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FOR THE GOOD YOU DO READ THE BYSTANDER

A PAPER WITH A CLEAN POLICY

The Bystander

A WEEKLY FOR THE PEOPLE AND BY THE PEOPLE

THE BEST Advertising Medium to Reach the Colored People

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Historical Dept. State of Iowa

PRES. CENSURE LYNCHING

Indict Williams Again For Peonage Murder

Georgia Grand Jury also Indicts Sons of Convicted Plantation Owner

Monticello, Ga., April 11.—Indictments were returned here today by Jasper county grand jury against John S. Williams, his three sons, Huland, Marvin and Leroy, and Clyde Manning, his Negro farm boss, who accused Williams of inciting the murders.

Eight indictments were found against Williams, charging the murder of farmhands, whose bodies were recently found buried in pastures on his farm or were dragged from near-by rivers. Eight indictments also were returned against Clyde Manning for the same killings.

Huland Williams was indicted for the killing of the Negro named "Black Strap." The jury will continue tomorrow investigation of the recent lynching of Eugene Hamilton. The investigation was begun this morning and Superior Judge Parks, in charging the jurors, declared that unless the law acted to check "these cold-blooded murders and outrages I firmly believe God Almighty will soon take the situation in hand." Judge Parks had a prayer said in court before instructing the jury.

"Lawlessness in this section has now reached the point where it will cause us to be shunned unless we check it" Judge Parks said. "We will soon reach the stage where no capital will come here and help us develope our great natural resources."

DES MOINES BRANCH OF THE N. A. A. C. P. ACTIVE

In accordance with plans announced some weeks ago, the Des Moines Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is making a big effort to reach its quota of 1,000 members in the nation-wide drive for a quarter million members, launched recently by the National Association. The local campaign which is being directed by Mrs. Elbert R. Hall, vice president of the local chapter, will close June 25, the day before the convening of the annual conference at Detroit. Committee chairmen and executive board members have pledged themselves to secure a certain number of applications. Prizes will be awarded the successful workers.

At a recent meeting of the Exuctive Board important business matters were discussed. Several communications were read from the national office. In response to a request from the national secretary, the local president, Dr. J. A. Jefferson, was instructed to send a telegram to Pres. Harding uring that a Negro be appointed register of the United States treasury, an office always held by a Negro prior to the democratic administration of Woodrow Wilson. A protest has been filed by the white em ployes of the treasury department against the appointment of a colored man for the place. The president also was instructed to communicate with the State Housing Commissioner relative to housing conditions on Pelton avenue.

The Board voted to request the withdrawal of the name of the Des Moines Branch of the N. A. A. C. P., which was signed to resolutions presented at the Trotter meeting recently held at St. Paul's A. M. E. church, on account of the fact that the action was unauthorized.

Papers were put in circulation, petitioning the president of the United States to exercise the power of executive elemency and pardon the members of the Twenty-fourth United States infantry now serving life and long term sentences in the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kansas, convicted in connection with the riots at Houston, Texas, in August, 1917.

Elbert R. Hall, chairman of the educational committee reported visits by Dr. T. L. Griffith and Dr. C. S. Medbury, members of his committee, to a number of schools and Parent-Teachers associations of different institutions.

Mr. Hall also reported the following facts concerning Negro teachers in the mixed or democratic schools of the north as a result of a result of a recent investigation he made:

New York City—200, one assistant principal and one principal, two high school teachers, two evening high school teachers, three public school lecturers and one supervisor of music.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—75 teachers, one high school teacher and several special teachers.

Boston, Mass.—One principal, several teachers.

Cleveland, Ohio—Fifty teachers, one high school teacher.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Several teachers.

Detroit, Mich.—Thirty teachers.

Chicago, Ill. — Approximately 150 teachers.

St. Paul, Minn.—Two teachers.

Jersey City, N. J.—Several teachers.

The next meeting of the executive committee will be held Monday vening, May 2, 1921, at the Y. W. C. A. Center, 782 Tenth street.

Riot Leaders To Die In The Noose

Chicago, March 29.—Grover C. Redding and Oscar McGavick, Negroes, convicted leaders of the Abyssinian riots of last June, were today sentenced to be hanged on April 22. The sentences came after Judge George Kersten had overruled motions for new trials. Attorneys for the men indicated there would be no appeal.

The men are found guilty of the murder of Robert L. Rose, of Philadelphia, a sailor stationed at the Great Lakes naval training station, who was shot when he rushed to the defense of the United States flag, which was being burned as a part of the ritual of the Abyssinians."

Redding who has been feining insanity, turned his back on the judge when the latter pronounced sentence.

Arkansas Jury Fails to Convict Negro

Little Rock, Ark., April 11.—The jury in the case of Emanuel West, a Negro charged with assaulting a white woman, was discharged today after failing to reach an agreement.

The jury, which had in its personnel three Protestant ministers, a Catholic priest and a former governor, stood seven for conviction and five for acquittal, it was stated.

MORE PEONAGE ARRESTS.

Athens, Ga., April 7.—Earl White and Ed White, brothers, waived preliminary examinations before United States Commissioner Cornett today on charge of violation of the federal peonage law and were held under $5,000 bonds.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION O. E. S. IN COUNCIL BLUFFS

Mrs. S. Joe Brown, Grand Matron of the Electa Grand Chapter of the Order of Eastern Star, made her official visit to the Star of Bethlehem Chapter No. 15 last Saturday evening at which time she approved the plans being made for the entertainment of the fourteenth annual session of Electa grand chapter in that city June 21st to 23rd inclusive. Mrs. Susie Robinson is worthy matron and Mrs. Abner Stewart, 623 West Broadway is chairman of the committee which is making elaborate preparations for the event. The grand matron requests that all present and past officers who expect to attend shall have their names in Mrs. Abner's hands not later than May 15th in order that suitable stopping places may be arranged for all.

NEGRO LYNCHED.

Brandon, Miss., April 4.—Sandy Thompson, Negro, who shot and killed B. E. Dobson, a planter near here Friday, was lynched near Langford, during the night. The body was found today swinging from the limbs of a tree.

Bishop Wallace To Speak here Sunday

Dr. P. A. Wallace of New York City, and Bishop of the Eighth Episcopal district of the A. M. E. Zion church will arrive in Des Moines tomorrow to be in attendance at the annual district conference of that denomination, which opened a four day's session Thursday morning. The conference is being held at Kyle's Temple, South East Eighteenth and Scott streets, Rev. E. S. Hardge, pastor and presided over by presiding elder, Dr. W. E. Shaw.

Dr. Wallace will speak Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at Kyles Temple and the citizens of Des Moines should avail themselves of the opportunity of hearing this gifted minister.

Inez McWhother at White House

Former Colored Cook of Hardings at Marion Presents Some Cakes the President Likes.

Washington, D. C., March 25.—While a number of office seekers drummed their heels at the White House executive offices today waiting to see George B. Christian, jr., secretary to the president, a Negress, carrying a paper package, approached a doorkeeper and whispered something to him with the result that she was shown in immediately to Mr. Christian's office.

Hello, Inez," said Mr. Christian. "What can I do for you?"

"I want to see the president and give him this," and Inez McWhorter, the Harding's cook in Marion, whose chipped beef and waffles received almost as much publicity as the republican presidential candidate himself, showed Mr. Christian the contents of her package. When the Hardings came to the White House, Inez was engaged as cook in the Washington home of U. S. Grant, jr.

A few moments later Inez, a broad smile on her face, was stopped by a newspaper man as she was leaving the executive offices.

"Did you see the president?" she was asked.

"Yas, I saw the president and I gave him sumfin he hasn't had since he was in Marion," Inez replied. "I made some little cakes for him, the kind he likes, with English walnuts on top, and he took um from me 'th his own hand. The president he's jes' the—"Who is you?" Inez broke off, peering into the face of her questioner. "Is you one of those men who writes for the newspapers? 'Cause if yo is, yo write down that they ain't no change in Mr. Hardin' him bein' pres'dent, he's jus' the same as he ever was."

SEVEN BYSTANDER—APRIL 7 21

CLAUDE M'KAY, AFRICAN POET, MADE CO-EDITOR

New York, April 1.—For the first time in history, ability and literary worth among our people have been recognzed by a white magazine. The Liberator, published at 138 West Thirteenth street, this city, is first to come to this realization. It has added to its editorial staff Claude McKay, the African poet, whose book, "Spring in New Hampshire and Other Poems," was recently published in England. Of him, the Westminster Gazette said: "It is an honor to our language that it should have been chosen as a vehicle by an African poet for such passionate exhortation to his own people."

In commenting on the addition of Mr. McKay to the Liberator staff, Max Eastman, editor, says: "We will content ourselves with assuring the reader that it is calculated to produce the highest editorial efficiency."

Mr. McKay has been in America for a number of years, but because of the established color prejudice has been little known to the public. He first attracted the attention of literary critics when his writings were carefully reviewed by Frank Harris (white), edotor of Pearson's Magazine. Critics have deplored the fact that through prejudice alone America has snubbed such a literary find.

The Liberator styles itself, America's foremost radical monthly, and has on its staff, Max Eastman, Floyd Dell and Robert Minor. It has advocates socialism.

Ku Klux Klan Invades Chicago

100 Per Cent American Crder Has Membership Of 800

Chicago, March 29. — Chicago now has 7,000 members of the Ku Klux Klan, and the promoters say they will swell this number to 25,000, or 30,000 in a short time. Twenty organizers are now at work in response to twenty-five hundred letters asking membership, received at central headquarters at Atlanta, Ga.

Edward Clark, a traveling representative of the order, says that 20,000 members were secured in New York in a six weeks "campaign," and that four thousand members were secured in Seattle in ten days.

The klan is a 100 per cent American secret order, and it insists upon four fundamental principles. First, that all members be native born Americans, of native born parents; that white supremacy in the United States must be maintained; sanctity of the home and protection of womanhood must be assured, and, fourth, complete separation of church and state.

The reborn organization is given credit by the southerners for saving the old south after the civil war from colored domination, and from exploitation, in its weakened state, by "scalawags" and "carpetbaggers," disreputable whites who flocked to the south from northern cities immediately after the war. No Negro, Japanese, Chinese or any other foreigner may join, nor can any person become a member who pledges allegiance to any foreign power, religious, political or otherwise.

SHERIFF MAKES MOB DEPUTIES; SAVES PRISONER

Tampa, Fla., April 7.—The quick wit of Sheriff John Logan of Polk county saved from lynching Wilmer Collins, a Negro yesterday.

Collins, who was arrested on a charge of having attacked six white women was being taken to the Barlow county jail by the sheriff and three deputies. Just outside Lakeland, a crowd of 100 men surrounded the party's automobile.

Facing the mob, Sheriff Logan declared: "I know every man among you. I swear each and every one of you in as a deputy sheriff. It is your duty no wto escort, with us, this prisoner to the jail at Barlow.

DES MOINES NBL

NEGRO BUSINESS LEAGUE NEWS.

Des Moines, Iowa, April 12.—The monthly meeting of the Negro Business league of this city met at the Community Center. After the reports of the various committees were heard, J. Frank Blagburn recited his experience at the druggists convention last week. He added that they were trying to educate the druggists to do the thing that the only placard on the walls of the International Cash Register says "THINK." More Negro business enterprises go to the wall for lack of applied thought than any other thing.

The Grocery Problems as discussed by the merchants and other members seemed to center around the one thing "a cheap Jew or white man can put rotten goods into the hands of colored customers easier than the colored groceryman can the best of goods." The presidient urged greater co-operation between the merchants in this way they should not only be benefited personally but, would be educating the Negro to execute his duty by trading with colored people. He also urged the colored groceryman to equip themselves to deliver goods to any part of the city.

Startling Facts Concerning Conditions at State Prison

(The The Associated Press.)

Jefferson City, Mo., March 26.—There are five times as many Negro criminals in Missouri as there should be, according to a report of the state Negro industrial commission, prepared by R. S. Cobb, executive secretary, which now is in process of preparation. The report is based on statistics collected at the state prison here and shows, among other things that of the 2,171 prisoners confined in that institution at the end of 1920, 763 were Negroes.

All things being equal, the report sets out, the ratio of Negro prisoners to white should be about 16 to 1, or a total of 135 prisoners. Thirty-five of the sixty-five women prisoners are Negroes and the ratio should be three Negroes to five white women, based on population, Cobb declares.

More than 600 of the 763 male Negroes confined in the prison are from the large cities and population centers and Cobb points with this evidence that the Negro in the rural and agricultural districts is not a criminal. The percentage from hamlets and villages is 10.2 per cent, the report will show.

Says Record Alarms.

This record is alarming," the report concludes. "But it is not more alarming than will be the results of surveys of health and living conditions of Negroes which now are being compiled. It is evident that it is up to the Negro race group to begin at once to improve conditions."

The Negro industrial commission is lobbying for senate bill No. 547 which would provide for a separate reformatory for Negro boys because, they say, records show that reformative influences are impossible under present conditions.

The result of a survey of the Boonville reformatory made last November by Myrtle Foster Cook, a member of the commission, is included in the report. This report charges that twenty-nine tradesare being taught to white boys in the institution but that none of the Negro boy inmates are being taught a trade except "casual instruction in brickmaking."

Race Prejudice a Factor.

"Twelve Negro boys operate the laundry and do all of this kind of work for the entire institution," the report states, adding, "they never get into a classroom and spend their time loafing when not at work."

Race prejudice bars the Negro boys from the trades classrooms and from mixed gangs of employes, the survey declares.

Two classes of Negro boys are taught in each class and each class lasting half a day. A little arithmetic and reading and some spelling and writing is taught but no grammar or other subjects, the report charges.

All of these reasons are advanced as arguments in favor of a separate institution for Negroes.

N. A. A. C. P. Informs Nation of The Practice of Peonage throught out the South

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth avenue, New York, today made public telegrams sent to President Harding and Governor Dorsey of Georgia in which the statement is made that the murderer of eleven Negroes on the Williams plantation in Georgia does not constitute an isolated case of peonage in the south but that a number of cases have been called to the attention of the department of justice in recent years.

M'Cormick For Federal Inquiry To End Lynching

Washington, D. C., April 12.J Backed by the strong recommendation of President Harding in his first message, Senator McCormick, Illinois, introduced today a joint resolution creating a commission to devise more adequate methods of preventing Negro lynchings and mob violence.

The commission would be empowered to conduct "A general inquiry into the subject of lynchings and mob violence, including the number of lynchings within the last twenty years and the causes thereof.

It also would be directed to "consider and report its conclusions with respect to the adequacy of the means how employed for the prevention of lynchings and mob violence and the remedies available for the avoidance."

The resolution is similar to the one introduced by Mr. McCormick at the last session. It would require the commission to make its report not later than Jan. 1, 1922. It carries an appropriation of $100,000.

President Harding, in his address today, called on congress "to wipe the stain of barbaric lynching from the banners of a free and orderly, representative democracy." The message declared the proposal to create a commission on lynching had "real merit."

Following the introduction of the McCormick resolution the race question came up in another form when Senator Harrison, Mississippi, introduced a "Jim Crow Law" for the District of Columbia.

The Arkansas riots of 1919 and the burning at stake in January of this year of Henry Lowry, are laid to the same cause and it is stated in the telegram that the practice of peonage is widespread in southern state, especially in the Mississippi Delta region. It is called the greatest cause of unrest next to lynching.

In the telegram to the governor of Georgia, he is called upon not only to exercise his full power to bring the offenders in the present cases to justice, but to proceed against the widespread system of debt slavery which prevails in his state.

News from the Associated Press.

Dr. I. Garland Penn, of Cincinnati, secretary of the board of education for Negroes, (formerly the Freedman's Aid Society) of the Methodist Episcopal church, spent a day in Washington recently, in close conference with a number of gentlemen on very important topics. During his stay Dr. Penn assisted in entertaining President King of Liberia, in Cincinnati during his former visit here. Dr. Penn was granted an interview by President King, during his stay in Washington. The president spoke very highly of Bishop Mathew W. Clair, of the Methodist Episcopal church of Liberia.

Things are different in Washington. During the recent packers hearing in the department of labor, a representative of the Associated Negro Press was "sitting in" with other newspaper representatives in the secretary of labor's outer office. There is a colored messenger in the room. A clerk was busy signing letters. Without looking up he said: "Charley, if you think of it, kindly put some ink in the well tomorrow." Then instinctively raising his head, he discovered that the "dark shadow," was none other than the A. N. P. representative. His apologies were profuse, with a very reddened face for a background.

The Honorable James Weldon Johnson, executive secretary of the N. A. A .C. P. has informed The Associated Negro Press for publication that he will accept the challenge of the Honorable Eye Witness, staff writer of the Chicago Tribune, to discuss and debate the subject in Chicago, "Have their been atrocities in Haiti?" Affirmative, Mr. Johnson negative, Eye Witness. There is only one condition that Mr. Johnson imposes, the people of Chicago must get a place large enough to hold all the people who wish to hear. Chicagoans get busy. That discussion will make great copy.

Urges Congress To Stamp Out Bardaric Stain

Washington, D. C., April 12.—Speaking before congress Tuesday President Warren G. Harding, made public the high points of his administrative program. After outlining the foreign policy of the new administration, which occasioned no little surprise among some and cause pleasure and satisfaction to the majority of the people of the country, President Harding spoke on domestic problems. Among other things he said:

Somewhat related to the foregoing human problems is the race question. Congress ought to wipe the stain of barbaric lynching from the banners of a free and orderly representative democracy. We face the fact that many millions of people of African descent are numbered among our population and that in a number of states they constitute a very large proportion of the total population. It is unnecessary to recount the difficult is incident to this condition, nor to emphasize the fact that it is a condition which cannot be removed. There has been suggestion, however, that some of its difficulties might be ameliorated by a humane and enlightened consideration of it, a study of its many aspects and an effort to formulate, if not a policy, at least a national attutiude of mind calculated to bring about the most satisfactory possible adjustment of relations between the races, and of each race to the national life. One proposal is the creation of a commission embracing representatives of both races to study and report on the entire subject. The proposal has real merit. I am convinced that in mutual tolerance, understanding, charity, recognition of the interdependence of the races, and the maintenance of the rights of citizenship, lies the road to righteous adjustment."

Too Much of a Good Thing.

It is a good thing to have a good thing, but too much of a good thing is frequently injurious.—Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

Important

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