

or more white citizens hereabouts. In the South the leading daily papers of that section are greatly disturbed lest the twelve million colored citizens of the United States enslave the ninety million white citizens and thus is life for the white man of this country just one damn thing after another. Ain't it sickening?

This thing of putting the entire colored population down as cocksure Republicans as the Republican leaders are doing in this state and county and making no effort to organize them, may cost the party the loss of a good many votes. No, they will hardly vote the Democratic ticket, but many of them have strong leanings toward the Farmer-Labor ticket and in the absence of personal workers among them in the interest of the G. O. P. there may be grave danger of many of them wandering after strange political gods.

From the current issue of the Portland Advocate under the caption of Frame Up on Colored Man, I clipped the following article which fully speaks for itself and needs no comment from me further than, the same things happen in other places, for example, Omaha and Duluth in the North and an hundred and one places in the South:

The reading public has not so soon forgotten the big scare headlines which appeared in the local daily papers a week or so ago describing an alleged assault by a "burly negro" on a "pretty white woman" in one of The Dalles, Or., hotels. One paper ran the cut of the alleged "beautiful" victim and another paper said editorially: "It's good for the negro who attacked the white woman of The Dalles that he was not in the South, or he would have been lynched or burned at the stake." The object of these papers was to start a race riot or to have a "necktie" party; but the law-abiding people of The Dalles were not swayed by such inflammatory utterances of the newspapers and as a result the colored man was arrested, placed in jail and a grand jury was called in to investigate, and their finding was that the whole business was a "frame-up" on the colored man in order to have him mobbed or sent to the penitentiary. The colored man has been set free. Now, what about this "pretty" white woman who helped to frame up on this burly colored man and her coterie of conspirators? Why didn't the daily papers give as much publicity to the vindication of this colored man as they did in trying to have him murdered by fastening the crime of rape upon him? And what about this "pretty" white woman, who is not only a liar but a perjurer and a would-be murderer? Thousands of innocent colored men are lying in their graves today through just such dirty frameups as the one in this case.

TRYING TO SAVE THE SOUTH

That efforts are not altogether lacking on part of both races in the South, to save that section from being completely submerged beneath the waves of mob violence and lynch law is made evident from time to time. Despite the fact that but little substantial result has so far been manifested in response to their appeals, these devoted advocates of justice and the upholding of the law continue their efforts to save the civilization of the section with unabated zeal.

Conspicuous among those members of the race who have an abiding faith in the desire and ability of the better white element of the South to prevail in the struggle against lynching and mob rule is Mr. Charles Banks of Mound Bayou, Miss. Time and again he has urged the giving of publicity to the position being taken by the white Southerners in addresses and editorials against lynching, and the inclination among men of influence and affairs to come out openly and strongly for justice, a square deal and larger opportunity for the Negro in the South.

Recognizing the expediency of the policy urged by Mr. Banks and the great good that would follow all genuine effort on the part of the white South to remedy its in-

ternal evils in its own way and through its own instruments, The Age has hailed with encouragement every outgiving of Southern press and pulpit pointing in this direction. We take occasion now to welcome and reproduce a significant denunciation of mob rule by Bishop Theodore Dubose Bratton of the Episcopal diocese of Mississippi, which the Jackson Daily News, one of the leading dailies of the State endorsed editorially as "an indication of the attitude of the sober thinking high-minded people of Mississippi."

Bishop Bratton was quoted as follows: "Lynching is an indefensible act of lawless brutality. It is rebellion against organized society, and its inevitable tendency is toward disorder and murder and barbaric cruelty. It is, whether realized or not, a disregard of the sacredness of life. As resorted to in our midst, it is probably a practical expression of unbelief in the humanity of the Negro race, and, in the Christian (and scientific as well) declaration that 'God hath made of one (blood) all the nations of men.'"

"At one time resorted to for the crime of rape, it has now come to be used in the case of many lesser crimes. An example in point is the lynching briefly and casually noted in the papers on Sunday, August 29, of two Negro prisoners in Corinth for knocking their guard down (not killing him) and attempting their escape—the notice concluding by saying that one of them had no part in the attack upon the guard. Yet this brutal, barbarous, unlawful lynching was resorted to to avenge a deed which every officer of the law knows may happen at the hands of prisoners, and for which he is ever prepared. I have no patience with any newspaper which can publish such an atrocity without one syllable of condemnation of it. Even in the extreme case of rape, lynching has no defense, and I can never believe that the women of our South can want such a protection at the cost of law and order and the safety of society and government. It is a protection which does not protect, but rather imperils the only source of protection which good people, men and women alike, have."

"It is high time that law-abiding and liberty-loving people proclaim their condemnation of this base form of barbarism and banish from our borders this disgrace upon our Christian civilization. The lust of blood is characteristic of the jungle, the lust of revenge of the savage."

No stronger indictment of the crime of mob murder could be framed than this deliverance of a Christian preacher from the pulpit on a Sunday morning.

Nor is there any reservation in the editorial endorsement by the News. It concedes the justice of the indictment and points out the following facts:

"The Negro race is a race of human beings, entitled to the same humanitarian considerations as any other race. The Negro acts our every day life. He is a part of us and his degeneration or advancement is linked inseparably with the degeneration or the advancement of the white man. The Negro is brought up under the same environment in which we live, he is taught the same ideals of living, he reads the same textbooks in our schools, cherishes the same flag, and worships the same flag, and worships the same God."

"The peaceful Negro has no patience with the lawless element of his race. He is as ready as the white man to take a determined stand against those who violate the laws of the state and the laws of decency. While in considering personally the crime for which many Negroes have been mobbed it is difficult, perhaps, for some of us to refuse to countenance mob action, we know that it is inexcusable under any consideration and that swift and sure punishment should be meted out to those who take the law into their own hands and commit crimes in the name of law and order which are fitting only to the most savage of races."

In view of such strong pronouncements as the above, and many that have preceded them, it is not surprising that some disappointment should exist among those who

have counted upon an immediate popular response to such sentiments that would reveal itself in some active movement to curb the excesses of the mob spirit. Undoubtedly the speakers and writers of expressions against lynching and mob law are sincere and earnest in their utterances, but the practical response to their pleadings is slow to come. Nevertheless, every effort on the part of the Southerners of both races to try to save the South to civilization is to be commended.

The South should respond to its true leaders and purge itself of lynching and mob violence.—New York Age.

THE WAR IN HAYTI

In his speech on Constitution Day Senator Harding said in referring to American military operations in Santo Domingo and Hayti:

"The censorship is no less strict than it was during the secret conferences and conspiracies in Paris. Practically all we know is that thousands of native Haytians have been killed by American marines."

Nevertheless it is possible to form an idea of the character of this war, which as Mr. Harding says, is being waged, though never declared, through the usurpation by the Executive of powers not only never bestowed on him but scrupulously withheld by "the Constitution."

The Haytians whom the marines are pursuing are known as Cacos. Some are simple bandits, some are revolutionists many are men who have been driven to the hills in consequence of a mistake made by the American administrators early in the occupation of the island. The Americans took too seriously an old law requiring men to work the roads four days a month, there was a rebellion against the attempt to enforce it, Haytian opposition to the Americans crystallized on this issue and ever since a stream of recruits has been flowing to the bands of outlaws and revolutionists.

One of the duties of the American marines has been to hunt down these bands. It has been described as a war of extermination. Samuel Guy Inman, executive secretary of the Committee on Cooperation in Latin America, who made a survey of the island in the summer of 1919 wrote in his report:

"These outlaws go in bands numbering from twenty-five to two hundred generally. Not more than 20 or 30 per cent are armed, and these are very poor shots, so that there are few casualties among our men. They are now making a systematic drive and closing on the bandits, and in some battles from twenty-five to sixty are killed."

"It is with great hesitancy that one seemingly passes criticism on our American marines. It is the machine, not the man, that is to blame. From the military standpoint it is natural to regard all life as cheap."

Another observer, Otto Schoenrich, a New York lawyer, the author of a book on Santo Domingo and formerly secretary of the Dominican Minister of Finance, heard "unfortunate stories of torture of prisoners by water cure and by application of red hot matchets. Giving prisoners an opportunity to escape and shooting them while escaping was also said to have occurred."

Mr. Harding spoke of thousands of native Haytians having been killed. James Weldon Johnson, field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, who visited Hayti recently says that "in the five years of American occupation more than three thousand innocent Haytians have been slaughtered."

The immediate provocation of the American occupation of Hayti was the violation by a mob of the French Legation at Port-au-Prince and the killing of President Guillaume Sam, who had taken refuge there after causing the death of only 160 political prisoners. And the purpose of the American occupation was to improve the government of Hayti!—New York Herald.