refused to allow his two daughters to accompany the boys, since no marriage certificates had been produced. The boys left the house and returned with Austin Scott, a white man, former sheriff. Gun in hand, Scott demanded the girls. In the ensuing quarrel Davis shot and killed Scott.

Jim Davis was convicted of murder and sentenced to life imprisonment. Mr. Southard procured a reversal of the case before the Supreme Court of South Carolina, which remanded the case for trial, granting change of venue.

In September, 1927, at York, S. C., Davis was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to six years imprisonment. Mr. Southard gave notice of appeal to the State Supreme Court, general sentiment favoring the acquittal of Davis. The National Office contributed \$550.00 toward the expenses of this case.

One case in which the Association was unable to save the colored men came to a conclusion in 1927 with the hanging of Nathan Bard and Bunyan Fleming. These two young colored men were charged with rape of a white woman at Madisonville, Kentucky.

In April, 1926, Bard and Fleming were tried, convicted and sentenced to death. The Louisville Branch became interested in the case because it felt that the men had not been given a fair trial, despite the "confession" of a third man, Columbus Hollis, throwing the blame on the other two.

The Branch carried the case through the state courts of Kentucky. Finally the date for execution was set for April 8, 1927, but on April 7 a stay until April 14 was granted. On that date hearing was had in the Federal Court on a petition for a writ of habeas corpus. This hearing was continued to April 25, and finally, on May 7, the writ was denied. However, a thirty days' stay of execution was granted so that the attorneys could file a petition of writ of errors, and then a still further stay was secured until the Supreme Court of the United States could pass upon the petition for a review of the case.

On November 21, the United States Supreme Court refused to intervene in the case and denied the petition for a writ of certiorari; and on November 25, Bard and Fleming were hanged.

The National Office contributed \$250.00 toward the expenses of the case and also remitted to the local Branch, on account of the case,

the amount of \$468.75, which was due the National Office by the Branch.

Daniel Dunn: The National Office has assisted the Jamaica, Long Island, Branch of the Association in retaining counsel to defend Daniel Dunn who remonstrated against discrimination in the Loew's Theatre in Jamaica.

When Mr. Dunn objected to being discriminated against, complaint was made against him by the manager who had him arrested as a disorderly person. In the hearing in the Magistrate's Court he was found guilty. The Branch has come to his rescue and the National Office is assisting the Branch in an appeal from the conviction.

Kelly-McNeil Perjury Case: The National Office has given \$250.00 towards the appeal now pending in the case of Odessa Kelly and Beatrice McNeil. Mrs. McNeil and Mrs. Kelly were indicted and convicted for perjury and each sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. It appears that these women testified on behalf of William Nelson, who was tried and found guilty of rape and later executed.

Mrs. Kelly and Mrs. McNeil and their families lived in Hopewell. Va., where Nelson lived at the time of the alleged attempted rape. They were witnesses called by the defense to sustain an alibi defense. It appears that they are women of good reputation. Not only did they testify in Nelson's behalf, but so firmly did they believe in his innocence that they raised funds to assist in his defense. It is reported that the prosecutor in the Nelson case threatened them if they continued their activities on Nelson's behalf. It is alleged that an attempt was made to try them the same day that they were arrested but when new counsel was called a week's adjournment was granted him for the purpose of preparing their defense.

The capital cases involving color prejudice are not confined to the South. In Port Huron, Michigan, William Anderson, a colored storekeeper, on December 2, 1926, shot and killed Harry Strevel, white, who, Anderson claimed, entered his store and tried to hold him up. Anderson was held charged with second degree murder, of which offense he was convicted. The National Office upon request of the Port Huron Branch of the N.A.A.C.P., which is directing the case, has offered to contribute towards the appeal in this case in the event such a step is taken.