'Got Me Wrong,' Says 'Hosiery Buyer'; Storeman Demurs

Nabbed with 10 pairs of women's hose in his possession, Clarence McIntyre, 42, 600 block Mesher St., told Magistrate Fitzpatrick, Tuesday: "They got me wrong; I bought these stockings from some man I met on the street."

However, Abraham Levin, proprietor of a store in the 1300 block Mosher St., identified McIntyre as the man who had been acting suspiciously in his place of business that morning, before two boxes of hose were reported missing. The magistrate imposed a 30-day jail term.

Schmidt Baking Co. Seeks Subjects for Future Ads

The Schmidt Baking Company, which has been sponsoring full page advertisements in the AFRO-AMERICAN honoring prominent colored citizens, is seeking opinions and suggestions for the continuation of the series.

Since October, 1946, these advertisements have paid tribute to the achievements of:

Dr. George Washington Carver, Booker T. Washington, Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, Phillipa Duke Schuyler, Dr. Ralph Bunche, Clarissa Clemens, Dr. Charles Drew, Marian Anderson, Muriel Rahn, A. Jack Good Machen, Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, O. J. Duffin.

C. C. Spaulding, Dr. Emmett J. Scott, Raymond Pace Alexander, Richard H. Boyd, Langston Hughes, P. B. Young Sr., Lillian Evanti, Walter Gordon, W. C. Handy, Prince Hall, Murphy and Edward R. Murrow.

Advertisements Educational

These advertisements are designed to be educational, interesting and informative. They are not testimonials, nor do they imply endorsement of any product.

The sponsors want to know:

Which of the advertisements should be repeated? Who should be selected subjects of future advertisements?

Students, teachers and the general reading public have found these announcements stimulating, serving as a reward for those persons whose achievements have made history.

Suggestions and opinions should be addressed to the Schmidt Baking Company, Baltimore 17, Md.

Sympathy for

(Continued from Page 1)

charge, and had stayed in a cell near that of Edwards.

"That guy was always singing. He woke up for breakfast singing and joking. He was singing when they'd bring him back each day I can't believe he did it."

But on the final day of trial, Edwards slumped in the prisoner's dock and played nervously with his lip. The slight smile was gone; and when the verdict was rendered, his bravado had deserted him.

Talks Like Whirlwind

On the witness stand, he babbered away incessantly. The stenographer repeatedly asked him to halt so that his words and slang expressions could be deciphered.

Denying that he had related to Sgt. James Butler an outline of the killings, Edwards laughed slightly, saying, "A cop's a cop, no matter what color he is."

Edwards said about the written confession, "Didn't make sense to me. You read it (talking to the judges): Didn't make sense."

It was easy to understand why his friends call him "Gabby." One of the Freetown residents remarked, "He'd keep you dying laughing all day. We'll never believe he killed those people."

"Murderer a Spectator"

Another woman beckoned to the AFRO and declared, "The murderer's right in this courtroom. He's sitting right there. Watch how he acts."

Others theorized, "When they do find the killer, there'll be an awful lot of explaining to do."

But on one there believed anymore sincerely in the innocence of Edwards then his defense attorneys, who exhausted every possible lead to prove it.

Re-enacting the crime according to the confession, producing their own medical expert, determined the period of time it takes a car motor to cool, finding the man who saw a mysterious car near the spot where the bodies were found—these were but a few of the surprise tactics pulled by the defense

Lie Detector Needed

Capt. Henry Kriss of detectives said he and Edwards had a "sociable chat" before the confession was taken.

A State trooper said there were "lounge periods" between the hours of questioning Edwards at Waterloo barracks.

It was learned at the trial that a lie detector was used on Edwards at one stage of the questioning.

Several people agreed that it would not have been a bad idea to have attached one of these gadgets to the witness stand

Gov. Lane's Role Criticized

(Continued from Page 1)

ter if an Innocent man is hanged."

Judge Phrase Verdict

Judge Robert Preston, sitting with Judges Joseph Sherbrow and Emory Niles, returned the verdict after deliberation of only one hour and 24 minutes.

If the Supreme Bench denies the new trial motion, Edwards will be brought into court for sentence of either life imprisonment or death.

The defendant will then have the right to have the sentence reviewed by the Maryland Court of Appeals.

Reconstructions Upsets Theory

During his closing argument, Mr. McWilliams advanced a theory of the killings which completely falsified the description of the shootings as set forth in Edwards's "confession."

His theory was that after the killer fired a bullet through the car's front window into the head of John Mahlan, he came around to the other side of the car, and fired through the window at Miss Kline, who escaped the bullet by leaping onto the seat.

The young girl, Mr. McWilliams went on, then tried to climb over the seat to the back of the car and was struck beside the head with a fist, instead of a gun, and was knocked unconscious.

All Factors Explained

This, said the attorney, explains why there was a blood print from Mahlan's blood, on the girl's shoe, and why the bruise on her head was no larger than the area of a fist. A gun blow, he said, would have split the skin.

Explaining the bullet wound on Miss Kline's finger, Mr. McWilliams said she protected herself unconsciousness and groaned as the killer drove the car and paced her hands to her head.

It was in this manner that she James Butler and the four of the shatter against her finger and her head, the attorney concluded.

Here he pointed out that bullet fragments were found in Miss Kline's brain, as opposed to a whole bullet in the brain of Mahlan.

Shot in Car, Counsel Argues

Because she was shot in the base of the skull, the blood which soaked through the rear floorboard of the car, came from that wound rather than from the first blow on the head, Mr. McWilliams added.

This theory thus refuted the alleged confession, which held that Miss Kline was not shot until the bodies were dumped out of the car at the Chesterfield clearing.

She was found lying on her back.

"Who turned her over?" asked the attorney, as he charged that a cartridge case, picked up at the scene where the bodies were found and determined as having been fired from Edwards's gun, was "planted" there.

Well Planned Summation

Mr. McWilliams divided his argument into two sections, namely the analysis of the finding of the cartridge case at Chesterfield and the confession.

He then subdivided argument on the confession into three sections, namely the formal statement, the oral statement as reported by Sgt. James Butler and the tour of the murder scene the next day.

Referring to the killings as "the most sensational homicide in 50 years in Anne Arundel County," the attorney advanced the following points:

The killing was mysterious, placards offering as much as $5,000 reward were tacked up, and Edward's home sits squarely in the middle of the locality;

Pressure Brought on Police

Hordes of people combed the woods, and searched about the Edwards property, on Oct. 3. Edwards and a number of colored men in that section were taken for questioning; Edwards was held four days and released;

"A committee met and decided to bring Edwards in again because "there was tremendous pressure upon police to solve this crime."

On Nov. 8, Edwards was taken to State police barracks at Waterloo, where the police theory of the crime was "systematically planted in his mind," while various officers played with rope and told him of lynchings in the South;

Story Drilled into Edwards

"Planting seeds in his mind," they questioned Edwards for 14 hours, then took him to Ferndale for more questions;

Then, plainly visible through the window to people milling about on the outside, he was told he was charged with the killings;

A newspaper article printed in September gave the same theory of the crime as set forth in the confession after Edwards's arrest in November;

Before the statement was taken, Edwards was turned over to Capt. of Detectives Henry Kriss in Baltimore, who was "nice as pie and treated him like a long lost uncle."

Threat of Ferndale Works

Edwards denied any knowledge of the crime until "the good captain" said he would have to return him to Ferndale.

"That was the straw that broke the camel's back," for Edwards knew that the populace in Anne Arundel County had been "roused for months."

Captain Kriss promised to keep him in Baltimore if he would "say what he wanted him to say."

Confession Questions Leading

Edwards knew everything about the crime from previous drillings except where it happened; that is part he "invented" with the assistance of the good captain," who suggested that he may have been run off the road by the Mahlan car.

Most of the questions in the confession are leading and answered with "that's right" and "yes." It was obtained as part of a deal and the promise to keep him in Baltimore was kept;

Results Guaranteed

The later statement to Sergeant Butler in the cell block was "an obvious attempt to plug up loop holes" in the written statement.

Police Stenographer Missing

The tour the next day "must be taken with a grain of salt." The police stenographer, who supposedly took down every word that was said, did not appear with Edwards on any of the numerous pictures played up in the newspapers;

The Chesterfield area was not Edwards's territory, but a "Spoon-ing spot" for Glen Burnie couples, and "whoever took those bodies there knew that place and knew it well."

The confession places the shooting between 10:30 and 11 p.m. Edwards was seen in the Freetown area during that time;

Bullets Unidentified

There was no proof that the bullets found in the bodies came from the Edwards gun; had he any guilty knowledge, he would have disposed of the gun;

Somebody scattered Mahlan's operator's card and left the car 26 miles from Chesterfield to lead the trail to Freetown;

There was no blood on the Chesterfield cartridge case, despite the fact that it was found where the girl's bleeding head would have been resting;

The case was not found by police, who made an "intensive search," but by a stranger, six days later;

Believes Case Was "Planted"

"I honestly believe it was planted there and whoever did it had ample opportunity. And it was the same man who left that car."

Samuel Dobson, night watchman at Chesterfield, saw on the night of the murders, two men in a car parked not 80 feet from the spot where the bodies were found;

"I think two people did it; it's too big a job for one man. I saw they had a car of their own and followed these two people and killed them, for what reason God only knows, and it must have been a good one."

Not Typical Killing

This is not a "typical Negro killing." He "doesn't act this way." With a "cold, deliberate, calculated murder like this, particularly when it comes to hauling dead bodies around the country."

None of Edward's fingerprints were found on the death car, although those of the victims' were lifted.

The alibi was supported by "the little people, who cannot afford to get into opposition with police. And it is to their eternal credit that they did come to bat and stick to their guns."

Thomas Edwards has his own "pungent expressions," yet none of these is in the confession.

"And if he's a liar, he's the best and most accomplished I've ever seen or hope to see."

Innocence Proved, Melvin Says

Co-counsel for the defense Ridgely P. Melvin Jr., punctuated Mr. McWilliams' argument by declaring that rather than the State's "proving Edwards' guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, the defense had proved his innocence to that extent.

Anselm Sodaro, assistant State's attorney of Baltimore, answered back that the contentions of the defense were "pure speculation" as against the State's "cold, hard facts."

He said there is hardly ever a perfect confession, and asked, "How did the police know where the killings occurred unless the accused told them?"

He said further, "If police had intended to frame this man, they did a terribly poor job." Later he called Edwards a "gun-toting murderer," with a "cruel, calculating criminal mind."

Racial Angle Introduced

Mr. Sodaro and James C. Morton, State's attorney of Anne Arundel County, listed among the main evidence against Edwards, his gun, the cartridge cases, which the FBI said came from that gun; the confession, the statement of Sergeant Butler, the tour, and a sketch police said Edwards drew for them.

At one point, Mr. Morton pictured Edwards as a war hero, who had had "dates with white girls" and had come back to the "grocery of the colored man in Freetown."

Said Mr. Morton, "And whether it is right or not, in Anne Arundel County the colored person is of a minority which does not have the privileges it should have. It can be concluded that Edwards has a deep resentment for white people."

Local Dixiecrat Sets Fire to Billboard, Fined

E. Stewart Vaughan, 32-year-old leader of the State Rights (Dixiecrats) Party in Maryland, was fined $50 in Baltimore County Circuit Court, Sunday, for setting fire to a billboard.

His attorney, J. Heyward Hamilton Jr., told Judge J. Howard Murray that Mr. Vaughan was returning form a party on Jan. 3 "too full of champagne" when he started the blaze with some newspapers.

Mrs. Ruby (Legs) Dallas, No. 1 model of Artist E. Simms Campbell, whose name is linked with Champion Joe Louis by Harlem gossip now that Marva Trotter Louis hrs gone to Mexico for her second divorce.

2nd Model's Name Linked Romantically With Louis's

(Continued from Page 1)

appear before the Mexican consul to sign and forward my consent to her proceeding and appearance in the case when filed.

"I appeared this afternoon before the Mexican consul and signed all necessary papers.

"Any further statements must be made by Mrs. Louis."

Joe was in Chicago for a meet

Woman Dragged From Bus, Jailed

(Continued from Page 1)

said, she was taken off the vehicle at Duluth, Ga., located about 20 miles north of Atlanta on U.S. Route 23.

According to Mrs. Collins, she was seated in the rear jim-crow section of the bus and was conversing with another colored passenger when the driver of the bus pulled up to a small country store in Duluth.

No Given Reason' for Act

After pulling to a halt, the driver began talking to the town's police officer, she continued, adding that the policeman then boarded the bus and pointed to her, commanding:

"Say you, come here."

"Who me?" Mrs. Collins said she answered.

"Yes, you! And bring your bags along," the red-necked gendarme gruffly ordered.

Mrs. Collins went on to relate that when she asked for the reason she was being held the officer refused to comment as they proceeded on a four-block walk from where she was taken from the bus to a jail.

Locked in Unheated Cell

The jail, according to Mrs. Collins, was a drab one-cell building. ... was put behind bars in a room where she was forced to use an old bucket as a stool, she related.

Her bed was an old Army cot and she was given only two thin blankets for covers. It was a cold night, she stated, and it was only after pounding with the jailer that a pot bellied coal stove was fired up to heat the building.

Mrs. Collins said that a number of the colored residents in the area, upon hearing of her plight, congregated outside the window of the cell in which she was confined to inquire about how she was being treated.

Not Allowed Legal Advice

The arresting officer, she asserted, refused to allow her to get in touch with relatives or a legal representative, so she gave one woman a dollar bill to send a telegram to a relative in Washington to inform him of her plight.

However, she says, the woman who took her dollar did not return and, as far as she knew, the telegram was never dispatched.

About 2:30 p.m., the next day, a Sunday, thanks to a Paul Rogers, a colored resident of Duluth, she was released. Mr. Rogers told her that he gave the jailor $10 to release her and that the turnkey first asked for $25 for her release.

Held on Disorderly Count

She also said that the jailer was said to have informed Mr. Rogers that she was being held because the bus driver charged her with allegedly pulling the hair of one of the passengers during a fracas.

However, Mrs. Collins denied this to the AFRO. She stated that no such incident occurred during the ride and said that she was observing the Southern jim-crow regulations.

The driver of the Greyhound bus, who turned her over to authorities has been identified as M. Rickton by a signature which he wrote on the back of her ticket.

Following her release from the Duluth jail, she proceeded on to Washington, where she arrived about 3 p.m. Monday afternoon.

Mr. Crowell, the relative whom Mrs. Collins is visiting, has been ill and confined to his home since Dec. 3, 1948. He is an employee of the Civil Service Commission and his wife is a nurse at George Town University Hospital.

Edgar G. Brown, director of the National Negro Council, who challenged the disappointment of James Monroe Johnson to the Interstate Commerce Commission at a Senate hearing Wednesday, had Mrs. Collins relate her experience before the committee.

COMMITTEE TO MEET TO CHOOSE CANDIDATE

RICHMOND

The committee organized to select a colored candidate for city commission in the May election, of which Charles E. Holmes of 58 Barclay St. is chairman, will meet to name a candidate on Saturday at 8:30 p.m. at the Graham Auditorium, 188 Belmont Ave.

Rules Committee Votes, 10-3, to Bring Anti-Filibuster Bill Before Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

four Senators voting for the Stennis substitute were Stennis, Long, Hunt and Withers.

After the committee meeting, Senator McFarlen told reporters that printed hearings will be available early next week and the committee ought to be able to report the resolution the latter part of the week. Senator Stennis plans to submit a minority report.

Prompt Action The Factor

Once the report is submitted, the resolution goes on the Senate calendar and any Senator may move to take it up, if there is no business before the Senate, or, if there is, to lay aside the pending business and take up the proposal to change the existing cloture rule.

According to Senator Knowland, who offered the first resolution to discharge the Rules Committee, there is little hope of amending the existing Senate cloture rule unless the matter is acted on the first 60 days of any legislature session, he argued.

"It means that all laws, those who wish to lock the barn door before the horse is stolen and not afterwards," he said, "should be willing to meet this issue without evasion."

He said the issue is so fundamental it will not be allowed to die but will be brought up "again, again and again."

Last Saturday, Democratic Senators, in caucus, had voted unanimously to oppose a Republican motion by Senator Knowland to bring the bill to the floor of the Senate.

Then on Monday, after a sharp debate, the Senate, by a vote of 31 to 58, refused to change the rules of procedure from further consideration of the bill.

As things now stand, a motion to take up the bill is the only thing slanting in the way of full Senate action.

Ministers Lead Ober Bill Fight

(Continued from Page 1)

many equally as important matters would be solved," he declared.

Threat to Freedom of Speech

I Duke Avent, representing the Baltimore chapter of the National Lawyers Guild, discussed the legal aspects of the contested Ober Bills (S.B. 135 and H.B. 125).

He stated it would "strip not only the Communist Party but other political parties described in such vague and intangible words as "subversive" and "disloyal" and would deny Marylanders of the right to freely express themselves on political matters less they be labeled as "subversives."

A letter from the ministerial organization to the General Assembly read, in part, "By false definitions and minute details of means in the bill, the most loyal and honest citizen could be subjected to all kinds of humiliations and robbed of privileges guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States.

"Not an Example of Democracy"

"Any minority or religious group could be prosecuted and persecuted under such a bill at the behest of the ruling political party, or any racial hate.

"This would look to America to set the example of democracy. The Ober Bill is not an example of democracy at its freest."

The public hearing was set by the joint judiciary committees of the Senate and House of Delegates. Bernard S. Melnicove heads the House committee and George W. Della is chairman of the Senate committee. No action was taken by the committees.

Million Paid; Hold 14 Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

30, 1948, collected $13,690,080.58 from merchants, taxes, fees and fines. It is estimated that nearly a million dollars of this was contributed by employees of the total payroll for the department that year was $546,000.

Mr. Elgin, as commissioner, is virtual boss of all motorists in the State. A well-dressed man, who speaks rapidly, but clearly, he is head man as far as issuing or revoking a driving license is concerned. The law grants him a large degree of discretionary power, although his decisions are subject to review by the courts.

Mr. Elgin does not hedge when the conversation concerns the controversial race issue, but meets it head on.

Favors FEPC Act

He says he is for the Fair Employment Practice Act and believes everyone should be given an equal chance to earn a decent living.

The commissioner expressed a belief that colored citizens had not applied for jobs with his department because they probably didn't think they would be hired. This he pointed out, is not the case. Vacancies will be filled from the eligible list without regard to race.

Born in Washington County on Sept. 8, 1891, Mr. Elgin was educated in public schools of that county and of Annapolis, Md. In 1916, he became identified with the plumbing and heating supply business in Hagerstown, and was engaged in this business for 29 years.

Active in State politics, Mr. Elgin served eight years in the Hagerstown City Council and was mayor of that city for two years. In 1939, he was appointed Commissioner of Motor Vehicles by Governor O'Conor and was reappointed in 1941. The job then paid $5000 a year; it now pays $7,500.

Reappointment Not Expected

His term as commissioner expires next May and since he and Governor Lane fail to see eye to eye, there is little chance of another reappointment.

Mr. Elgin refused to discuss his long-standing difference of opinion with the Governor but did explain that it was "a personal matter." He promised to talk at length about it, if asked to do so, after his term expires.

The controversy dates back to the early '30's, when he and Mr. Lane were bitter rivals in State politics. Both lived in Hagerstown.

Governor Lane sponsored a bill which was passed by the legislature early last year to shorten Mr. Elgin's term in office. The measure, known as the Elgin Ripper Bill, would have ousted the commissioner on June 30, 1947.

Elgin Upheld by Voters

But Mr. Elgin's supporters ac-

OVER 65?—HERE'S INSURANCE POLICY FOR OLDER AGES AT ONLY 1 CENT A DAY

THIS PROTECTION COSTS ONLY 1 CENT A DAY

We now have a limited accident policy for men and women ages 65 to 85—AND IT COSTS ONLY ONE CENT A DAY!

Since it is very difficult for persons of those higher ages to obtain accident protection, we want to send you one of these policies FOR YOUR INSPECTION, without any obligation to buy—it will be sent direct to you by mail, and no one will call on you about it.

When you receive this Postal policy, you can see what it pays, and exactly what for, and for how long. Read the policy itself tell you the facts . . . then decide!

This policy for ages 65 to 85 was developed when we found that many men and women of those ages wanted this type of accident insurance. MORE THAN 90,000 OF THESE POSTAL POLICIES ARE NOW IN FORCE.

SEND NO MONEY NOW. Just write to your name, age and address—the name, address and relationship of your beneficiary—and we will mail the policy direct to you—no obligation—you be the judge—when you are satisfied then send us $3.65 to put the policy in force for twelve full months. Postal Life & Casualty Insurance Co., 2836 Postal Life Building, Kansas City 2, Mo.

Mrs. Mallard's Daughter Better After Operation

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Miss Doris Byron, 18-year-old daughter of Mrs. Robert Mallard, Georgia lynch victim widow, is recovering from an emergency appendectomy performed Thursday in Harlem Hospital. Miss Byron came to New York with her mother and two-year-old brother.

She was to have accompanied Mrs. Mallard on a tour, sponsored by the NAACP, to tell of the tragic lynching of Robert Mallard by a mob and the subsequent farcical trial which freed the accused slayers.

THE BALTIMORE
AFRO-AMERICAN
Published Every Tuesday and Saturday By
THE AFRO-AMERICAN COMPANY
628 N. Eutaw St.
Baltimore, Md.
Mulberry 6016-6017

A Champion of Civic Welfare and the Square Deal

CARL MURPHY, President
D. ANTHONY MURPHY, Vice President
JOHN H. MURPHY JR., Treasurer

National Representatives
ASSOCIATED PUBLISHERS, INC.
342 Fifth Avenue, New York

OFFICES
BALTIMORE, 1630 AMERICAN BLDG.
WASHINGTON, AFRO-AMERICAN BLDG., 1638 Florida Avenue, N.W.
PHILADELPHIA, AFRO-AMERICAN BLDG., 1437 Girard Avenue
NEW YORK, AFRO-AMERICAN BLDG., 101 E. 23rd Street
CHICAGO, AFRO-AMERICAN BLDG., 173 Kinzie Street

The AFRO assumes no responsibility for the safekeeping of unsolicited articles, manuscripts or photos, unless accompanied by self addressed, properly stamped envelope. No pictures published will be returned.

AFRO Subscription Rates
ONE YEAR $5.00
SIX MONTHS $3.00
THREE MONTHS $1.50
Anywhere in the U. S. (Soldiers not Civilians)

back again!
$3.49 4/5 QT.
$2.22 PINT
WILKEN FAMILY
BLENDED WHISKEY
86 PROF. 70% GRAIN NEUTRAL SPIRITS
THE WILKEN FAMILY CO., ALAMEDA, PA.

FOR YOUR EYES' SAKE—SEE OUR
Registered Optometrists
Winter weather places an extra strain on your eyes—and also calls for extra keen vision. That's true, whether you drive or walk. It doesn't pay to take chances. It does pay to have your eyes examined now — scientifically, expertly, thoroughly — by our Registered Optometrists. Glasses will be prescribed accurately as needed. Make an appointment today!
CONVENIENT PAYMENTS
S. and N. Katz
Optical Studios: Lexington & Eutaw

For New PEP and ENERGY Take BLASS' FERRO-B!
THOUSANDS of MEN and WOMEN Have Taken This Amazing TONIC With Great Satisfaction.
FERRO-B is the Best Thing for All Folks and Folks with YOUNG IDEAS. It is Blood Building Tonic that will make you TINGLE with pep and vigor and health. Recapture Your Old Power and Ambition—Get this Ferro-B Tonic TO-DAY!
79c
WE DELIVER — PHONE MU. 9624 - 9542
Results Guaranteed
BLASS CUT RATE DRUGS
418 N. GAY ST.
WARN NOT—1 STORE ONLY

DOES YOUR HAIR CRACK, BREAK OFF?
Many Physicians find Skin Hair and Scalp Formula of great value in preventing excessive falling hair. Due to dryness, and other external causes, to remove dandruff, promote healthy hair growth. Hair Hygiene, helpful to dryness, Skin, Hair and Scalp Formula is a truly remarkable combination of effective ingredients that must please or your money back. Don't suffer from Dry Scalp, Dandruff, Hair Loss and N Gray Hair. Robinson Drugs, 1138 Pennsylvania Ave.; Maxwell Drugs, Laurens St. & Fremont Ave., and leading druggists everywhere for only 50 cents.

Congress Can Pass Civil Rights Bills If It Wishes, Sen. Humphrey Declares

WASHINGTON

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (Dem., Minn.) told over 600 members of the Conference on Unfinished Business in Social Legislation at its final session Tuesday afternoon that the 81st Congress can pass civil rights legislation if it wants to.

He revealed that within a very short time he is going to introduce a bill that would set up a permanent Commission on Civil Rights.

This group would have the powers of investigation, the power to help States with their civil rights problems, and to conciliate and mediate their difficulties and see that civil rights laws are activated and enforced.

Enough Votes Since 77th Congress

"Ever since the 77th Congress there have been enough Democratic plus liberal Republican votes to pass any civil rights legislation," the Minnesota Senator declared.

"The Democrats have a platform if they had better live up to, or they won't have a party or a platform very long."

poll tax bill deserved support; that the Ives Fair Employment Practices measure is a good bill; and Senators in introducing other measures that he expects to join with other ures along this line.

Some progress is being made on segregation in the Armed Services, but a law is needed to see that more progress is made.

Fair Employment practices, anti-poll tax and antilynching legislation are Federal Commitments.

Civil Rights constitute the basic minimum for human decency, he asserted.

Warned Against Impatience

Senator Humphrey warned against impatience, as all social legislation is a must.

"If we all work together we will get every item, but if some fall by the wayside just because there is not progress in the thing they are interested in, then we may not get anything," declared Mr. Humphrey.

"We may not get all of the civil rights we've planned, but if we keep plugging away, eventually we will. The fight for civil rights has only begun and we who pledged our services to the elimination of our country's greatest shame, will continue to fash at discrimination, at lynching, at poll taxes and at bigotry until these blights are felled by law," Senator Humphrey stated

Cloture Fight Looks Tough

"Our job is to enact the President's entire program into law, and we will not be diverted from that job by chicanery or anything else," he continued

He said nobody is more concerned about civil rights than President Harry Truman.

The fight to invoke cloture looks tough. "The people should tell their Congressmen what they want them to do. The odds today in Congress are against a majority rule in the Senate. Each one should contact Congress to support civil rights, concluded the Senator

Biemiller Talks on Health

Rep. Andrew J. Biemiller (Dem Wis.), speaking at an earlier panel on the need for health insurance declared that every year we could save 120,000 persons who die from communicable diseases, some 115,000 who die from cancer and heart disease, 40,000 from accidents, 30,000 infants and mothers, and 20,000 who die from other miscellaneous causes.

He stated that the higher mortality rate among colored mothers can be because a scant 14% of their children's births occurred in hospitals, while 85% are attended merely by a midwife or other unspecified person.

No matter how the picture is viewed, we are faced with the dismal economic fact that the price of medicine is far market today beyond the reach of most American. Representative Biemiller lamented.

He declared that the American Medical Association does not represent the rank and file of physicians in this country.

Top National Health Insurance

"Out of the wealth of statistics, the testimony of medical economists, and the daily experiences of millions of Americans, comes the overwhelming fact that national health insurance is the solution to our health needs.

"It will remove the burden of sickness bills and adequate medical care available to all Americans, regardless of race, color, creed or economic circumstances.

Mrs. Sadie Alexander was chairman of the panel on civil rights and Federal aid to education on which Mr. Humphrey spoke. Dr. Montague Cobb of Howard University headed the panel discussion on health on which Mr. Biemiller was the principal speaker.

CAMPAIGN SGT. IN JAPAN

YOKOHAMA, Japan — Sgt. James M. Paherson, son of Mrs. Lula T. Paherson, Lenoir, N.C., has been promoted as a duty non-commissioned officer and a light truck driver. He is with the 27th Ordnance Service Co. of the Eighth Army.

I.C.C. Nominee Admits Laxity

Body Did Nothing to End Segregation

WASHINGTON

James Monroe Johnson of South Carolina, recently nominated by President Truman for membership on the Interstate Commerce Commission, admitted at an open hearing, Wednesday, that neither he nor the ICC has ever initiated any action to eliminate segregation and discrimination in interstate transportation.

Johnson said his commission had been primarily concerned with discrimination in freight rates.

Dixiecite Dodges Issue

Sen. Charles W. Tobey (Rep. N.H.) asked Johnson if human welfare was not more important than freight.

Johnson said, "Human lives come first. . . . Tobey inquired again, "Then what have you done to eliminate segregation and discrimination?"

NNC Head Evokes Hearing

Johnson answered, "We have made no complaints, where complaints have been made, for equal facilities, beyond that nothing."

The hearing on Johnson's qualifications was called at the request of Edgar G. Brown of the National Negro Council, in a letter dated Feb. 6 to Sen. Edwin C. Johnson, chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Mr. Brown observed that colored people are mindful that official action of the members of the ICC could strike down segregation, the very heart of the President's of repeated civil rights program.

While the members have long been confronted with this jim-crow problem, the ICC has failed to take positive action against discriminatory practices which have resulted in denial of equal rights and first class accommodations for colored persons, he had declared.

Bill Would Be Helpful

Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (Rep., Wash.) asked the appointee if the bill he recently introduced in the Senate outlawing segregation and discrimination in interstate passenger on railroads and other transportation would be efficacious.

Johnson answered, "I think it would be helpful, but it would run into States' rights privileges.

Mr. Brown asked the Senate Committee to seek answers from Mr. Johnson on 10 questions in an effort to determine the nominee's fitness for confirmed membership.

The 10 questions follow each person and his answers are:

1. Are you a registered Democrat voter of South Carolina. Johnson: Yes.

2. Are you connected in any way with the Dixiecrats. Were you endorsed by the Dixiecrat Senator of South Carolina or by the Dixiecrat Senator of North Dakota?

3. Have you had any part in this State's denial of the right to vote and participation of colored persons in the Democratic, so-called "white primary?"

Johnson: No.

4. The ICC in its annual report to Congress sets forth a proposed "broad experimental" program for efficiency and economy for the railroad transportation facilities.

In this connection, do you and the ICC propose to go forward with the complete and immediate elimination of the segregated jim-crow cars, waiting rooms, restaurants, et cetera, and establish once and for all decent, equal and modern facilities and public services for Americans of color without discrimination and segregation?

No Forthright Answer Given

Johnson: What the law is, we will follow. If it is to eradicate Jim Crow, we will enforce it.

5. As a commissioner of the ICC for a number of years, what have you done to assure the traveling public, regardless of race or color, of equal rights and first class accommodations?

Johnson: No personal comment, but carrier stated that he had ordered equal treatment wherever complaints were made.

6. Have you done anything to authorize an investigation by the ICC of these monopolistic, discriminatory and unholy practices of second class accommodations and worse by the nation's railroads and buses for colored passengers?

They are required to pay the same first-class fare as others who are provided clean, modern and the latest air conditioned standard equipment and facilities, you know.

More Concerned With Freight

Johnson: As a member of the Office of Defense Transportation, we were concerned primarily with freight.

In answer to a query as to whether or not ICC could issue a blanket order eliminating discrimination he stated, "I can see no reason why not.

7. What is your view as to the practical application of President Truman's civil rights program in the authority of the ICC to abolish segregation and discrimination?

No Difficulty Enforcing Law

Johnson: It's perfectly simple. If the Congress would pass a law there would be no difficulty in enforcing that law.

8. Are colored persons employed by you and the other ICC officials in any capacity other than messengers and janitors, the lowest paid unskilled grade of the Federal service?

Johnson: We have numerous stenographers and I didn't know for a long time that the chief of one of our sections is colored (Mr. Brown said he visited ICC offices Monday and found all colored workers in menial capacities.)

9. Do you believe the Constitution, the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments thereto, guaranteeing equal rights to all, regardless of race, creed or color, should be enforced by the ICC?

Johnson: I have taken the oath to uphold the Constitution of the United States. I have no difficulty in upholding it.

10. If confirmed by the Senate, will you use your official influence to wipe out segregation and discrimination, both on the common carriers, the railroad unions and other labor organizations which now deny membership to colored Americans?

This step would be in the promotion of the general welfare and public interest in better transportation services for all persons regardless of race or color.

Johnson: I have never attempted to influence legislation and I don't think it proper that I should do so now. If a law is passed, however, eliminating bias, I will pleasantly observe and seek to enforce it.

Commenting further, Mr. Johnson stated he was born and reared in Marion, S.C., where the population is racially about 50-50 percent. There colored people participate more and more in affairs of the town and county, he said, adding "I have no racial prejudice."

Brotherhood Week Leader Clarifies Picket Stand

Chairman of the Brotherhood Week observance former Mayor Theodore R. McKeldin, saw "nothing very good show" at Ford's Theatre, last week, and maintained that he did not see an NAACP picket line there.

Asked whether he would have crossed the line if he had seen it, Mr. McKeldin said on Thursday, "I cannot tell a lie; I'm afraid I would have."

There was no doubt about his seeing the pickets in February

McKeldin Says Amity Should Last All Year

The week of Feb. 20 to 27 will be observed nationally as Brotherhood Week

Emphasizing the significance of the observance, Mr. McKeldin, declared "All of us realize that a lack of respect and understanding among all races and all religions can be disastrous."

He expressed the hope that "Brotherhood Week will encourage the practice of brotherhood all the year around."

1947, when as mayor, accompanied by his wife, he entered the theatre and waved familiarly to Mrs. Beatrice Martin, one of the pickets protesting the segregated seating policy at the showhouse

Wouldn't Discuss Action

Questioned at that time about his defiance of Mrs. Martin's sign which pleaded "Show Your Belief in Democracy. Do Not Cross This Picket Line," the mayor declined comment.

Last week, he took his children to the theatre to see Blackstone, the magician. Mr. McKeldin said it was a good show and this time, he explained freely how he felt about the issue.

Mr. McKeldin said he believed in only one kind of citizenship, first-class citizenship for everbody. "At the same time, I realize that this is a privately-owned theatre which prefers to operate along certain lines, and there is not much that either of us can do about it," he said.

Found Jim Crow Profitable

"If it were a city or State theatre, it would be different," he continued

"While we would prefer that all patrons were accorded the same rights and privileges there, the management has found that not profitable, so it operates the theatre on a different basis from what I probably would operate there.

"And while I do not agree with that policy, I accord them the same treatment which I would expect them to accord me."

Hates to be Stigmatized

Mr. McKeldin said he respected the right of the protest groups to picket the theatre, but felt that it was "an awful mistake" for them to "malign the people who go there, since it is then only legitimate theatre in the city."

He said that he was so distressed by the unfavorable publicity he received in 1947 when, as mayor, he crossed the picket line, that he thought it best not even to discuss the situation, especially "after all I had done for your people."

Nursery School Drive Reports Set for Monday

Initial reports in the $3,000 campaign for the Interdenominational Nursery School will be made at 1 p.m. Monday at the school, 510 Orchard St.

The reports will be made at the monthly meeting of the nursery school sponsors, the Interdenominational Council of Church Women, headed by Mrs. E. W. White.

Wear On Approval
one piece dress that looks like two
Junior SIZES: 9-11-13-15-17
Regular SIZES: 10-12-14-16-18-20
Large SIZES: 38-40-42-44-46-48
10 DAY TRIAL
Wear this new stylish gabardine dress at our risk—if in ten days you are not completely satisfied return dress for full refund.
only $10.98
You'll have the buttons and the belt as you wear this lush, exquisitely fashioned rayon gabardine—loads of exciting back styling, as well as loveliness in the soft, draped front.
SEND NO MONEY — MAIL COUPON TODAY FOR PROMPT DELIVERY
BONNIE GAYE, Inc. Dept. 113, 1051 S. Libbrea Ave., Los Angeles 35, California
Rush Buttons 'n' Bows. I'll pay postman $10.98 each plus C.O.D. postage. I may return dress in 5 days for refund if not satisfied. Colors: Aqua, Grey, Beige, Black, Winter White, Kelly.
QUANTITY | SIZE | 1ST COLOR CHOICE | 2ND COLOR CHOICE
Name (PLEASE PRINT)
Address
City Zone State

AUGUSTUS WELCH®
Barber shop owner has switched to Calvert Reserve because he's found Calvert makes smoother drinks.
Fed 128 Avon Avenue, Newark, N. J.
CALVERT RESERVE Blended Whiskey 86.8 Proof. 65% Grain Neutral Spirits. Calvert Distillers Corp., New York City

BEECH-NUT GUM
PEPPERMINT FLAVOR
BEECH-NUT GUM
First and Lasting
The dependable and consistently high quality and fine flavor of Beech-Nut Gum are the reasons for its nation-wide popularity
It's "Always Refreshing"

CHARLES R.