Dr. Charles Houston Won't Refuse NAACP Legal Post

H.U. Law Students Beg Houston to Keep Deanship

Spokesman for First-Year Class Tells Him He Inspires Students.

TASK TOO GREAT, HE SAYS, TO STAY HERE

Told Post Offers Best Chance for Service.

WASHINGTON—Stirred to action by the announced proposal of Dr. Charles H. Houston, acting dean of the Howard law school, to ask for a leave of absence to become special counsel for the NAACP, the first-year class of the law school this week sought unsuccessfully to induce Dean Houston to reconsider his plans and remain with the school.

Joseph W. Bailey, a graduate of West Virginia State College, was spokesman for the class, and pleaded the plea on the ground that the dean was "an inspiration to students."

"Perhaps one of the greatest weaknesses of our modern educational system," Mr. Bailey declared, "is that we have many professors who are able to teach subject matter, but very few who are able to teach and inspire students."

School's Record Praised

A further reason why the dean should not resign his position was advanced by Robert Cooley, a Virginia Union University graduate, who asked that "the good of the institution be considered."

"The accomplishments of this school during the past five years," Mr. Cooley said, "would be seriously endangered were you to absent yourself. Under your continued vice deanship, this school of law shall enjoy student fellowship, faculty fellowship, excellent student-faculty relationship, neither conservative attitude, and shall maintain its progressive pace and popularity as an integral unit of Howard University."

Opportunities Cited

Mrs. Blanche Washington, one of the two women students in the school of law, asked Dr. Houston to continue with the school "for the sake of the masses."

"The outstanding need of the colored people today," she said, "is courageous, intelligent leadership. The Howard University group of potential leaders and the prospects of unusual increase in enrolment, make available to you Dr. Houston, the greatest weapon for racial defense and development in America."

Explains Position

Replying to the students' petition, Dr. Houston declared: "I am not interested in pure and abstract scholarship, unrelated to life. All law to me must have some immediate racial application."

He told the students that it was a question of whether he could best serve that purpose by making the application himself or by trying to train students for the particular task.

"Part of my philosophy," the dean said, "is never to ask anyone to do anything that I wouldn't do myself."

The task before him is so great and the evils being heaped upon the colored race are so many, he said, that he could not undertake to alleviate the conditions and remain at the law school as well.

Long Will Fight Anti-Lynch Bill Before Congress

Calls Washington Worse Mob Town Than State of Louisiana.

SUPPORTER GIVES VIEWS ON RACE

Says the Non-Voters Are Satisfied.

NEW YORK. (Coop)—"You can quote me as saying I'll vote 100 per cent against the Costigan-Wagner anti-lynching bill or any other legislation that is brought up there in Washington. Why they done lynched more n— up there in Washington than they done lynched in any state in the union. We have in the whole state of Louisiana.

"The Kingfish, Senator Huey P. Long, was indignant and his beady eyes glared with fury in the faces of the other passengers in the crowded Hotel New Yorker elevator by approbation. His burly body, guarded moved in. Louisiana's dictator continued:

"They have done lynched more n— in Chicago, St. Louis and Chicago, too. We don't have no riots down in my state. We just lynch an occasional n——. No Federal anti-lynching bill would help that. Why we don't only lynch a n— when he lynched two men some time ago, too. If the n——s in Washington could collect damages for the lynchings there, they would not only own the government building in Washington, but the capitol, too."

Supporter Talks

The writer was turned over to a suave, white-haired supporter, Robert H. Fleming, formerly of Mississippi but now of Louisiana. A share-the-wealth program," he began, "will be the salvation of this country. We are the nation of the colored as well as the whites. The colored man is better off in Louisiana than he is in any state in the Union. Why, we're educating ten times as fast as they can take it. You'll find that our colored schools are better than the white schools in any other state. Better than the white schools in upstate New York.

"And another thing, the colored people in Louisiana don't pay no taxes. Huey Long's free school and Long's recent laws says that nobody under a dollar a day can be taxed."

Questioned whether or not some of the 770,000 colored persons in Louisiana do not have $2000 Brothers said, "Well, most of them don't and they get the same as the white everybody else. Most of the poor whites are in the same boat and the law was intended to help everybody. We don't have no class legislation in Louisiana."

Relative to queries about the privilege of the race to vote in the state, Brothers declared:

Can't Vote in Primaries

"We only have one party, the Democratic, in Louisiana. And they are not allowed to vote in the white folks' primaries. But they can vote in the general election. They don't vote much, though. They are satisfied. But that law ain't Senator Long's fault. Them laws were passed before he was born. We had to pass them. The Carpet Baggers came down there and just turned the state over to the n——s. Do you know we once had a n—— governor of Louisiana?"

Brothers was asked whether Senator Long intends to do anything about those Reconstruction laws, whether he intended to repeal them.

No Equality Meant

"H—— no," Brothers's suavity vanished. "Who the h—— said anything about equality? Sense Long didn't. All he said was that the n—— should have a place to sleep, food to eat, and clothes to wear. What's that got to do with equality?"

Brothers also stated that if Long runs for President in 1936 he would appeal to the colored voters, but would let the various states settle the question of their status.

About the recent lynching Brothers asserted:

Lynching Pardonable

"Senator Long felt as bad as h—— about the lynching of Jerome Wilson in Franklinton, La. But such a lynching couldn't be helped. The n—— killed a little man almost a year ago and we all thought he was coming back shot down. Then the State Supreme Court gave the n—— a new trial on some technicality and some of the murdered man's friends just slipped in the jail and shot him to death. Nobody could have prevented that. And after the n—— killed the white man, a sheriff for nothing."

As a parting word to the reporter, Brothers said: "The n—— will have no trouble with Senator Long."

Allen Narrowly Misses Stardom at Bruno Trial

Audience Breathless in Anticipation of Bombshell from Baby Finder.

DEFENSE SPLIT OVER POLICY OF IDENTITY

Lindbergh and Hauptmann Watch Intently.

FLEMINGTON, N.J. (UNP.)—William J. Allen, Lindbergh baby finder, missed by inches what might have been the most important role in the Lindbergh drama during the fifteen brief moments he occupied the witness stand at the Bruno Richard Hauptmann kidnap-murder trial here, Thursday morning.

His cross-examination was to have definitely opened the defense counsel's long-reput l plan to free Hauptmann by a vigorous attack on the testimony of Allen, and others, to prove that the defendant paying Body Allen found on May 12, 1932, was not that of the Lindbergh baby.

Because Defense Counsel Reilly failed to open this attack while Allen was on the stand, a serious rift among defense lawyers widened, reaching a climax Saturday when Hauptmann himself took command of his own defense.

Expected Explosion Fails

Allen's few sentences of testimony for the state, describing his actual finding of the baby, amounted to a recital of facts long familiar to the public. Published accounts of his testimony, however, do not reveal the breathlessness with which insiders at the trial listened to it.

His testimony was to have been turned by the defense into a "bombshell." When he stepped down from the witness stand without having contributed to the expected explosion, another big story of the trial remained untold.

Identity Not Challenged

The following questions asked Allen by Defense Counsel Reilly indicated only a vague hint that identification of the body might have been attacked:

Q. The body was lying on its face?

A. Yes, on its face.

Q. Did it indicate to you the grave had been recently dug?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do whose ground did you find the body?

A. It is owned by a sort of hospital for children who have no parents (Hopewell Orphanage).

This line of questioning was continued when Hauptmann followed Allen on the stand, but the apparent attempt to prove that the body Allen found was not a child from the nearby orphanage was not followed up by defense counsel.

Caused Defense Split

The fact that it was not followed up caused a split among the defense lawyers, one faction of them opposed Reilly's failure to further extract from testimony that Allen and his wife had followed him that the baby found was not the Lindbergh baby.

Instead in answer to a question from Attorney General David A. Wilentz, chief of the prosecution forces, Reilly insisted the defense had not sought to attack identification of the body.

One defense lawyer quit the defense table in disgust at the Reilly decision, and did not show up again until the excitement caused by Bruno's frenzied cry in open court in which he called Federal agent Sisk a "liar."

Didn't See Bag, Hammer

Allen's testimony differed from that of witnesses offering similar testimony who followed him on the stand. Allen said he saw nothing lying on the ground near the body—submerged—which Hauptmann insisted there was a burlap bag, a hammer and a broken shovel lying nearby.

The brief fifteen minutes spent by the Trenton laborer on the most famous witness stand in the world was featured by angles not recorded in the daily press where his words were prominently featured.

Lindbergh Watched Him

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, accused for two and one-half years of refusing to meet Allen face to face, "saw" the man who found his baby at last during those fifteen minutes.

The famous flyer's gaze never left the features of the man who had good reason to dislike him but nevertheless testified for Lindbergh's aide — the state. Cold gaze of Hauptmann likewise never left the face of Allen.

Millness Captures Court

Allen's disarming mildness seemed to capture the court room Thursday. Though he had been seen in court ever since the trial began, many spectators did not know why he was there. The drawl in his soft voice and his speech naturally captivated the all-white audience.

One daily writer said Allen's voice was similar to that of Stepin Fetchit, who has made a fortune from his voice and manner. Allen's clothes were carefully described, his double-breasted blue suit, the gash of gray in his hair, his sideburns and moustache all carefully delineated by the army of trial writers here.

Judge's Chauffeur Takes Notes

The appearance of Allen on the stand seemed to have been more aware that another colored man had been on hand carefully since the trial started. He is Judge Trenchard's chauffeur, George Reed of Trenton, who sits in the little balcony occupied by reporters here and himself makes notes on the trial.

Following his appearance on the stand, Thursday, Allen has probably now dropped out of the Lindbergh drama for good — just like "Jafsie," Betty Gow, Anne Lindbergh and others who have played their dramatic parts, then gone backstage.

Ofay Murderer of Pharmacist Is Given 25 Years

Scion of Prominent Family Pleads Guilty to Second Degree.

VERDICT SURPRISES COLORED CITIZENS

Doubted Conviction of Culprit.

WILMINGTON, N.C. — Pleading guilty to second degree murder of Clyde W. Mason, local druggist, Francis Yonge Legare, Jr., white, 21, son of a prominent Wilmington (N.C.) family, Thursday, was sentenced by Judge J. P. Frizzelle in New Hanover County Superior Court, to serve from 20 to 25 years in the state prison, after a three-day trial.

Legare's plea came as a surprise following evidence in which every witness testified he had told them he killed the druggist. It was readily accepted by John J. Burney, solicitor, who told the court he did not expect conviction in the first degree.

Solicitor Accepts Plea

The solicitor also said he was disposed to accept the plea because of the youthfulness of the defendant, because he was away from home, and because he was without funds at the time he entered the drugstore and shot Mason following an attempted holdup.

The defense contended that Legare, while suffering from a migrane headache, went into the drugstore to seek relief, and in a dispute and struggle which occurred there, he accidentally killed Dr. Mason. The fleeing shooter was caught in a chase by George Fulton, who was near the store when he heard the pistol shots. Six bullets were fired, four taking effect in the druggist.

When the solicitor announced that he had accepted the second degree verdict, the jury was dismissed and the character witnesses for the defendant began to file past the witness stand. Witnesses testified that Legare, while suffering from a migrane headache, went into the drugstore to seek relief, and in a dispute and struggle which occurred there, he accidentally killed Dr. Mason. The fleeing shooter was caught in a chase by George Fulton, who was near the store when he heard the pistol shots. Six bullets were fired, four taking effect in the druggist.

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In 1 Minute Stops ECZEMA ITCH

To prove it stops itching in one minute and that it will heal the worst cases of Eczema, Itch, Pimples, Rash, Scabies, Ringworm, Eczema, Boils, Acne, Barber's Itch, Tetter, Psoriasis, Blotches, Rashes, Chafing, Chapped Skin, Chilblains, Sunburn, Poison Ivy, Poison Oak, Insect Bites, Stubborn Pimples, Blackheads