

# Sullivan Opposed To Anti-Lynching Bill

## Points Out Southern Negroes May Get To Vote Next

By MARK SULLIVAN.

**TO** CONSIDER the federal anti-lynching bill as a measure standing by itself, would seriously mislead. Anyone who will take the trouble to look into this bill, and its background, will come close to understanding the whole question—Supreme court, constitutionality, and states' rights—which is just coming to a head in Washington.

It is a question for the country and for congress. Particularly is it a question for the democratic party. Most particularly of all, it is a problem, and an acute one, for the southern democrats who provide most of the leadership, and substantially all the democratic party leadership, in congress. These leaders have just become aware of where they have been carried by their assent to New Deal measures during the past four years. They have just become aware that they face a crisis. One of them says, and most observers agree, that the crisis is of the same kind that the south went through during the years following the Civil war.

The anti-lynching bill must be looked at in connection with the proposal to change the Supreme court, and the court's recent decision upholding the Wagner labor relations act. For understanding the situation in general, and the anti-lynching bill specifically, it is convenient to begin with the Wagner act.

**Indirect.**

In the crisis, the part of the Wagner act is indirect. The Wagner act gives congress the right to regulate labor relations in every state, and the Supreme court has sustained this right. This is the farthest extension of federal power into the states that has ever taken place. And the southern democrats are now troubled by an alarming reflection. If the federal government can regulate labor relations in a comparatively small factory in Richmond, Virginia (as in one of the cases decided by the Supreme court) may be the federal government, in pursuance of this trend, can regulate some matters which the south regards as more important than labor relations; which the south, indeed, regards as paramount to everything else. Southern democrats wonder if the time may come when the federal government will regulate elections in the southern states.

What makes the situation vivid to the southern democrats is the anti-lynching bill.

**The Anti-Lynching Bill.**

Let it be said at once that no democrat in congress, from the south or anywhere else, condones lynching. The southern democrats are as eager as any one else to end lynching. In their respective states they are trying earnestly to end it, and they are succeeding. But they want to end it by local action, by action within their respective states.

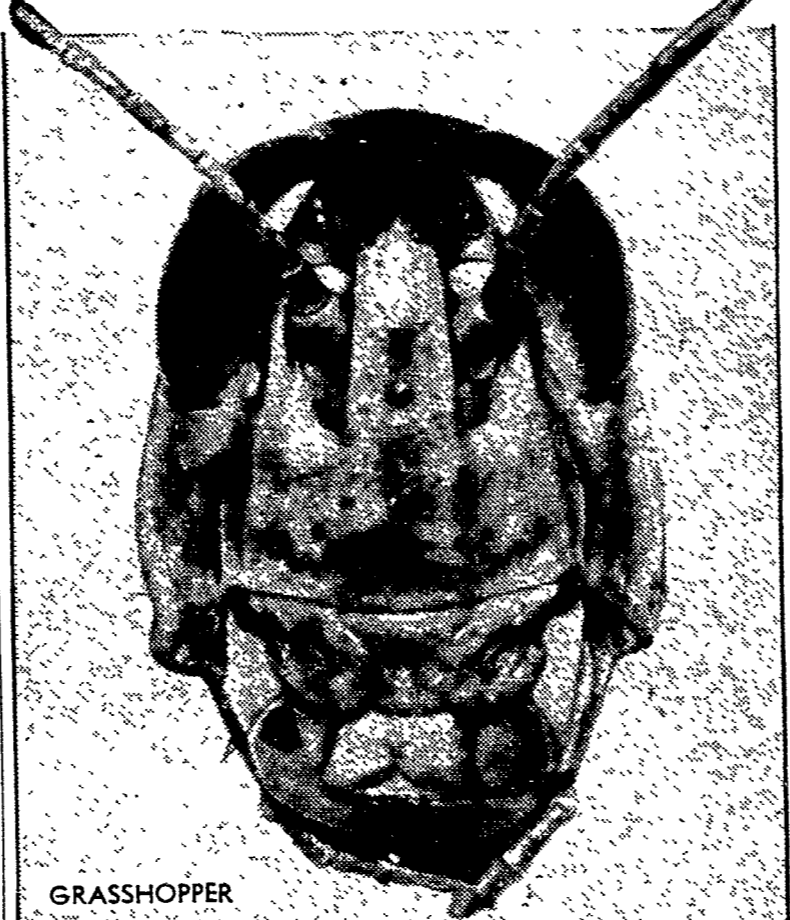
What the southern democrats fear about the anti-lynching bill is the intrusion of the federal government into the domestic affairs of the states. And, in truth, the anti-lynching bill proposes such an intrusion as has never taken place before—not since the federal government sent troops into southern states after the Civil war, to be present at the polls in order to insure Negroes voting. The anti-lynching bill represents a quite similar exercise of federal authority within the states.

**"Too Far."**

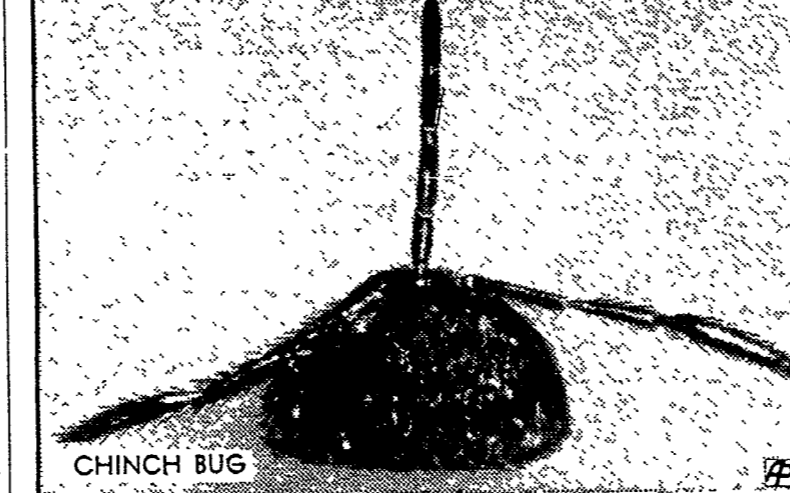
The anti-lynching bill proposes that if there is a lynching anywhere the federal government shall take notice of it. If the federal government thinks the state government or county government has not been as vigilant in preventing the lynching as the federal government thinks it ought to have been, then the federal government will act. If the federal government thinks that the local state or county government "fails, neglects or refuses to make all diligent efforts to protect" the victim of lynching, or to apprehend all persons participating in a lynching mob—in that event the federal government is to step in. The federal government is to prosecute the local, state or county official who prosecutes him in a federal court, try to convict him, and, on conviction, punish him with a fine up to \$5,000 or imprisonment up to five years, or both. Furthermore—most astonishingly further—the federal government proposes to put a fine up to \$10,000 upon the county in which a lynching has taken place, the money to be turned over to the victims' heirs.

That is certainly going far in federal intrusion into local affairs. Nothing like it has ever been done before. If the federal government can do this with a state...

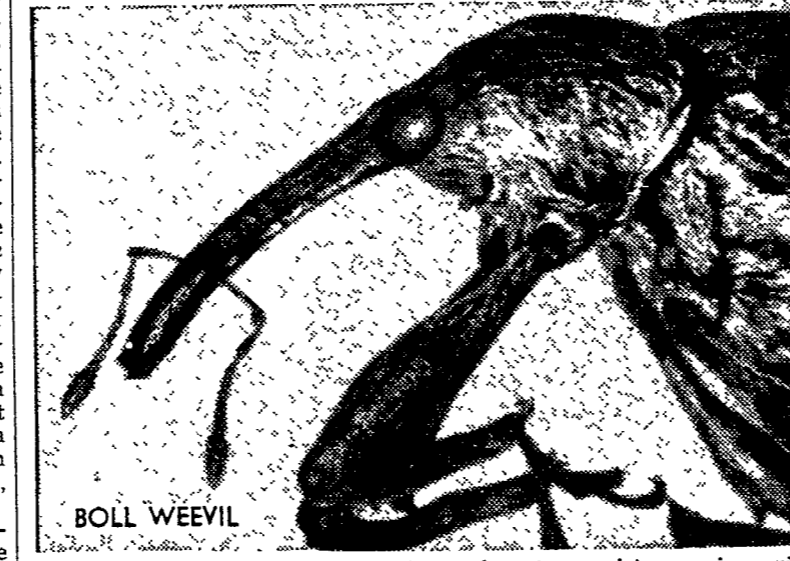
# America Arms For War Against Bugs; May 1 Is Zero Hour



GRASSHOPPER  
Against this Farmer's Enemy No. 1, an 81,000-ton barrage of poison bait will be laid down this spring.



CHINCH BUG  
This Jesse James of the Wheat Fields survived the winter in great shape but will get it in the neck this summer.



BOLL WEEVIL  
This desperado of the Cotton Belt, another strong winter survivor will be moved down in the government's war, too.

**WASHINGTON**—America is arming this year with poisons for a war on bugs.

Upwards of \$12,000,000 will be spent by the government to combat insects and plant diseases. Federal forces, augmented by thousands of farmers, have set May 1 as the "zero hour" to move on dozens of fronts.

The enemy may invade the land even via airlines these days. When the Graf Zeppelin made her second trip to this country in 1929, plant quarantine inspectors found 20 species of insects on board, six of which were not known to occur in this country. Last year, on the 3,000 airplanes from foreign countries inspected at 16 ports of entry, a thousand lots of prohibited plant material were intercepted.

**'Hoppers First Objective.**

One of the first objectives in the 1937 war on bugs is to repress the advance of the grasshoppers, reported massed for attack on at least nine midwestern states. More than 81,000 tons of poison bait will be laid down against this pest—34,000 more tons than were used last year.

thing is certain, it has acquired more publicity than any other book, save "Gone With the Wind" and "Anthony Adverse" in the past few years. Williams was agent a crack correspondent in Europe. Either he has a grand press agent or he has written a grand book.

**Faux Pas.**

Somehow I got an impish chuckle out of an ad in many magazines sponsored by the Literary Guild of America. One of the pictures shows Napoleon with Madame de Pompadour. Unless my history is cockeyed—and there have been rumors—Pompadour was the sweetie of Louis Fifteenth and never met the Corsican. She was dust in a royal crypt when he came to power. The Literary Guild—of all people!

**Ghost City.**

Doleful tales continue to trickle back from Paris of the droop to gaiety. Numberless sidewalk cafes in the grand boulevards are shuttered and going to ruin. Mont-

# Anti-Lynching Bill Is Termed Political Plan

## Franklin Declares New Dealers Cool Toward Measure

By JAY FRANKLIN.

**WASHINGTON, D. C.**—During the decades which followed the war between the states, whenever the northern politicians became worried over a possible alignment of the west with the south, they engaged in what was known as "waving the bloody shirt." This usually took the form of a force bill which threatened the southern states with federal intervention by armed force in their domestic affairs.

In recent years, the practice has been refined and revived in the form of so-called Anti-Lynching Bills, similar to the Gavagan measure which has just passed the House of Representatives by a strictly sectional vote. The occasion for this bill was the cruel lynchings of two colored hold-up men at Duck Hill, Mississippi. Maury Maverick of Texas was the only southern Democratic congressman who voted for the measure, which received impressively solid support from the northern Democrats, the Republicans, the Progressives and the Farm-Laborites.

**More To It.**

There is more in this than meets the eyes and noses. No responsible Southern statesman, so far as I am aware, defends lynching as an informal legal institution or professedly desires to perpetuate the economic and so-

# Who Wins Strikes? Well, Who Wins Earthquake, Says Babson

## Big Waste In Wages, Materials Is View Of Economist

By ROGER BABSON.

**NEW YORK CITY, April 23**—The wave of strikes since January first has cost the nation more than a half a billion dollars. The Chrysler strike alone is estimated to have wasted \$70,000,000 in wages and materials. To ask who is winning the battle going on in hundreds of plants throughout the country today is like asking: "Who won the San Francisco Earthquake?" Everyone is agreed that labor's rights must be protected but few practical plans have been suggested.

## Condemns "Sit-Downs."

In this great labor controversy, some basic truths have been forgotten. I will not take sides in the argument as to whether the Washington industrial community has been fair or courageous during the "sit-down" epidemic. My only comment on this phase of the situation is that respect for law and order in the United States is today at an all-time low! Half a century ago the "sit-down" strike would have been treated as the weapon of desperate outlaws. I congratulate Canada on the way her officials have handled the problem. Law and order is being flouted in the United States. The Supreme Court has put its O.K. on the Wagner law. There is no excuse for more "sit-downs."

## Problem Ever Changing.

Because the winter mortality of chinch bugs, so destructive of wheat and other small grains, has been reported as very low, federal forces have dug in for a determined battle in the middle-west.

And these are only a few phases of the fight. The codling moth (destructive to orchards), the boll weevil (cotton's worst enemy), the corn ear worm, the ground beetle, the Japanese beetle—literally hundreds of such pests, offer a constant challenge to the ingenuity of man.

"The problem changes every year with changing weather, changing types of insects, and new diseases," says Secretary Wallace. "The truth will never be fully learned."

## Reverse English.

The press agent of Plainview, Texas, sends a request for me to send a gavel for a young lady to kill rats at the forthcoming dairy show in his town. A catchy little event of the proceedings will be the selection of the world's champion woman rat killer. Young ladies will climb into an enclosure, armed with a gavel, and the ferocious rats will be turned loose. The ladies may slug, swing or pound—no kicking allowed—the life out of the rodents for a period of three minutes. The winner will naturally be proclaimed champion.

## Union Responsibility Needed.

To bargain collectively is labor's right. No progressive-minded man with practical experience doubts this. Managements which refuse to recognize workers' organizations simply do not see the

cial conditions which engender mob-violence.

Strong support for federal anti-lynching legislation—similar in tone to the Lindbergh anti-kidnaping law—has come into existence throughout the south. Southern regard for traditional states rights has melted in the flood of social and financial benefits to the south under the New Deal's national legislation. Why, then, this peculiar line-up?

The answer, I firmly believe, is known to Vice-President Garner and to Mr. John J. O'Connor, Tammany's chairman of the house rules committee, who together represent the old-style Democrats who desire to destroy the New Deal party and crawl back into the comfortable and profitable shell of the old minority party. Representative Gavagan is a Tammany politician who represents New York's colored districts in Harlem. His bill is good Tammany politics, but the fact that it was given the green light by the old-timers who run congress by grace of the seniority rule, should suggest something more than simple humanitarianism.

**Apple Of Discord.**

The Gavagan bill is, in fact, an apple of discord, calculated to widen the sectional cleavage between the northern and western liberals and the solid south. It is a fit follow-up to Carter Glass's recent radio appeal to anti-Negro sentiment in the south over the judicial reform bill. It thus fits very neatly into the structure of the campaign to maintain the judicial oligarchy and to prevent such measures as the farm tenancy bill, crop insurance, child labor and minimum wage legislation, flood control by federal power projects and similar infringements upon the economic empire run by Wall Street. For the present horse-and-buggy Supreme court would certainly hold the Gavagan bill to be an unconstitutional invasion of the rights of the states to control the police power in local crises. Would packed and biased courts take the same attitude?

**Not South Alone.**

In other words, cruelty, lawlessness, the mob-spirit is not confined to the south. It is this civic sadism which we should attack rather than any particularly localized type of crime. The south will co-operate in any honest program for preventing lynching and punishing the lynchers but it can scarcely be expected to act as a holier-than-thou moral raid led by self-righteous northerners.

Keep your eye on the ball, gentlemen of the congress, and don't let this red herring divert you from the program of national reform which the people entrusted to your care at the last election. And above all, do not let the desire of a handful of aged politicians to hold office bring about the wreck of the union of forward-looking people, both north and south, which has given this nation the first really national and popular administration in the twentieth century.

## Twelfth Night' Cast Selected At Hastings

Rehearsing for Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night," Hastings college commencement play, are 31 students of dramatics, recently selected by Miss Wynett Barnett of the department of speech.

Headling the cast are Thelma Yearick, Hastings; Jack Barton, Sheridan; Wyo.; George Wood, Hastings; and Ella Mae Hart, Hiawatha, Kan.

Other members of the cast include: Eleanor Sawtell, Lloyd Jones, Ed Cummings, Jean Gallant, Eileen Dowd, Leo Peterson, Earl Dancer, Don Williamson, Dennison Connor, Esther Fleharty, Lois Cunningham, Wayne Cockrell, Vernon Bentz, Sparks Hansen, Harold Adams, Warren Reeves, Arnold Soderberger, Gwen Jack, William Evans, Don Underhill, Howard Oliver, Lucille Underhill, Catherine Wright, Jacinth Pauley, Phyllis Peck and Virginia Lee.

## Historic Bit Of Wood Is Found In Cleanup Campaign At Midland

Digging through some discarded books and papers as they started a cleanup campaign this week, Midland college employees discovered an historical piece of wood attached to a yellowed piece of paper.

The wood was part of a cypress still in the old Spanish plantation mansion which Gen. Andrew Jackson used as his headquarters at the Battle of New Orleans in January, 1815. The yellowed letter written March 27, 1805, and addressed to Dr. M. F. Troxell, then president of the college, says that the piece of wood had been taken from the plantation in April 1884, by the writer, H. M. Jackson, an Atchison, Kas., attorney who, Midland officials believe, was probably a relative of "Old Hickory."

The piece of wood and letter will be given an honored position in the historical display Midland is gathering for its Golden Jubilee celebration.

# Vivid Fears Healed By Passing Time Says Odd

By O. O. McINTYRE.

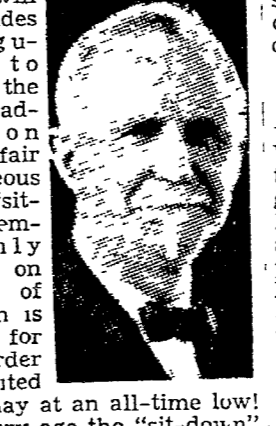
**OVERWHELMING** disaster is invariably followed by doleful predictions. I recall when San Francisco was devastated how the boys around our Cincinnati copy desk declared the Golden Gate city was finished. No one believed it would ever be rebuilt.

Of course, it was rebuilt. And rising, as we so often editorialized, "Phoenix-like from its ashes" became bigger and better than ever and has continued its amazing progress and is an inspiration to the world. No one thinks of avoiding San Francisco for a visit or as a permanent residing place because of that calamity.

The same thing was true of Galveston in the tidal wave that almost washed it out the face of the earth and the flood that made the main streets of Dayton, O., raging torrents. So it is after raging waters in the Ohio Valley recently, there were the same old cries. The area was doomed.

There were many living there who said they would never face again such terror and destruction. Almost everybody as the waters receded wanted to chuck their homes on the market and get away from it all.

But that attitude is memory now. Homes-for-sale are not for sale. Enterprises that seemed doomed have caught their breath and are out front again fighting. They even smile at the notion that such a disaster will be repeated. After all, there was a lapse of 25



By ROGER BABSON.