

Race Men Organize Black Klan

\$50,000. Fire Destroys School

Known As Sadoe; Meaning of Name Not For Public

Roanoke Inst. Burns To Ground

Elizabeth City, N. C.—Because the fire department was engaged in a Washington day parade, here last Friday, a fire got a good start and wrecked \$50,000 in damage before the fire fighters could get it under control.



PROF. W. EDWARD FARRISON Professor English at Bennett College, Greensboro. He spoke to southern whites over the radio about lynching.

The blaze entirely consumed the historical Roanoke Collegiate Institute and destroyed twelve homes seriously damaging at least 20 others and threatening the whole of the colored residential section.

The damage to the school, one of the oldest in North Carolina, is estimated to be around \$25,000 while the damage to residences is set at another \$25,000 running the total to around \$50,000.

The entire school property was destroyed within one hour after the fire started.

When this historical institution of learning was completely destroyed by the fire, the trustees, Messrs. L. Collins, proceeded to hold conferences in an effort to reconstruct the school despite the damage done.

Students and instructors have taken the disaster with admirable good spirit, resuming classes immediately in the old Cole Street elementary building after the worst blow received by this school in its 39 years existence and the worst fire in the history of Elizabeth City.

Several interested groups hastened to organize methods of aiding the school and students.

The Roanoke Institute patrons league headed by Mrs. I. W. Sharpe is busy making plans for several plays to be presented in an endeavor to raise funds for the school.

Mrs. E. O. Winslow of 80 Roanoke Ave. entertained at a charity tea sponsored by the Abbie M. Johnson, Health Unit of Elizabeth City.

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N.A.A.C.P. Seeks To Put Negro On Farm Board

New York, Feb. 23—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has urged upon Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace that at least one Negro American of courage and experience with agricultural conditions in the South be appointed to the contemplated Labor Board designed to provide more effective protection for southern sharecroppers under the cotton control program which is designed to enforce the labor provisions of the A. A. A. crop control contracts.

No group of farmers is more exploited than Negro farmers, the letter argued by Walter White, N. A. A. C. P. Secretary continues. "Hundreds of thousands of Negro sharecroppers and tenant farmers have been dispossessed from land and forced to become homeless, shelterless, and foodless nomads. Only courageous and uncompromising action by the Federal government can prevent the increasing number of these pitiful victims of the crop reduction program. It is imperative that at least one member of the Board invested with sufficient authority be a Negro who is conversant with the plight of these Negro farmers. The man chosen, however should be a full member of the Board, empowered to act with equal authority upon the cases of all farmers.

Speaks On Lynching

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DePriest Offers Public Park Program For Negroes

Washington—At the National Testimonial in honor of Oscar DePriest, Former Congressman from the First Illinois District held in Washington last week, Congressman DePriest discussed a legislative program which in his opinion should be considered by Congress in connection with the welfare of the colored people of the United States.

This program called for organized activity for elimination of illegal practices set-up by State and county officials for disqualifying colored citizens from jury service increased registration of colored voters and passage of a Federal anti-lynching law.

In the educational field, it would seek to have Federal appropriations earmarked, especially for States where separate schools exist so that each pupil irrespective of race or color might obtain an equal per capita proportion. To this end, an active campaign for the passage of an act to amend the Federal Standard Housing, equipment and teacher pay, was proposed for all southern states and also for Texas, Oklahoma and West Virginia.

Another proposal included legislation to abolish the practice of civil service appointment and substitution of the Bertillon system for the photograph system of identification of persons taking examinations for Federal appointment.

Throughout campaigns for such legislation, colored citizens would be encouraged to seek participation in Government in proportion to population, with reference to Federal, State, county and municipal patronage and positions of trust in various branches of the Army and the Navy.

Mr. DePriest wound up his speech by stating that, while he was not de (Continued on Page 8)

City Attorney Draws Up Bill; Federal Aid Sought

RALEIGH—City Attorney J. M. Broughton has prepared a bill in which he proposes a Public Park for Negroes to be located on the site of the old State School for Deaf, Dumb and Blind on the corner of Lenoir and Bloodworth Streets. The City proposes to request the State to turn over this property for the purpose of building this park.

It is hoped that Federal Funds will be available for the building of a swimming pool and other adequate recreational facilities.

The Bill was drawn up by Broughton upon the request of the Commissioner of Public Works, Ed. M. Barton and is expected to go before the Legislature very soon. It is now in the hands of the State Planning Board as one of the projects proposed by the city.

Already over \$100,000 in E. R. A. funds have been expended in improvement and renovations at Puller Park, a park originally intended for whites and colored but by now almost entirely unsurpassed by whites. Barton expects that approximately one-half of this amount would be sufficient to build a park for Negroes.

The site desired is located in the heart of one of the city's largest Negro residential sections and is close to two of the largest public schools for Negroes in this city.

According to a provision of the bill the ownership of the property reverts to the State whenever it ceases to be used as a park for Negroes.

This Bill follows the insistent demands of Negro leaders for years that Raleigh needs adequate recreational opportunities for its Negro youth. Hundreds of kids are frequently found running around in the streets having no parks or play grounds.

The site requested formerly was the home of the State school for Negro Deaf, Dumb and Blind students, but this school has been moved to a spot about 3 miles from Raleigh on the Garner Road.

Those interested in this splendid proposal are asked to make their views known to Senators and Representatives of Wake County in the General Assembly.

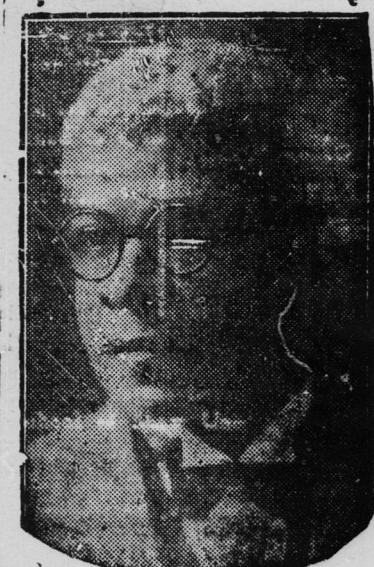
Three Dead And Two Sick As Result Of Poison Dinner

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Police are busy probing into the deaths of an old blind woman, a 3-year-old child and a youth and the serious illness of two children.

Mary Watson, 36-year-old Asheville woman, is held pending the investigation of charge and evidence by Robert Dunlap who admits poisoning the dinner served to seven people on Saturday night, Feb. 16th.

Mrs. Ellen Mills, mother of Mrs. Watson, Majorie Watson, 3-year-old daughter of Mrs. Watson and Pauline McMillan who supposedly (Continued on Page 8)

ADVISOR



C. C. SPAULDING, President of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co., who urges Raleigh Negroes to consider City Manager Plan.

M. Spaulding Passes

CLARKTON—Miss Maude Spaulding, sister of C. C., died here Monday morning, Feb. 25th at the home of her aunt Eliza Spaulding. Miss Spaulding had been suffering from ill health for the past ten years.

Miss Spaulding left to mourn their loss four brothers, C. C., A. G. E. G., I. R. Spaulding and two sisters, Mrs. W. J. Keelney, Jr., and Miss Mary Spaulding who lives in New York City and the only relative unable to attend.

Funeral services were held Wednesday, February 27th at the home of Mrs. Eliza Spaulding.

N. R. A. Hands Negro Women Slave Wage

New York, Feb. 20—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and thirteen other member organizations of the Joint Committee on National Recovery protested this week against the continuance of the present N. R. A. differential laundry code which dooms 20,000 Negro laundry workers in the South to slave wages of fourteen cents an hour and usually less. They are urging the reopening of the laundry code and the provision of a decent living wage for these terribly exploited Southern workers. Organizations and individuals are being asked to rain thousands of post cards protests on the National Industrial Recovery Board in Washington demanding that remedial action be taken.

In February 1934, the N. R. A. authorized the expenditures of \$3,500 for a study for the adequacy of the 14-cent hourly rate prescribed in the laundry code for the Southern area. Despite continued protests the study has not been made and the discriminatory code has continued to the detriment of these 30,000 Negro workers, who being unorganized have no means of improving their economic condition. These underpaid Negro women are in many instances the sole support of their families.

When asked what he thinks of the possibility of Negroes losing their jobs with the city, Mr. Spaulding said that he knows of no case where a competent Negro who does his work well has been discharged merely because he is a Negro. He showed our reporter a letter signed by City Manager R. W. Flack, in which was outlined the superiority of the proposed plan over the present form now in use in Raleigh.

Mr. Spaulding particularly stressed the fact that the City Manager must be a very high type of man as it takes such a man to manage a city. The many important duties of the manager, besides the usual governmental functions such as Fire, Police, Department of Public Works, requires a man who is versed in business and who manages the affairs of the city at the lowest cost possible and is immune from political interference.

Mr. Spaulding closed by saying that he did not know who is to be elected City Manager of Raleigh, nor is it possible for him to know who the councilmen will be, but that the only thing that he did know, was that Negroes will receive better treatment under the city manager form of government.

In a letter addressed to Charles Frazier, special representative of the N. C. Mutual, Mr. Spaulding said in part:

"... The people of Durham have been able to get more civic improvements under our present city management than ever before. I understand that in Raleigh certain sentiment is being disseminated against city management. If Negroes will pool their strength and support the city management form of government, the city councilmen and manager will always feel indebted to them. I give you this out of experience and want you to take it

up with the leaders of your community and have them use their influence in behalf of the new plan."

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Political Equality One of Programs Offered Its Members

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Political Equality One of Programs Offered Its Members. SHROUDED IN SECRECY Officers Became Indignant. The new organization said to be reported called on the members of Klan-like and which received a charter as a non-stock corporation in an attempt to get some definite results.

From what we can gather, a group of Negroes banded together with a view of forming an organization known as Sadoe Inc. This newly body is aimed to destroy inequality and to aid lawfully constituted authority in all efforts to check crime. Repeated attempts to secure from the founders the meaning of the word "Sadoe" proved fruitless. We were told, in the language of the charter, that the new organization, among other things, will destroy every political inequality that checks the flow of business, the constitution of the United States of America, to any person or group of its people and to enhance and promote righteousness among Negroes.

The incorporators are H. Price, Joan Chavis, E. Z. Montague, W. Hood, N. L. Perry, Jennie Price and A. E. Burgess.

Further investigation revealed that this organization is shrouded in mystery. No one seems to be able to give any definite information as to the joining fees, requirements for membership nor could we find any who knew the reason why such an organization is necessary. Several of the business and professional men in the community profess ignorance about the whole thing. It is said that this new body may be an outgrowth of a defunct association known as the Balkman's Liberty and Happiness League which aroused quite a deal of interest here some time ago.

When the president H. Price was approached, he referred us to A. E. Burgess, for further information. Mr. Burgess became quite indignant when he was approached of the reason for the interview. As we go to press, we are still in ignorance of the meaning of the word "Sadoe."

Prof. Farrison Speaks Over Radio On Lynching

GREENSBORO.—Last Monday night Feb. 18, the Greensboro Men's club composed of business and professional men, presented a radio broadcast over Station WBIG in the interest of Wagner-Costigan Anti-Lynching Bill. The speaker for the occasion was Prof. W. Edward Farrison, head of the Department of English at Bennett College.

In the course of his address, while requesting the support of his hearers for the bill he said that—"By many otherwise sound thinking individuals, lynching was for a long time regarded as a symptom of the race problem which was, perhaps to be regretted but tolerated; and whenever a lynching occur, they

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Crowd Attends Lynching Ex'bit

New York—The exhibition of Art on lynching at the Arthur Newton Galleries here has been swamped by visitors since its opening on February 10, according to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which is sponsoring it. Among the visitors was Mrs. Henry Morgenthau wife to the Secretary of the treasury. During the first two days more than 10,000 people visited the galleries to see the macabre drawings and paintings. In the first week over 15,000 people came to the exhibit.

Among the exhibits are a Asbury Park and Orange, N. J.; Louisville, Ky.; Oakland and Bennington, Vt.; Peekskill and Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Haverford, Germantown, Haverford, Pa.; New Haven, Manchester and Westport, Conn.; Macon Ga.; Cleveland, I.; London, England; Los Angeles, Calif.; Washington D. C.; Paris France; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Boston, Mass.; Nashville, Tenn.; Norfolk Va.

New York Daily Hails Negro Bus Company

The Herald Tribune, one of New York's oldest and most conservative dailies devoted a column on Tuesday, Feb. 19 to the Utilities D'Haiti a Negro concern. On the same day the Home News and evening periodical also recorded the progress made by the company.

A reporter from the HERALD TRIBUNE visited the office of the Utilities D'Haiti and was given an interview by Mr. Metimen A. Gibson the president and C. De Lewis, engineer and director. The interview consumed the larger part of an hour and Mr. J. O. Reilly of the Tribune was much pleased with the information by the Haitian government giving them the exclusive right to operate buses in the City of Port-au-Prince a City of 125,000.

A photograph depicting the present type of transportation on the island was described at length in the article which stated that there was a crying need for transportation of a different type among the things itemized in the article were:

1. The overcrowded conditions due to lack of buses in operation.
 2. The manner of passenger travel, particularly those in white duck suits.
 3. The sad need for a modern freight service.
- The article contained a provision in Article 1, of the franchise which states that the labor including drivers must be 75 per cent Haitian. The officers of the company the article states are to be dollar a year men devoting as much of their time to the project as is economically possible. Service in the city is to be given for a five cent fare and a zone system in the suburbs will fluctuate prices along a range of five to twenty cents.
- Listing of the officers and directors of the corporation was given as follows: Methuen A. Gibson, president, Eustace Dixon, vice-president, Joseph G. Bruney, secretary, Henry Phillip, treasurer, Leon F. DesPortes general manager, Henry Ch. Rosemond, Clifton Cook, Lysford Williams, Alvin Gary and Robert Robertson, Directors.