

Negro Press-

(Continued from page four)

In terms of hits against black and vice versa, it was because upon the surface the struggle seemed to be one of the white against black. The Catholic press and the press of the Jewish people has made similar mistakes.

But there can be no logical excuse for continuing thus to place the question. Fascism and reaction have clarified the issues. Every enemy black American ever had has lined up to destroy the first President, since Lincoln, to attempt to smash barbarism in the South.

The Negro press, or rather, that section of the American press controlled by Negroes, has a momentous job before it. Some of it already advanced fearlessly to the struggle.

Fascism would destroy the last vestige of democracy enjoyed by black men. The Negro people must align itself with the forces of progress and democracy.

Reaction will make bids to Negroes. In some cases it will act as Smith of South Carolina and George of Georgia. For the greater part this will only be in the South, however. Not all leaders of reaction are so crassly stupid and so vicious as the Southern lynchers. It is where they are subtle that they are most dangerous.

The Negro press must expose reaction everywhere. It speaks for and to the man furthest down in American life. This is at once a great advantage and a grave responsibility.

The democracy of Lincoln returns in the program of a Roosevelt. The New Deal is a great economic, political and cultural movement. But its future rests with the people. It belongs to no one man or group of men.

Unity must be forged and unity must be fought for. Let the Negro press speak out.

5th Lynching Reported In Florida

(Special to the Carolina Times)

NEW YORK, Sept. 22nd.—From Tallahassee, Fla. has come confirmation of the lynching in Perry Fla. on August 9, 1938, of Otis Price, 22. The story is confirmed also by a letter to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People here from a citizen of Macon, Georgia, who viewed the body of the lynched man. The Price lynching brings the total for the year thus far to five.

According to the account of the lynching sent to the N. A. A. C. P. Price and his wife lived near a white farmer's house and both got water from the same well. Price was on his way to the ell to get a bucket of water and the white farmer's wife was taking a bath in the doorway or window of her home as Price passed. She screamed that she had been raped and Price fled home in terror. Although urged by his wife to take their little money and leave the vicinity, Price refused to leave saying he was not guilty of any crime.

Sheriff Wilson of Taylor county arrested Price and was taking him to jail when a mob of undetermined size took the prisoner from the custody of the officer and killed him. Price's throat was cut and his body riddled with bullets.

No mention of the lynching appeared in the papers of that section of Florida, but Price's body was viewed by several persons in addition to the undertaker. Rev. Mr. Burke, pastor of the church at Hufford, where Price was a deacon, also knew of the lynching.

The NAACP, in commenting on the lynchings of 1933, pointed out that two of them have been heralded in the press. The prolonged debate over the federal anti-lynching bill last Jan. and Feb. has driven lynching underground and much more diligence is required to search out lynchings than was needed before. The Perry, Fla. lynching is a case in point. Still another lynching is supposed to have taken place in Perry, but no facts have been brought to light as yet.

Expect Report Soon on Mississippi Lynching

A report is expected soon by the NAACP from a white investigator who went to Rolling Fork, Miss. to probe the lynching there on July 6 of Tom Greene. At the time the daily newspaper reported that Negroes joined whites in helping to lynch Greene. Stating that it did not believe this to be true, the NAACP announced it was sending an investigator to make a special report. The Greene lynching was supposed to have been the first of the year, but last week the NAACP received a letter from a white citizen of Columbus, Miss. giving details of the lynching on June 10 of Wash Adams for failure to pay a balance of ten dollars due on a funeral bill. Adams was beaten to death with an iron instrument.

"LILY-WHITE POLITICS" IN SOUTH NUMBERED, SAYS NEWS MAGAZINE

(Special to the Carolina Times) NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Placing the brighter political future of southern Negroes squarely in the lap of economics TIME magazine, in its issue of Sept. 19, states: "When their economic and social position is further balked by the Wage-Hour law and CIO's bi-color unionization, the days of lily-white politics in the South may be numbered."

Further development of a broader front in the fight for passage of an anti lynching bill during the next session of Congress under the leadership of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will outline more sharply the changes in lobbying technique as opposed to the 'old style Negro lobbyist content to work behind the scenes,' magazine states.

The time of the killing in Coahoma County, a prominent Miss. editor, Hodding Carter of the Delta Weekly, Greenville, published an editorial suggesting that the type of killing thus used would become common if the anti lynching bill is passed.

3 WEEKS LEFT

To The End Of The Campaign KEEP ON WORKING AND WIN

FIRST GRAND PRIZE

1939 BUICK-Series 41 4-Door Touring Sedan

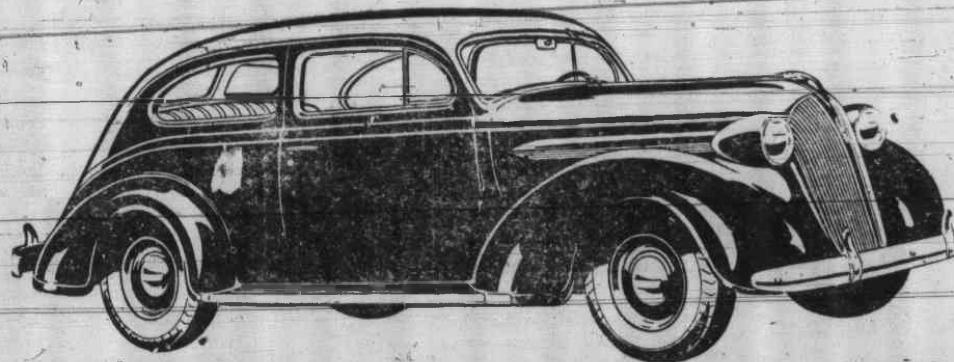


This Car Will Be Purchased From JOHNSON MOTOR COMPANY 326 EAST MAIN STREET DURHAM

SAY IT WITH VOTES

SECOND GRAND PRIZE

1939 PLYMOUTH Roadking 2-Door Sedan



This Car Will Be Purchased From STEPHENSON-WILSON-HIGH, Inc. 302 EAST MAIN STREET DURHAM

3rd Prize
Cash
\$200.00

4th Prize
Cash
\$100.00

5th Prize
Cash
\$50.00

2nd PERIOD ENDS Oct. 1

Added Prize

THE WINNERS OF THE TWO CARS WILL EACH RECEIVE A \$1000 COUPON BOOK GOOD FOR ANY

ESSO PRODUCT

AT AN ESSO STATION A GIFT FROM

The Standard Oil Co.



It Won't Be Long Now!

Pigskin Revue-

(Continued from page four)

Bell Back At Minn.

The sure shot toe of Horace Bell will again be at the call of Coach Bierman at Minnesota. In the Gophers 1937 climb to the Big Ten championship, Bell pulled out of his guard position on ten occasions to boot the extra point over the cross bar.

Out in North Dakota, they call Fritz Pollard, Jr. "The Black Thunderbolt." The Olympic high hurdler has certainly earned the name just as his father did at Brown twenty years ago. For two years, Pollard's kicking, passing and running, have helped North Dakota hang on to the championship of the North Central Conference. Last year he was chosen All-Conference half-back and in this, his senior year, figures to wind up his football career in a blaze of glory. Coupled with Pollard in the Sioux backfield in Horace Johnson, 175 pounds of hard blocking.

All the new from the UCIA is about Kenny Washington, the best passer on the Pacific coast and Woodrow Strode, 200 pounds player they faced last year. Washington is now a junior and plenty seasoned by touch competition.

San Joe plays the longest schedule of any school in the country last year fourteen games to be exact. Don Presley, gigantic guard and Lloyd Thomas, end, were potent factors in that display of endurance.

Metropolitan Life Not Seeking Negro Business

Anti-Jim Crow Law Cited by Company as Reason for its Failure to Permit Agents to Solicit New Policies; Prospects Must Apply at Company Offices

(Special to the Carolina Times) NEW YORK, Sept. 21st.—The Metropolitan Life Insurance company, which has written millions upon millions of dollars of insurance upon Negroes in New York state.

Charles G. Taylor, Jr. second vice president of the company, has written the National Ass'n for Advancement of Colored People:

"We do not solicit applications for insurance from colored persons in the State of New York, but, such person may apply at any one of our district offices where they will receive fair and courteous treatment when they so apply. This practice has been made necessary in New York because of a law passed at the instance of Assemblyman Stephens. This law was calculated to, and did in fact, make it impracticable for us to conduct our business as formerly in the State of New York. This situation pertains only to this state."

In a previous letter, later clarified, Mr. Taylor had written the NAACP stating its change of policy was 'due to a law passed at the instance of one of your own race.'

The law to which the Metropolitan refers is one passed in 1935 making it unlawful for any insurance company to discriminate against colored people in the type of policy offered for sale, or in the rates or premiums charged therefor. A second section of the law forbids a life insurance corporation rejecting "any application for a policy of life insurance issued or sold by it."

The inquiry of the NAACP was prompted by complaint from a colored man in Brooklyn who wrote that his Metropolitan collector had told him he would have to apply to a district office if he wanted new insurance.

The NAACP so far has had no complaints about treatment of colored people who apply to district offices. It is not known whether they are having any extra difficulty securing the same types of policies as are issued to whites. It has been known for years

that some insurance companies have refused to sell certain types of policies to Negroes, no matter how qualified Negroes might be to purchase the same.

KILLINGS BY "POSSES" TAKE PLACE OF LYNCHINGS IN SOUTH

(Special to the Carolina Times) NEW YORK, Sept. 21st.—Progressive leaders in the South are becoming "perturbed" over the method now being used by southern mobs in the lynching of Negroes, according to a recent article appearing in The Indiana Catholic and Record, a Catholic newspaper published in Indianapolis, Ind.

This device permits mobs to snatch their victims before they are taken into custody, set them self up as a posse, lynch their prey and then declare that the victim was "killed while resisting arrest." The complete text of the article which carried a Greenwood, Miss. date line, follows:

"Anti-lynching leaders in the South are perturbed over the development of the killed while resisting arrest technique which they declare, is now being used as a means of avoiding the stigma of lynching.

"According to this technique, the mob claims its victims before he has been taken into official custody by officers. The mob, with or without the approval of local officers, declares itself a posse and the victim is officially listed as having been killed while resisting arrest.

Two such deaths within a month have been recorded in Miss., the first, on July 6, taking place at Rolling Fork, and the second, on July 21, at Canton, where Claude Banks, a Negro was fired upon by a mob of 60 men seeking the assailant of a white man named O. D. McAdams who was stabbed and robbed.

"A third killed while resisting arrest death took place during the winter in Coahoma County, Miss. It is believed that several additional similar deaths have occurred within recent months which were not revealed to the public.

"While this technique is an old one it is considered new in that in recent months it has for the first time been adopted as a substitute for mob murder which would come under the ban of the various anti lynch bills. At