

ILD Opposes Scottsboro Boys Going On Theatre Stage

HAYNES DENIES PLAGIARISM CHARGE

STORY ON PAGE 8

Reaches The Mass
Of Readers

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ELEVEN IN SUBWAY TEST FIRE DAMAGES ODD FELLOWS EDIFICE

Secretary Of Federal Council Of Churches Replies To Dr. Work

New York, Sept.—(ANP) Countering that he had obtained and even distributed his material after public lectures before he ever saw a copy of Dr. Monroe N. Work's address in Birmingham given before the Southern Sociological congress last April, Dr. George E. Haynes, executive secretary of the Federal Council of Churches, this week denied Dr. Work's charges of plagiarism.

The controversy began when Dr. Work, director of the Department of Research and Records at Tuskegee institute and editor of the Negro Year Book, declared Dr. Haynes appropriated the context of his address entitled, "Problem of Adjustment of Race and Class in the South," delivered April 3, and was using it in a series of articles written for a national weekly under the title, "Dr. Haynes Dissects Heart of Racial Problem in America."

In his reply to Dr. Work's charges, Dr. Haynes said, "I am greatly surprised that with your reputation for research and records and my long confidence in you as a scholar and gentleman that you should make such a grossly false accusation and give it wide publicity before you had examined

the facts. I urgently demand that you send me at once specific particulars to which your complaint refers.

"All the concepts, ideas, and much of the language in my articles to which you have referred were publicly presented with mimeographed outlines distributed by the hundreds at my lectures given in the Public Rooms of Des Moines, Ia., February and March, 1936; Minneapolis, January, 1937; and Dayton, O., May 1-16, 1937, which was before I saw you at the time I delivered my address at Tuskegee on May 30. My lecture material was drawn from each authorities as Rupert Vance, Frederick J. Turner, Joseph Schaffer, Kimball Young, and government publication; my mimeographed outlines listed many of them.

"After my Tuskegee address you spoke to me about ideas in it similar to your Birmingham address of which I told you I knew nothing. You gave me a copy which I glanced through on the train and later returned to you. Your hasty judgment that I have acted in any way unethical is therefore gross error and seriously unfair to me."

Florida Paper Says Lynch Probe Ended

St. Petersburg, Aug. 27.—A paragraph editorial in the St. Petersburg Times here comments as follows on the "investigation" of the double lynching which occurred at Tallahassee under the shadow of the state capitol on July 20.

"An investigation into the lynching of two Negroes in Tallahassee got nowhere, just as everyone, familiar with Florida justice, expected."

The Tampa Tribune in a recent editorial states that evidently the declaration of the state attorney that the coroner's jury verdict—death at the hands of parties unknown—"just about ends this thing as far as Leon county is going to go in the double lynching."

Following the lynching, Governor Fred P. Cone issued many bold statements to the press declaring what he was going to do about it, but like all lynching investigations left to state and local authorities, nothing was done. Florida's Senator Claude Pepper was one of the leading opponents of the federal anti-lynching bill in the last session of Congress maintaining that the federal government "had no business" invading the states to punish lynchers because the states "would take care of the crime in their own way."

NO ACTION EXPECTED

Says N. A. A. C. P.

New York, August 27.—The official burying of the widely heralded investigation into the double lynching in Florida does not surprise the N. A. A. C. P. according to a statement from the association today.

"We did not believe that Florida was going to do anything about the double lynching," said the statement. "The record of this state is too long and too black and the whitewashings have gone on for so many decades that it would be a modern miracle if any southern state actually ran down lynchers and brought them to trial. This is one more proof, if any were needed, that only a federal anti-lynching law has any chance of checking mob violence in this country."

The N. A. A. C. P. indicated that the whole story had not been told in the Florida lynching. There are persistent rumors that neither in the stabbing of a policeman, of the lynched boys was involved. The N. A. A. C. P. stated that it hoped to have the full story within a few weeks.



Geo. W. Cox, Vice-President and Agency Director of the N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Co. and Vice President of the Mechanics and Farmers Bank who is sometimes mentioned as the "Little Napoleon" of the insurance world.

Negroes May Serve As Conductors For Under Ground Railway In N.Y.

New York, Sept.—(By Tommy Berry for ANP) For the first time in the history of New York's underground railway system, eleven Negroes have passed apprenticeships as conductors on the new 8th Avenue Lines and may serve as engineers on regular passenger service.

According to William R. Tolliver, 75 St. Nicholas Place, at least five years of railroad service is required before becoming eligible to serve as conductors. The conductors must then serve two years more before they can take the civil service examination to become engineers. In a recent ex-

Ten Thousand Look On As Blaze Does \$20,000 Damage To Atlanta Bldg.

TO COMPILE JURY LIST WITHOUT RACIAL DESIGNATIONS

By Albert James

Charlotte, N. C., Sept.—(ANP) Bowing to the U. S. supreme court's last Scottsboro decision, Mecklenburg county will compile a complete new jury list without designation of either race or color.

Slips of paper in the jury box now have the names of whites in black ink and the names of Negroes in red. There are approximately 10,000 whites and 625 colored.

In January, T. K. Harrison, a well-to-do, highly respected farmer, served on a jury which convicted a white man. Harrison was the first Negro to serve since Reconstruction days.

Mrs. Marion W. Alston and little son Bobby of 1216 Fayetteville Street have returned from a two weeks visit in New York City. Mrs. Alston was accompanied home by her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Allen and their two daughters Shirley and Patricia.

Atlanta, Sept. (ANP)—Fire of unknown origin, beginning in the seventh story roof garden, resulted in damage estimated at \$20,000 to the Odd Fellows building Monday night as 10,000 persons of both races viewed the greatest conflagration ever to take place in Auburn avenue, site of the main Negro business section.

The roof garden, known as the Club Royal, was deserted when the blaze began which is considered fortunate. It may be reached solely by a lone, slow-moving elevator of limited capacity which would not have brought many persons to safety. There is no fire escape leading from the roof garden to the ground.

Traffic on Auburn avenue was stopped for three blocks each way approaching the building as the crowd gazed at the burning tower which cast a reflection seen for miles around. Firemen answered a city wide alarm and battled for two hours to subdue the flames, bringing into action the 60-foot water tower, last used when three whites were killed in the Cable Piano Co. blaze downtown.

The Odd Fellows edifice, considered one of the finest Negro buildings in the nation, was erected in 1912 by Den Davis, ex-republican National committee man from Georgia and prominent in fraternal orders, at an estimated \$20,000. It was later lost to the ill-fated National Benefit Life Insurance Co., and is at present owned by Henry Pitts, white, who holds a mortgage and is said to have bought it for only \$1,500. W. A. Scott, founder of the Atlanta Daily World, had completed negotiations for its purchase and had made a down payment of \$1,000 a few hours before he was shot mysteriously and fatally injured in February, 1934.

The building houses offices of the Pilgrim Insurance Co., the N. C. Mutual Insurance Co., Atlanta Urban League, Guaranty Life Ins. Co., American Missionary Society, president; Mrs. Clare Le Bue, Philadelphia, financial secretary; Mrs. Austine Williams, Little Rock, Ark., responding secretary; Mrs. Virgie Waters, Baltimore, treasurer; Mrs. Marjorie Stewart Joiner, Chicago, parliamentarian, and Mr. Charles L. Evans, St. Louis, national organizer.

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TOURING THE STATE



Lieutenant Lawrence A. Oxley, federal government representative who is on an inspection tour of the government employment agencies of the state. Mr. Oxley visited Rocky Mount, Wilson and other eastern cities last week.

Jittery if they thought of going a hundred and twenty blocks in fifteen minutes.

Tolliver said that when a motorman, for the first time, touches the controls of a train in his small booth, it is a thrill that comes once in a life time. To see trains racing side by side under the control is what most aviators must feel when they're racing through the clouds. Then, he said further, these jobs were first brought to the attention of the Negro through "The Crisis," a civil service paper, and through the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, of which A. Philip Randolph is the head. He said this was a field in which Negroes were offered opportunities that heretofore they had not been aware of.

Whiteville Leaf Market Shows Big Increase

Whiteville closed the second full sales week with tobacco prices more than pleasing to all farmers. While quantities of trashy or common grade have flooded the market, reducing the general average price, it has no effect on the better grades, which have soared to prices that even surprised the growers. The only displeased farmers are those who realize that the prices are exceptionally good and their tobacco is not ready for sale. Scores of farmers have not sold a leaf as they have been too busy cropping and curing, getting their offerings graded and tied. Grading is a slow process that requires good eyes, sense of touch, and lots of care. A little green or blue mixed with good bright tobacco reduces the value. Grade well and it will sell well.

It is the opinion of warehousemen and buyers that farmers should sell larger piles of tobacco in order to secure better prices. Warehouse fees would be less and your profit would be greater. An indication of what big baskets mean, F. J. Hooks sold 700 lbs. at \$48.00 per hundred. This same amount separated out in several would have sold for less and the charges would have been greater. Another sale, Mr. Tedder sold 592 lbs. at \$48.00 per hundred. He made more net profit by selling in one basket. Every farmer all is

said and done—if you will have good tobacco, grade it well, and it will sell well. All buyers are buying heavily and there is no indication that prices will decline, but there is no assurance whatsoever that prices will stay as strong as they now are.

Information coming from the eastern belt indicated rather large crop. Opening sales showed a flood of common grades selling very low. The average was under that of the Whiteville opening sales. Naturally with an over production of common types on the border belt, and thus cause the general average to be low. Farmers should bear in mind that the general average is based on every pound sold on the market and does not mean that the grade prices in all grades is high or low. The Whiteville market has maintained a very high grade average through out the present season and by comparison is setting the pace.

As evidence of this high record Whiteville is gaining new patrons daily. Seasoned farmers can not be fooled by erroneous information and therefore known when they sell in Whiteville that "they are on the bridge that will carry them over safely." The sales to date show that the Whiteville Market is landing last year sales by nearly two million pounds, in a few weeks.

A REAL MERCHANT



THE THOMAS BAILEY and Fowler grocery store and meat market located on the corner of best operated businesses of its kind in Durham. Mr. Bailey is assisted by his son Thomas Junior, a student at N. C. College.