

MORE ABOUT THE LYNCHINGS IN SO.

Continued from page one
In the South Carolina case the courts had dismissed the case against one of the three defendants.

An attorney of Aiken describes the crime that led to the lynchings as follows:
"Sheriff H. H. Howard of Aiken County, S. C., for whose killing the three Negroes were on trial, went in April, 1925, with three deputies, to the home of a colored man, Denman Lowman, early one morning. Sam Lowman, the father, had gone to a mill to get some meal ground. His three boys were plowing in a field nearby. His wife, Annie, was making soap in a pot in the front of the house and Bertha Lowman, his daughter, was sweeping the yard.

Trial Process Interrupted
"The officers were in plain clothes and wore no badges or anything else to identify them as officers. The two women, seeing the 4 white men approaching, became excited and one of them screamed. The officers made a break for the house into which the two women had run, and in which were a number of children ranging in age from a few months to twelve years. The Lowmans had been living in Aiken County a little over a year, had never been in any trouble, and knew none of the officers by sight. They were frightened because two weeks before three masked white men had gone to the same house on a Sunday night, taken Denman Lowman out and whipped him.

"When the men working in the field heard the women scream, they rushed to the house and in the altercation which followed, the mother, Mrs. Annie Lowman, was killed as well as the Sheriff. The three Negroes were arrested, tried, convicted of murder; the two men were sentenced to death and the woman to life imprisonment. On appeal the evidence was found to be so faulty that the Judge, on motion made by counsel for the defense, dismissed the case against Denman Lowman. It seemed likely that a verdict of not guilty would be rendered for the other two defendants. This was when the mob stepped in and lynched all three."

Federal Law Desired
In this connection it is worth recalling that South Carolina has an anti-lynching law and a favorable record on lynching. But the conclusion to which the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has come, after years of appeal to State authorities, is that the only effective machinery for stamping out lynching in the United States must be provided by an adequate Federal anti-lynching law.

Such a bill is now pending before the United States Senate. The measure is intended to assist the States in afford-



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GORDON, HERBERT
Republican

For State Representative
Eighteenth Rep. District
Multnomah County

ing to all persons within their jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. The bill rests upon the clause of Section 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment, which reads: "Nor shall any State * * * deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." It provides for a fine of \$10,000 upon a County in which a lynching takes place, recoverable by the family or dependents of the victim; it also provides for the prosecution in Federal courts of lynchers and delinquent and negligent officers of the law.

It was originally introduced in 1920, reintroduced on April 11, 1921, in the House of Representatives by Congressman L. C. Dyer, and passed by the House of Representatives on Jan. 26, 1922, by a vote of 230 to 119.

On January 27 the bill was referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Anti-Lynching Bill Re-introduced

On May 6, 1922, a memorial urging the prompt enactment of the Dyer Anti-Lynching measure, signed by 24 State Governors, 39 Mayors of Cities, 47 Jurists and distinguished lawyers, 3 Archbishops, 85 Bishops and churchmen, including 29 college presidents and professors, 30 editors and 37 other citizens, was presented to the Senate by Senator Lodge. The American Bar Association, at its annual meeting held in San Francisco, unanimously adopted the following resolution: "We find that further legislation should be enacted by the Congress to punish and prevent lynching and mob violence."

On Sept 21 the bill was brought upon the floor of the Senate by Senator Shortridge, but met a decisive check when a group of Southern Senators announced that they would filibuster. In the preliminary wrangle that ensued the opportunity to bring it to a vote for consideration was lost. Thus Congress adjourned without any decisive action being taken. It has been reintroduced and is now pending before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

The main objection made to the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill was that it infringed on State Rights. It is contended by those who object to such legislation that the Federal government has no more warrant to step in to punish lynching in the States than it has to prevent or punish any other form of murder or any other crime—arson, for example. But James Weldon Johnson, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, argued at a recent Senate hearing that lynching is not simply murder; that it is murder plus something else. The mob apprehends the victim, tries and condemns, and then executes him.

Moreover, he contended, even if we define lynching as

ed with the fact that murder at the hands of a mob presents a question which the States have not been able to cope with. And that is why the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is asking for the passage of the Dyer Anti-lynching bill.

Argument for Federal Bill
Anti Lynching Crusaders place the responsibility for the recent increase in the number of lynchings upon the Dyer Bill.

"It is now evident beyond argument," declared the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, "that the States themselves either can not or will not stamp out lynchings. When the Dyer Anti-lynching Bill was pending in the Congress, lynching sharply declined, apparently because there was fear of Federal intervention. This evil which disgraces America before the murder we are still confronting will never be ended until an aroused public sentiment definitely serves notice upon Congress that effective steps must be taken to stamp out this crime."

The main attempt to justify lynching has been based upon the contention that only by summary method of mob murder could colored men be deterred from attacking white women. But the figures of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People show that among the crimes thus punished murder leads the list, and that the alleged or real causes include the most trivial offenses.

They point out that the strongest rebuttal to the statement that "the usual crime" that provokes lynching is that colored women have been lynched. From the figures it is apparent that other incidents than the so-called "usual crime" form a large majority of the causes back of lynching of Negroes.



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Republican
For Representative,
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Taxation, Capital and the Oregon Farmer

During the heat and excitement of political campaigns and the confusing statements that attend them we are apt at times to forget hard economic facts, and the bitter fruits of some pet "ism" that look good in theory but do heavy damage in practice.



For this reason it is time to begin telling a few plain truths about land taxation, the incomes of our people, corporations and industries, and again to bring to mind the fact that capital does not need Oregon—but Oregon does need capital.

And the reason why we should continue to remind ourselves and our friends is because another effort is being made to force a state income tax upon our people despite the fact that practically the same tax cost many millions in capital and improvements to Oregon and the people of Oregon before it was repealed in 1924. We cannot expect a proved breeder of hard times to bring good times, because it can't be done. And here are a few of the reasons why.

In all of Oregon's 96,000 square miles there is an estimated population of only 825,000 people—less than 9 to a square mile. We have 55,157 farms—an average of one to every 15 people. We have only 2500 industries that employ five men or more—an average of one industry to every 330 people.

Out of Oregon's 825,000 people, 782,256 didn't have net incomes big enough to file income tax returns. Of the 42,545 who did, one-half of them showed earnings under \$3000 and only .311 had earnings in excess of \$10,000. Only one-fifth of Oregon's 5000 corporations made enough to file returns and of the 1073 reporting, 478 made less than \$5000, and only 183 made in excess of \$20,000.

Our farms and our industries are our two main sources for new wealth. They both face hard problems on account of scant and scattered population, long hauls, competition, insufficient capital, and heavy and ever-mounting taxes. If our farms are to prosper they have to secure outside money for loans and money to finance crops. If our industries are to develop they have to finance their purchases and payrolls. Both have to have markets and that means new people and more industries.

That is what that Dennis resolution is designed to do. It is an invitation for capital to come in and help us all out. We desperately need money to open up the state. We have to have money for farm loans and no matter how pretty this talk sounds about a state income tax we cannot escape the economic and unalterable fact that new capital which we require does not have to and will not come to Oregon unless we make it advantageous for it to do so.

We must remember that there are 120,000,000 people in the United States. Of them one hundred and nineteen million plus, live outside of Oregon. They have plenty of need for the same money in case we of Oregon don't show that we really want it. We tried it once—and before the people repealed the state income tax it cost us millions; drove industries, payrolls and taxable wealth out of Oregon and taxes still went up! Every farmer who had to borrow money knows what it did to him, too.

No forward thinking and constructive citizen wants that disaster to happen again.

Instead of making things hard for everybody—farmer, merchant, industrial worker and citizens in general we want to have a purely economic problem taken out of politics. The way to do it is to vote no against both the Grange Income Tax Bill and Offset Tax Bill and vote yes for the Dennis resolution. By this means we guarantee to every citizen, industry, and to capital that there will be no income tax before 1940. It further guarantees to every family that they will not have to pay taxes on their savings when their bread winner dies. It is a prosperity-making measure—it is sound business policy and deserves every progressive citizen's support.

VOTE 306 X YES—Dennis Resolution

Vote 329 X NO—Offset Income Tax Bill.

Vote 335 X NO—Grange Income Tax Bill.

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INFANTS SAVED BY PHTHISIS VACCINE

A Treatment Developed in France Reduces Deaths.

Washington.—Infants have been successfully vaccinated against tuberculosis, Dr. B. Welle-Halle, associate director of the school for child welfare of the College of Medicine, Paris, said before the National Tuberculosis association convention.

"B C G" is the name given the substance used in vaccinating infants," said Doctor Welle-Halle. "It has resulted in the reduction of mortality to less than one per hundred the first years of life, whereas the mortality among children of the same age not vaccinated and reared in contaminated families is at least twenty-five per hundred."

The reports were based on the experience among infants in France, Great Britain, Belgium and Sweden. "This treatment is not a cure for tuberculosis," Doctor Welle-Halle stated. "The vaccination is performed only upon infants and immediately after birth. Up to the present, only a very small number of deaths from tuberculosis is reported, or of diseases presumed to be tuberculosis. Our data as yet are insufficient to determine the probable duration of immunity. We know only that very precise experiments with calves and monkeys, as well as observations on children vaccinated since 1921, show that resistance to infection due to cohabitation with contagious tuberculosis persons continued for three years and perhaps longer."

The preparation of the vaccine used is highly technical and must be safeguarded by many precautions in the laboratories.

Professor Calmette's original vaccine was propagated through 230 generations, thus attenuating its virulence. The result was a living tuberculosis germ so weakened that it no longer possessed the faculty of forming tuberculosis, but retaining its ability to create what are technically known as anti-bodies—substances having an antagonistic effect upon the germs of the disease.

Heroine of Gold Rush

Is Aged and Destitute
Colton, Calif.—"Mother" Woods, who carried the news across Alaska that a great gold strike had been made on the spot which soon became Nome, wants to take in washings so that she may eat.

Mrs. C. W. Chace, as "Mother" Woods is now known, left the North with \$50,000 in her money belt. Adversity began with the loss of her fortune and was followed by the disappearance of her husband after an automobile accident.

Friend of Rex Beach, Jack London and Tex Rickard in the North during the gold rush days, Mrs. Chace declares she can do as good a washing as anyone, in spite of her seventy years. She says she was the first white woman to set foot in Nome, and that she was "Anna Black" of Rex Beach's "The Spoilers."

Mrs. Chace heard and heeded the call of the North in 1894 and lived in Alaska for 22 years, with only infrequent visits "outside." As Mrs. Woods, before her marriage in Dawson to C. W. Chace, she became known over all Alaska as "Mother" Woods, friend of the sourdough. It was while carrying letters and newspapers from "back home" to the sourdoughs in the interior that she spread the news from St. Michael to Dawson that gold had been struck on the Bering strait coast.

Eating of Horse Meat

Increases in Prussia
Berlin.—More horse meat is being eaten in Prussia today than at any other time in history, not excluding the war period when horses were slaughtered because there was little other meat available. The ministry of agriculture reports that the increased consumption is not due to a great relish for horse steaks, but to distressing economic conditions. The consumption of horse flesh increased 20 per cent this year over the corresponding period in 1925.

Peter-Piper Puzzles

Replace Cross-Words
London.—Now that the crossword puzzle, which swept across England from America, leaving a trail of thumbed dictionaries in its wake, has spent its force, England has turned to Peter-Piperisms for solace.

Peter-Piperisms are alliterative sentences containing at least eight and not more than twelve words, each of which begins with the same letter.

"Since short skirts still seem stylish, silk stockings shouldn't sag" is the contribution of one alliterative expert.

Another hopes, "May many more manly miners, marry methodical maids, marry much money."

Other tongue-twisters are: "Mr. Manager, money might make Maud marry my miserable Max—Max's Mother."

"Stephen, shyly stroking Sylvia's shining shingle, seemingly surmises smiling Sylvia's single" and "Lilly likes licking lumpy licorice."

Long Stretches of Road

In the state of Washington, it is possible to travel 135 miles over country highway and city streets, from Olympia to Vancouver, without leaving the hard pavement. This is believed to be the longest continuous permanent concrete under traffic, and is followed closely by a stretch in Missouri, where one can drive 125 miles, from Kansas City to a point west of Columbia, Mo. Another long stretch is Elkhorn, Wis., to Fond du Lac, Wis., 108 miles.

News of the Churches

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Daily Fashion Hint



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Pictorial Review Printed Pattern No. 3018. Sizes, 34 to 44 inches bust, 45 cents.