICTURE

The Scottsboro boys are losing their best years in filthy Alabama cells. This brands the penal system as bad and paints an ugly picture of the State's justice.

There is something else, however, which is doing the commonwealth infinitely more harm than is being done to the boys. The cranky attitude of Callahan, the foxy insistence of Knight, and the cow-like chewing of tobacco by members of the jury have all made the courts of Alabama symbolic of trickery and ignorance the world over.

Alabama is rapidly becoming the outlaw of all the States in the union. The lynchings and burnings of other Southern States have been smiled upon, or winked at, by officials, but rarely has a State been so bold as to openly promisingly persecute citizens in court.

PROGRESS IS WANTED

Alabama wants to be modern, it wants to be known as a progressive State, and it wants to be listed as one of the places where democracy is still a reality. This is apparent when one visitor like Birmingham, or

For all its wanting to be certain things, the State is literally wallowing in customs and ruthless brutality that make the most heralded of Hitler atrocities in Germany seem like nursery stories.

When Ozie Powell, one of the Scottsboro defendants, was shot by a sheriff, the world priced up its ears. Anxious to redeem **parole** for past sins, Alabama gave him some of the best of hospital attention.

CHAINED TO BED

At the same time, the victim, delirious and hovering between life and death, was chained to his hospital bed, just as he would do a dangerous lion or gorilla.

Where else in the world would you a hospital patient be subjected to such treatment?

Circling his bed, and ready to pounce on him if he shows the slightest inclination to move in a suspicious fashion, are some of the most vicious looking men that I have ever seen in a place that has been crowded with viciousness.

These men are those to whom the State of Alabama trusts its law enforcement. Is it any wonder that prisoners are shot in cold blood, beaten, tortured, and kicked into unconsciousness in the hands of such men?

* * *

THEY MAY DIE

It is not impossible that the Scottsboro boys will die. While I hope, with the rest of the world, that they will be freed, I am aware of their danger.

If they die, their troubles will be over. Death in an electric chair is gruesome but it does not take long.

For the other members of their race who live, however, their deaths will mean the beginning of hell in Alabama.

POWDER AND SHOT

In no place will the life of a colored man be worth more than the powder and shot that it will take to kill him. There will be death lurking in doorways and terror in every home.

BRUTISH TRIUMPH

The death of the Scottsboro boys **in Alabama** will mean that the brute has triumphed by gaining the sanction of the law. In the fashion of the brute, the whites of Alabama will not stop within their own borders. They will spread their propaganda until the nation is poisoned and life in the United States will be unbearable.

The Scottsboro boys must not die. If Decision bows to lynch them when the next trial begins, the colored people must take up arms in the defense of these boys and meet steel with steel, bullet with bullet, and violence with violence.

Alabama whites need the fear of God in their hearts, and nothing would put it there so quickly as a good licking.

Rebuild Many Warped Girls at Maryland Training School

With more than two-thirds of the girls coming to Maryland Training School for Colored Girls having communicable diseases and physically undernourished, that institution must devote much effort to physical, as well as mental reconstruction of its charges, the report of Superintendent Sadye George for 1935 shows.

Superintendent's Report Shows Majority Undernourished and Two-thirdsHaveCommunicable Diseases when They Enter the Institution.

The report is the first one made since the election of the new board of managers, headed by Dr. William H. Wright.

136 Inmates

The report accounts for 136 girls, 72 of whom were present at the time the report was compiled. There were fifty-five of these girls who came from Baltimore.

In referring to some criticisms which have been leveled at the school, the superintendent called attention to the fact that lack of some important facilities, especially some which would allow separation of specific cases, had been a handicap, but that the work of reconstructing the lives of the charges had made substantial progress.

"The public mind," the report read, "must have a changed attitude towards its dealings with delinquent children. It must bear in mind that we are handing human beings and that they should be treated as we wish to be treated."

The report calls attention to the fact that practically all of the inmates have come from "miserable" homes due to the poor economic condition of colored labor.

School Facilities

Under the direction of Mrs. Lillian S. Watty as principal, and Miss Mary C. Johnson, instructor, the school work at the institution is being developed along modern lines. Added to the recreational and cultural program including music, conducted by James Young, rhythmic dancing by Miss Olga Bowers and Miss Hazel Farrar.

The vocational department, under Miss Hortensia W. Turner, covers work in domestic arts and sciences.

Intensive Health Work

With most of the girls coming into the institution defective, suffering physical ailments, the health unit is an important part of the rehabilitating program.

The report shows that 63 girls have received specific treatment and that during the period of the report 117 cases were confined to quarters with the infirmary and 1817 minor ailments and injuries treated. There were seven surgical operations, one of which was a tonsilectomy.

$23,884.00 Spent

The financial report shows that the State of Maryland appropriated $23,884.00, all of which was disbursed. Both the vocational and farm departments supplied the institution with a large amount of usable products.

Assisting Mrs. George is Mrs. Georgiana L. Wright and the Rev. Jesse Lewis.

Dr. Maurice D. Doles, who conducts the dental clinic at the institution, reported 181 extractions, 242 fillings and 79 teeth cleanings. No serious surgical treatment was given to 34 girls.

Besides Dr. Wright, the board of managers includes: Mrs. Helen Cardozo, vice-president; Charles A. Oliver, treasurer; Howard H. Murphy, secretary; Mrs. Adelaide Green, Mrs. Marion Kirby, Mrs. Lillian Jones Hurst, Mrs. Estelle Young and Miss Mabel L. Whiting.

Dr. N. T. Young is in charge of the medical unit.

Kelly Miller Says

By KELLY MILLER

WASHINGTON

Rudyard Kipling, the unlaureled Poet Laureate of England, is dead. Before these lines see the light of print his ashes will be found sepulture in Westminster Abbey.

Kipling gave literary emphasis and start to the quickening of racial consciousness that has contributed today in Hitler's attitude towards the Jews. He was the literary forerunner and counterpart of Lothrop Stoddard and Madison Grant, who gave pseudo-scientific and sociological sanction to the Nordic myth.

Bias Asserted Early

Kipling's "Take Up the White Man's Burden" and Stoddard's "Rising Tide of Color" are compassion pieces of mischief in stirring up strife among the races and nations of mankind.

I first became acquainted with Rudyard Kipling through an interview given out by him in San Francisco in the early Nineties. It seemed that he had some misunderstanding with a colored waiter. In describing the affair he stated, as I now recall his words, "Let me stop here and curse the whole race."

Imperial Heights Incident

Kipling possessed a local, national, patriotic and racial, but not a world mind. He was the poet of circumstances, surroundings and conditions, but not of the universal strivings of the human spirit. He could hardly separate the circumstantial from the essential, the temporal from the eternal.

Let us be poets of the concrete and not of the abstract; he dealt with man as a biological being but not with man as a spiritual entity. If perchance he reached spiritual heights, where angels fear to tread, the flight was incidental to the emphasis of his material or racial or social purpose. Such flights were never sustained. He was definitely sanic though on the lower plane of flesh and blood.

Ethics Lamented

Robert Burns, on the other hand, was much more universal in spirit and circumscribed in his environment than Rudyard Kipling. The poet of the poet of Scotland, however, rose swiftly above his limited environment and swept the wide horizon around him and the ethics of life.

With Kipling, morality and ethics were limited by latitude and longitude. He did not appear on the existence of "A law of God or a law of Man for the Northern Nations of the Ten Commandments, East of the Suez."

Limited Horizon

His horizon was not only limited by latitude and race, but by sex as well. Of all the great poets he stands practically alone in ignoring sex appeal as a source of poetic inspiration. His highest conception of sex appeal was "Gunga Din's bone and hunk of flesh."

Kipling never appreciated spiritual values. He never so much as lifted his eyes to heaven. He recognized neither the fatherhood of God nor the brotherhood of man.

Warning to Students

He had contempt for all nationalities except his own. His references to the German as a Vandal and a Hun and to the Russian as a Bear that looks like a man," aptly illustrates the narrowness and intensity of his patriotic spirit.

Kipling looked upon the non-white varieties of the human race as the "lesser breeds without the law," "half devil and half child, whose chief mission seems to be to aggravate the white man's burden."

To the student of literature, Kipling presents a temptation and a warning. The temptation to partisan expression must be admired even by the "lesser breeds" against whom he directs his shaft, though they smart while they smile.

The student, in perusing Kipling's works, must be ever on his guard to appreciate and praise that which is universally good and separate it from that which is racially bad.

WORLD TODAY

Gospel Sermon Sparks

Useful to Both Preachers and Laymen

Written by Messenger JOSEPH GWYNN Evangelist

No. 12, Routine Text From St. John TIME TO ACT

Text: St. John 4:16 Woman, what have I to do with thee? Mine hour is not yet come.

INTRODUCTION—This text tells a part of the story of the first Christian wedding in Galilee. The words of Jesus to His mother are the words of this text. The wedding was at Cana, a little village adjacent to Nazareth, but it seems that the mother of Jesus, to an extent, lived in the home which started Christ into His great work. Let every man find and know his own time to act, and do it well.

I. Jesus Called His Mother "Woman."

Woman! Was this the name a son should give to His mother? Why was a woman, after being His mother, It marked the wide difference between the Son of God and the God-Man and an earthly woman.

II. Woman, What Have I to Do With Thee.

She Was a Regular Sister to All Women. She was better understood as a woman than she was as the mother of the Son of God. His wonderful

III. Jesus Asked What He Had'n Do With His Mother's Business.

a Her Request Was for Wine Which Should Have Been Supplied by the Host. Jesus's mother saw wonderful powers in her son, and this request must have given great surprise to the wedding party concerned. Why for this was a supreme act on her part.

b. Her Request Was Outside of Jesus's Work.

Jesus was not in the wine business, and, of course, had no wine at His wedding. Wine was not His work.

c. Jesus Was Not Ready to Do His Work.

Jesus Regarded His Time to Act. For a number of years, since He entered the carpenter business, Jesus had been a dutiful son, He had kept quiet, said little, and had lived a life of which people noticed their neighbor in his home. He had lived a life of which people noticed their neighbor in his home. He had lived a life of which people noticed their neighbor in his home. He had lived a life of which people noticed their neighbor in his home.

IV. Jesus Was Ready to Do His Work.

Jesus Was Baptized, and, immediately after, He was led of the Spirit into the wilderness, where, in everybody, all the time, and in His own heart.

HOT SHOT

EVANGELIST NOT WANTED—Well, where are the hundreds of souls that have been converted? Well, evidently it is "Profitless" dodging shots to say that there are no souls converted. Well, I guess I will do my duty, preach the kind of evangelistic efforts, the Christ kind, and let God do the work. He converts go, but hundreds have stayed, and now only a handful groans and bawl at them go. Are they hiding somewhere, as spiritual reserves?

Twenty Beauty Shops in One Block on Seventh Avenue; All Doing Good Business, but Still Not Enough to Care for All.

Many Work Without License; Private Home Operators Get in on Gravy, Too.

NEW YORK.—Three thousand colored beauty shops in Harlem are reaping a harvest of twelve million dollars yearly from 125,000 women who want to look nice.

Behind this statement is Mme Carra, Garner beauty shop chain owner, and the chart and figures of the Orchid School of Beauty Culture which she founded five years ago.

Not taking into account the hundreds of hairdressers who carry their trade in private apartments without a license, Mrs. Garris estimates that each of the known shops, located between 116th and 155th streets, must take in $10 each per day to make life worthwhile for owner and operators.

$260 Monthly Minimum

"Sundays excluded," she said "each shop must take in a minimum of $260 a month or the round sum of $780,000 per month for 3,000 shops. For the twelve-month period, the total would be $9,360,000, and this is for hairdressing alone. The rest comes under the head of general beauty culture.

On one block on Seventh Avenue, between 136th and 137th Streets, Mrs. Garris listed twenty beauty shops, but was still of the opinion that there will continue to be crowding. In fact, she feels that 3,000 shops is far from sufficient to handle the needs of Harlem women. A total of 5,000 would be nearer the desired goal.

Many Independent

"The beauty culture profession has opened a new vista to women of our race," Mrs. Garris stated. "It has made them independent, more self-respecting and more ambitious. What our women are doing now is serving as an object lesson to men. Our women have learned to depend on themselves and to work on the chain store principle. If our men take this lesson to heart, Harlem may yet become a great business."

The opinion of Mrs. Garris is shared by Nan Davis, head instructor in the Orchid School of Beauty Culture, at 2065 Seventh Avenue. Miss Davis, eighteen years in the business, has witnessed the rise of the profession from the experimental stage to its present status as a big business. Monday night she handed out diplomas to 117 graduates of the Orchid School at exercises conducted at the Metropolitan Baptist Church.

No Idle Days

"There is good money in this profession if any woman wants to learn, wants to learn," she said. "The good business will come to the one who comes who complain are those who are lazy, faulty and who stick to the belief that they are doing the pattern a favor when the patron avails herself of the service.

"I can only teach the mechanics and give the right advice. The success a student attains after launching out for herself is determined by her personality, her ambitions. What our women are doing now is serving as an object lesson to men. Our women have learned to depend on themselves and to work on the chain store principle. If our men take this lesson to heart, Harlem may yet become a great business."

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INQUIRING REPORTER

EDITOR'S NOTE: All AFRO readers are invited to send in short opinions on Inquiring Reporter questions. Writers are also invited to suggest questions to be answered in this column. Answers should have not more than one hundred words.

QUESTION THIS WEEK:

Do you think numbers writing should be legalized and placed under government control as horse racing is now?

MISS ADA VESSELL, registered nurse, President Douglass Hospital: "I don't think they should be legalized because the chances are too much against the player for me to take a chance on them."

MISS MARGARET WOOD, 1704 Druid Hill Avenue: "I do not think numbers writing should be legalized. It would rather see this form of betting cut out altogether. I do not know much about the number in which it operates, but I think it should go.

"For one reason, I think that those who conduct the numbers game are playing

bets go too far with it. Even the kids in schools are playing them. I am told."

E. BUTLER, 552 Pressman Street, headwaiter at the Pennsylvania Station: "It is my candid opinion that it is a natural instinct which makes people bang away to gamble, and that is the why I should I try to answer this question when I will not say that I think the bushies should be legalized, but I am frank to say that I do not believe there will be any way to keep people from taking chances on something."

ADOLPH GENSLER, 1814 Pennsylvania Avenue, shopkeeper: "I am of the opinion that numbers writing should be legalized as horse racing is now in this State rather than be confined as an under-cover racket as it is being done now.

"I believe that control by a commission now in existence which will keep it out of the hands of crooks and the evil than the lawless and irresponsible manner in which it has been conducted."

Lynch Resolution to Come Up Monday

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The resolution, S. 121, introduced by Senator Frederick Van Nuys (Dem. of Ind.) on January 6, of this year, asking for a Senate investigation of the lynchings in the country which have occurred since May, 1, 1935, will come up for hearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee Monday, January 3, it was learned late Wednesday.

James J. Malloy, District commander of the American Legion, who was here since the last convention had gone on record as endorsing Federal legislation against lynching, he would do all that he could to secure favorable action on the Van Nuys resolution.

C. E. Anderson, commander of James Reese Europe Post, told the AFRO that his organization had voted unanimously to give their support to the proposed legislation. Commander Louis Russell, of Jack Rose, C. W. Post, was unable to report. His post will not hold its regular meeting until the second Thursday in February.

Correction

Dr. Dwight O. Holmes, Jr., stated to the AFRO, this week, that he did not received summons as a witness in connection with the Florence Bailey case, as reported by the AFRO last week, but in connection with another case.

This fact has been verified and the AFRO regrets the error.

Concords and Discords

By W. LLEWELLYN WILSON

Death ended the long career of one of Baltimore's best known organists, Charles Dungee, who after fifty-two years of continuous service as organist at Bethel A.M.E. Church, was recently retired and pensioned.

Mr. Dungee was one of the four musical Dunbar boys, who for more than seventy years were familiar to Baltimore Colored people.

Charles Dungee has been prominently identified with the religious and artistic life and development for the entire length of his long and useful career.

Mr. Dungee's funeral services will be conducted at Bethel Church on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Class Day exercises will be held today (Friday) at Douglass High School. An interesting program by the class, under the direction of Miss Mae Miller, who is also teaching a pageant which serves as a vehicle to introduce the girls who constitute the mid-year class.

The class song was composed and written by William H. Redmond. This youthful musician has composed a four-part song which shows the young composer is quite gifted. The class songs this week are Redmond's work.

There will be no rehearsal of the City Chorus on Tuesday, because the Junior department of Douglass High School will have its commencement exercises. Rehearsals will be resumed on Tuesday, February 11, as usual.

The Choral Club of Douglass High School is featured in a public school broadcast program, through station WCAO today (Friday) from 4:45 to 5:15. In addition to a number of choral selections, there will be solos by members of the ensemble.

Among those who may sing are Rosalind Rogers, Woodrow Rogers, Leroy Davis, Lewis Cooper, and Carleton Simmons, who is remembered for his excellent work in the opera "The Mikado," given by the school last year.

The poem contest which was sponsored by the AFRO being directed by Frederick M. Huber, a municipal director of music, is now busy arranging the program details for the spring contest by the City Colored Chorus and Orchestra.

There are many new features in a varied program of classic and modern music.

A MESSAGE OF HOPE FOR AFRO READERS

By the Rev. FRANK E. HEARNS Pastor Shiloh Baptist Church Alexandria, Va.

TRUSTING FOR DELIVERANCE

Text: 2 Cor. 1:10

"We trust that He will yet deliver us."

Nothing so determines the course of life as the foundation of our faith.

In this letter to the Church at Corinth the Apostle sets forth his unshaken faith and trust in the redemptive work of Jesus Christ in every crisis of his life. He had been in many straits, bowed down with many cares; perplexed with many difficulties, and surrounded by many dangers; but Jesus always delivered him.

This message bespeaks courage and confidence in the deliverance of the Man of Galilee to every soul who cries forth for deliverance.

All the strange, dark, deep, and changeable providences that we meet with, are designed to lead us to trust in God, for be ye assured that infinite Wisdom and Love orders all things, that they work for us a deeper trust, and a greater faith that brings the soul nearer to God, and nearer like unto Him.

David met with many rugged providences, but they all contributed to bring him to God. Daniel and his three children met with many hardships and trials in Babylon, but they all led to their advancement.

So, every trying experience that we meet with in life, being sanctified, shall be instrumental in raising our affections to heaven that we may ever look there for deliverance.

When trouble and affliction become so overwhelming that God signs neither to turn nor to delivery, then we can rest in faith assume and the gold to refine. Let us look to the latter end of our trials, and not at the beginning, for Christians, like gold, shine brightest when refining in the Lord Jehovah is everlasting strength and deliverance.

FORUM

Thelma Scott's Age.

To the Editor of the AFRO:

I wish to correct statements concerning the ages of Rosa and Thelma Scott, and Marion Reed, formerly students in New York in 1931, as they were my sisters and niece.

Thelma was 19 when killed; Marion was 23, and Rosa was 38. Their ages have been incorrectly quoted on several occasions.

(Mrs.) J. CEPHUS BROWN, Washington, D.C.

Are You in Favor of an Interracial Church?

EDITOR'S NOTE—An effort to establish an interracial church in Philadelphia on October, 6, number of Washington pastors have been asked for their opinions on this movement. Their views will be given in a series of articles presenting these opinions.

WASHINGTON—The Rev. R. A. Fairley, pastor of Tabor Presbyterian Church, is quoted as in favor of an interracial church. He has the following to say of the movement:

"I am decidedly in favor of the interracial church movement. It is the most great exclusiveness of the organized Christian enterprise of the world.

"Persons with sensitized Christian consciences have long been pained by the marked color line drawn in the church of the Christian churches of America. Any exclusion based on class or race is not en rapport with the teachings and spirit of Jesus.

"One International Christian leader who visited America a few years ago suggested at an international conference of his denomination that at least one colored person be included in the membership of every congregation in America. Up to today his advice has been unheeded.

"Jesus Christ, the Saviour of the Civil War, and immediately thereafter, there were white congregations which demanded that they permitted colored persons to worship in the galleries of their churches.

"The interracial church today is founded upon the principle of parity of all, constituted of all. Its followers have an equal opportunity of standing upon equal ground and greatness depends upon service.

"I believe that the sponsors of the interracial church have been so completely possessed by the mind and spirit of Jesus that they are honestly attempting to build a church that will conform to the ideals set by Christ.

"I am certain that this project has great possibilities and that it will appeal to many who have been repelled from the Christian church as it exists today.

"Its success depends not only upon the reaction of white Christians, but upon the attitude of churchmen and churchwomen of our own group, many of whom have become molded into a racial and denominational pattern.

"Over the entire world, persons who take Jesus seriously, have grown disillusioned with things as they are and are seeking new pathways to a better world.

"The interracial church should have a large share in satisfying this finer social order, we have long sought, where all men, regardless of class or color, are brothers."

Four Accused Cheltenham Boys Freed

N.A.A.C.P. Attorney Acts to Prevent Rape Charge.

INVESTIGATION EXONERATES THEM

Matron's Story Still Shrouded in Mystery

UPPER MARLBORO, Md.—The four inmates of Cheltenham Reformatory who were held in connection with an alleged attack on Mrs. Eva Smith, white, dining room matron, were released Monday, according to reports from the office of State's Attorney Alan Bowie, Tuesday.

The four youths are Hugh Davis, age 17, of 630 S Street, northwest, Washington; Raymond Smith, 18, of 1236 W. Lafayette Avenue; Lawrence Huey, 16, of 615 W. Lanvale Street, and Ernest Patton, 17, of 608 Cumberland Street, Baltimore.

NAACP Causes Release

The release of the boys was brought about by Thurgood Marshall, attorney for the Baltimore Branch of the NAACP, who conducted an investigation here Friday, on the request of Mrs. Lillian Jackson, president of the Baltimore unit.

The attorney interviewed the accused boys, police officials and Hal T. Kearns, white, superintendent of Cheltenham School of Reformation, during his probe of the arrests. During a conference with the State's Attorney, Mr. Marshall was promised that the boys would be released on Saturday.

The NAACP investigation was started after AFRO reporters investigating the alleged attack learned that the youths had been held incommunicado for five days. Until the NAACP sent its counsel to this Southern Maryland hamlet, the boys had been without legal advice.

Describes Alleged Attack

The alleged attack on Mrs. Smith is said to have occurred on January 10, about 6:30 p.m. Hearing screams, Mr. Kearns and a guard are reported to have rushed to the third-story quarters of Mrs. Smith. One went up the front steps and the other by a back stairway.

Upon reaching the white woman's quarters, they are said to have found her in a state of shock, her bathroom in a dazed condition. Her waist, it is alleged, was torn, and she showed bruises on her left arm.

Mr. Kearns ran upstairs to the woman's quarters met no one and the drop from her window to the ground paved with flagstones. The State's Attorney stated that the matter was referred to Bowie for investigation. Unable to get satisfactory information at the school during a week of questioning, Mr. Bowie stated that he argued the arrest of the boys to obtain accurate circumstances.

AFRO Reporter Investigates

Questioned at the Upper Marlboro Jail by Levi Jolley of the AFRO-AMERICAN, the four boys, who had not been accused of any crime, were able to explain their whereabouts when the alleged attack took place. Records of the jail show that the boys were being held for investigation.

Hugh Smith, who has been at the reformatory for six years, stated that he was working in the institution's hospital with Mr. Wilson, physical education director. He was not until the following day when he was called to the office for questioning that he learned of the alleged attack.

Smith Gives Version

Smith, who is a trusty and has been at the institution for eighteen months, was in the dining room for officials and was serving the superintendent and his wife shortly before the alleged attack. He stated that he heard Kearns tell his wife that he was going upstairs for five minutes.

"A few minutes later, he said, Mr. Kearns left the dining room. While talking with Richard Jackson, another waiter in the officials' dining room, Smith stated that he heard the screams and the scuffle as though there were a fight. Both he and Jackson refused to accompany a guard to the third floor. Smith stated, when ordered to do so.

Huey, who has been at the school for two years, was helping Russell Baker, white, assistant superintendent, to repair the balusters to the front stairway when he heard the screams.

Accompanying the assistant superintendent to the third floor he found Mrs. Smith lying on the floor. Persons who were in the room at the time he arrived were Mr. Kearns, his wife, Jack Hall, a guard, Richard Jackson, and Edward Curtis.

Search Fails

With the assistance of superintendent, he searched all of the halls and rooms on the third floor but failed to see anyone. The following morning he was summoned to the superintendent's office and forced to write his name and several phrases.

This was done, it was later learned by the AFRO, to compare handwriting with the threatening note Mrs. Smith is reported to have received. Officials refused to disclose the contents of this alleged threatening note.

Patton, who has been at the reformatory for two years and seven months, was employed in the main dining room for an enterprising white family living in the following dinner. The affair was one of the weekly presentations by the physical education director.

While standing outside of the dining room talking with another youth who had been helping him, he heard the screams. Patton stated. Going to the third floor to see what the trouble was he called all of the officials there. The following morning he was called in for questioning, the youth stated.

Learns of Arrest

The first report to learn of the boys' arrest was Mrs. Hattie Davis of 630 S Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C. She was accompanied to this city by her son, Henry Davis, neighbor, Mrs. Sarah Johnson, and Archer Pernell, a member of the Washington Branch NAACP.

Arriving shortly before Mr. Marshall, Mrs. Davis was allowed to see her son at the city jail. Mrs. Davis stated that her three sons were sent to he reformatory when she was stricken ill several years ago. The mother visited them, due to her condition, was unable to give a proper home and proper care and guardianship.

Had Clean Record

Mrs. Davis charged that the superintendent for the past three years has refused to release her boys, even though, in the most recent arrest, his record has been clean, the mother stated.

The brother, was an inmate at the school until a year ago, charged that there are no facilities for the inmates to receive a proper education and that the food is of the lowest quality possible. Her boys are exposing the reformatory worked from eight to fifteen hours daily when he was there, the mother, Mrs. Davis declared.

After being quizzed by State's Attorney Bowie, Hal Kearns engaged in a verbal tiff with Paul Henderson and Levi Jolley of the AFRO over articles printed in the newspaper exposing conditions at the institution. Mr. Kearns admitted that the quality of food given the boys has been improved since the AFRO carried accounts of a second arrest prior to the riot three weeks ago.

Vice Drive Nets Dozen; 7 White

ALTOONA, Pa.—Twelve persons, including seven whites, were arrested here, last week, in a police drive on disorderly houses.

Miss Irene Arlington, 43, is charged as being a proprietor of a bawdy house at 905 Ninth Avenue. Mack Jones, 35, 1215½ Ninth Avenue; Miss Mary Anderson, white, 25, of 2323 Beale Avenue, and Pete Woods, 42, of 931½ Ninth Avenue, were arrested as inmates.

Miss Lula Armstrong, 35, was arrested at 812 Ninth Street, where she is accused of operating a house, together with the following white women:

John Peterson, 35, of the same address; Miss Mildred Shultz, 38, of 1209 Beale Street, and Miss Miss Mildred Tipton, white, also of 1209 Beale Street address.

Three more white persons were arrested in a raid on Magic Place, at 1208 Eighteenth Street.

Ga. Supreme Court Hears Herndon Appeal

ATLANTA, Ga. (ANP)—Arguments were heard before the Georgia Supreme Court Friday, on an appeal from Superior Court Judge Jones's ruling that the 1866 insurrection law, under which Angelo Herndon was sentenced to serve 10 to 20 years, was unconstitutional.

Attorneys for the State contended that Herndon was a Communist, attempting to set up a "black republic," while defense counsel argued that limiting freedom of speech invites violence.

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MOROLINE SNOW-WHITE PETROLEUM JELLY

Union Vets Don't Want Robert E. Lee Portrait in Boston

BOSTON.—Calling Robert E. Lee, Confederate general, a "traitor who sought to sacrifice the Union for the barbaric system of slavery," the G. E. Gilman camp, Sons of Union Veterans, of Roxbury, has protested the acceptance of a portrait of him by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Officials of the camp learned that the portrait was presented by the Boston chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, although the national office of that organization stated that the Massachusetts division had been dissolved.

AFRO'S British Subject Once Dined with King Edward VIII

PHILADELPHIA—Among Philadelphians who may have had the privilege of dining with the former Prince of Wales, now King Edward VIII, is J. Robert Smith, of the local AFRO staff, a native of the isle of St. Lucia, West Indies.

The incident occurred in 1921, when he then Prince of Wales visited the island. Smith, a member of the cadet corps of the St. Mary College, Castries, St. Lucia, was one of the twenty chosen to eat at Government House in proximity to the royal heir.

Preceding this affair, the cadets were reviewed in the public square by the Prince and his aides. Following his departure for the island of Barbados, the Prince wired back his thanks for the hospitality, also mentioning the drill of the cadets.

Pair Convicted in Detroit Insurance Racket Murder

DETROIT—Mrs. Robbie Hamilton, 46, and Brady Kennedy, 35, charged with working an insurance racket that returned in the death of a feeble-minded boy, await sentence for first degree murder.

Their trial before Judge John V. Brennan which drew a packed courtroom daily for almost three weeks, ended on Wednesday, when a jury of seven women and five men, all white, found them guilty of killing Alexander Miller, 20, for $3,640 Insurance.

Sign Substituted for Exam

The prosecution charged that Mrs. Hamilton, who lives at 2247 Sixteenth Street, forged Miller's five insurance companies, having her son do a forgery in the application blank and take the physical examination.

Last August 15, it was charged, Miller was killed by Kennedy, presumably for a fishing trip, accompanied by Kennedy, whose home is at 2943 McDougall Avenue. Miller's body was found in a lagoon two days later.

Pay Offer Alleged

Sebastian Marino testified that he had been approached by Kennedy to kill Miller, offering him $300. Marino said he refused. It was contended by the prosecution that Kennedy accepted the proposition.

Spencer Washington testified that he had signed the application blanks and took the examinations for insurance at his mother's suggestions.

Had Mrs. Hamilton been acquitted in this case, the State was ready to bring her to trial on another charge as testimony had been given that she had secured life insurance on others who died mysteriously.

Bill Recommends $675,000 for H.U.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Appropriations totalling $1,278,000 for Howard University, Freedmen's Hospital, and the temporary government of the Virgin Islands were contained in the U.S. Interior Department bill reported to the House on Monday.

The bill provides the sum of $675,000 for Howard, $450,000 being for salaries. The sum of $313,000 is provided for Freedmen's, an increase of $8,700 over the appropriation for the current fiscal year. It will allow nine additional employes, one at a cost of $1,200.

Out of $100,260 provided for subsistence and other expenses, the hospital is authorized to purchase an ambulance at not more than $2,500.

Revenues Increase

The $290,000 recommended for the Virgin Islands is $26,500 less than the appropriation for the current fiscal year. The reduction is accounted for by a cut of $6,500 in appropriations for salaries of superintendent and his staff, and a reduction of $20,000 for the defraying of operating deficits, which would be an increase in municipal revenues.

Representatives Mordecai W. Johnson, appeared before a House subcommittee to represent Howard; Freedmen's was represented by Dr. William A. Warfield, surgeon-in-chief, and the Virgins by Dr. Ernest H. Gruening, director of territories and island possessions.

Man Held for Larceny of Five WPA Checks

PHILADELPHIA. — Facing charges of larceny of checks from at least five