

**Maryland's Best.**

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## SNOWDEN REFUSED A NEW TRIAL!

WHITES STILL SCHEMING TO OUST MORGAN COLLEGE  
FIRST SEPARATE TOOK TOWN WITHOUT ARTILLERY

VULTURES

**EXTRA!**

COURT OF APPEALS REACHES  
DECISION THURSDAY MORNING



ASK MAYOR TO  
CONDEMN SITE

Hamilton Negro Haters Urge  
Mayor Preston to Condemn

SERGT. PICKNEY  
TELLS OF BIG DRIVE

Pinckney Tells How Old First  
Separate Company Won Ci-

# EXTRA!

## COURT OF APPEALS REACHES DECISION THURSDAY MORNING

At 11 o'clock Thursday morning an opinion of the Court of Appeals was handed down in the case of John Snowden, convicted of the murder of Lottie Brandon, white, affirming the judgment of the lower Court. This means that Snowden will surely hang unless Governor Harrington intervenes and grants executive clemency.

Mr. Brady, Snowden's attorney, in an interview with a reporter of the Afro-American said that the fight had been a hard one and he had done everything possible to save the convicted man's life. He said the next step in order to save Snowden from the gallows, if possible, is to have the case brought to the attention of the Governor by interested parties.

With the affirming of the decision of the lower court by the Court of Appeals which means that John Snowden, convicted of the murder of Lottie Brandon, must suffer capital punishment for the crime, one of the most remarkable cases in the history of Maryland comes to a close.

Lottie Brandon, a white woman, was brutally assaulted and murdered at her home in Annapolis, August 8, 1917. The case baffled the Annapolis authorities and the crime was laid upon first one and then another. The husband of the murdered woman was among those at first implicated, but he was later released. The Annapolis authorities, baffled, called upon the Baltimore police to help locate the criminal.

About a week after the murder, John Snowden, a taxi wagon driver in Annapolis, was said to have been seen near the house of the Brandon woman and was locked up, charged with the crime.

By this time, interest in the case had spread throughout the State, and in Annapolis, the feeling began to arise that the police, failing in their efforts to fasten the crime, used Snowden as a sort of scapegoat.

The case was tried at Towson in January, 1918 and created considerable interest. Prominent citizens in Annapolis, Baltimore and Washington, interested in seeing that Snowden received the best legal aid possible, raised a fund of over \$500 and secured the services of Attorneys Brady, of Annapolis; Grayson, of Towson, and Williams, of Washington.

Snowden, testifying in his own behalf alleged that he had been knocked down, buffeted, struck over the head and a loaded revolver leveled at him by Baltimore and Annapolis police authorities, in an effort to extract from him a confession. These statements were later denied by Marshal Carter and his assistants.

Rev. E. S. Williams, who lived near the Brandon woman, testified in behalf of Snowden, as did also Rev. W. A. C. Hughes, of Washington, who was a visitor at the Williams' home

## Wounded Soldiers Are Segregated

**Mr. Scott Informed that Wounded Heroes are Segregated by Surgeon General's Orders— Southerners Complained.**

Mr. Emmett Scott, special assistant to the Secretary of War, received a memorandum from the Surgeon General of the Army to the effect that army authorities had ordered separate wards in hospitals of the South for colored troops.

The memorandum is as follows: (Attention Mr. Emmett J. Scott, Special Assistant to Secretary of War, Rooms 144-146.)

1. Your memorandum of November 29th quoting the complaint made by the mother of a colored soldier regarding conditions at General Hospital No. 9, Lakewood, N. J., with reference to the discrimination against the colored soldiers, has been referred to the Commanding Officer of General Hospital No. 9 for report, and with instructions to the effect that the colored soldiers are to be given the same attention in the service of meals as is given to the white soldiers.

2. Over a year ago evidence of considerable friction developed in many of the hospitals particularly in the South, and numerous complaints were received because of the indiscriminate mixing of colored and white patients in the same wards. After careful consideration, and believing it to be in the interest of harmony and to the advantage of the colored soldiers quite as much as to the white, instructions were issued from this office to the effect that so far as practicable, the colored soldiers would be placed in wards by themselves, but that they would receive the same careful consideration in every detail as was accorded any other soldiers. Wherever colored soldiers were patients in the

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Rev. E. S. Williams, who lived near the Brandon woman, testified in behalf of Snowden, as did also Rev. W. A. C. Hughes, of Washington, who was a visitor at the Williams' home at the time of the murder.

The case went to the Jury on Friday, February 2, 1918, after argument by both sides had been heard. The state plainly made an appeal to race prejudice in presenting its case to the jury, one of the attorneys remarking that "Maryland had to be made safe for white women."

The jury brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree. A new trial was at once asked for, but was refused by Judge Duncan, and an appeal was taken, which was answered Thursday, when the Court of Appeals refused to grant the accused man a new trial.