

WHITES KILL SIX NEGROES.

Mother and Five Sons Dead After Battle with Posse.

HUNTSVILLE, Texas, June 1.—Mrs. Sarah Cabiness, negress, and her sons, George, Pete, Cute, Tenola, and Thomas, are dead, and her daughter, Bessie, is probably fatally wounded as the result of a shooting affray in this county early today.

George Cabiness was shot and killed Thursday afternoon, when he resisted officers who had gone to his home to arrest him for threatening A. P. W. Allen with a gun, and with evading draft service. The killing of Cabiness aroused the members of his family, it was declared, and they made up their minds, it is said, to kill the entire Allen family.

On Friday Mose Allen was informed of the intention of the negroes. About 10 o'clock last night one of the Cabiness negroes, carrying a double-barreled shotgun, approached Mrs. Allen's home, and, upon failing to give an account of his presence and reason for carrying the gun, was shot and badly wounded. The other members of the Cabiness family were near and carried the wounded man to their home, about two miles away.

Shortly after daylight today a posse of citizens surrounded the Cabiness home and were met by the negroes with a volley from six shotguns. The posse began firing into the house, and soon it was burning. As the flames gained headway the mother began carrying the bodies of her four dead sons to the yard, where she, too, was shot.

The negroes fired nearly 200 shots at the posse, but none of the white men was injured.

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THE N. A. A. C. P. SENDS ANOTHER TELEGRAM.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, through its secretary, John R. Shillady, makes public the following telegram addressed to Governor W. P. Hobby of Texas concerning the lynching of Jim Brown near Ben Hur, Texas, on July 27th. The Association calls the attention of the Governor to the fact that this lynching occurred on the very day when President Wilson's emphatic denunciations of mob lynchings were printed in the press of the country. The telegram follows:

August 2, 1918.

Hon. W. P. Hobby, Governor,
Austin, Texas.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, speaking in the name of its one hundred and twenty-five branches, five of them in Texas cities, and 36,000 members, respectfully asks what steps are being taken by Texas authorities to apprehend the lynchers of Jim Brown, near Ben Hur, on July 27th, the very day when President Wilson's emphatic denunciations of mob lynchings were printed in the press of the country. President Wilson in this noble and highly patriotic utterance appealed to the governors of all the States to cooperate actively and watchfully to make an end to this disgraceful evil of lynching, saying further that it cannot live where the community does not countenance it.

Seventeen Negroes have now been lynched in Texas since June, 1917—a lynching record exceeded by only one State in the Union during the same period. This Association does not condone crime, but insists, with President Wilson, that its punishment be by law and not by mobs.

John R. Shillady,
Secretary, National Association for
the Advancement of Colored
People.

Negroes in that town being forced to leave, in their haste abandoning all their possessions. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in the name of its one hundred and fifty-four branches and forty-two thousand members, protests against this outrage and urges that you take immediate steps to protect the lives and property of the colored citizens of Green River and to see that the lynchers of Edward Woodson are brought to justice and punished. For the use of our press service, which goes to the leading newspapers of the entire country, we would ask a statement from your excellency as to the action to be taken by Wyoming authorities.

John R. Shillady,
Secretary, National Association for
the Advancement of Colored
People.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, through its secretary, John R. Shillady of New York, makes public a telegram sent to Governor William F. Hobby of Texas, requesting an investigation into the circumstances surrounding the alleged lynching of Charles Shipmen, a Negro, on November 14th last in Fort Bend County, Texas. The association told the Governor that it is in possession of a statement from its San Antonio (Texas) branch which gives the names of five men who deliberately lynched the Negro following a disagreement between the Negro and a white man on whose plantation the Negro had been living. The association calls the Governor's attention to the fact that this is the tenth lynching which has occurred in Texas this year, a record exceeded only by that of the State of Georgia. The association's telegram follows:

December 13, 1918.

Hon. William P. Hobby,
Governor, Austin, Texas.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, with one hundred and fifty-four branches, seven of them in Texas, and forty-two thousand members, requests information concerning legal action taken or contemplated by Texas authorities in the alleged lynching of Charles Shipman, a Negro, in Fort Bend County, Texas, on November 14th last. The San Antonio branch of this association has placed in your hands a statement concerning this matter and names of five men who are said to have been responsible for the lynching. From January 1st of this year ten Negroes have been lynched in Texas, and so far as we are informed no one has been brought to trial in any court of law on this account. Now that President Wilson will soon appear as a spokesman of American democracy in the arena of the world, the American people are more than ever sensitive to the orderly conduct of democratic government in their own country.

John R. Shillady,
Secretary, National Association for
the Advancement of Colored
People.

DRIVEN FROM THEIR HOMES.

Democracy After the War—Colored
Men and Women Forced to
Abandon Their Property.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, through its secretary, John R. Shillady of New York, makes public a telegram sent to Governor Frank L. Houx of Wyoming, protesting against the lynching of Edward Woodson, a Negro, at Green River, Wyoming, on December 12th, and the driving from their homes of the colored residents of the town, who, men, women, and children, were forced to abandon all their property and flee for their lives. The association asks the Governor not only to see that the lynchers are brought to justice, but that the lives and property of the Negroes who formerly lived in Green River be protected. The association's telegram is as follows:

December 13, 1918.

Hon. Frank L. Houx,
Governor, Cheyenne, Wyo.

Press dispatches in New York papers December 12th, tell of the lynching of Edward Woodson, a Negro, charged with killing a railroad switchman and wounding another in Green River, Wyo., and of all the

American Democracy in Texas

By W. A. Bettis

The mobbing and beating of John R. Shillidy secretary of the N. A. A. C. P. at Austin, Texas, last week by a bunch of cowardly Texans, led by a judge and deputy sheriff, is but one of the many disgraceful occurrences so characteristic of the Lone Star State, which, some years ago, no doubt occasioned that famous remark by a distinguished American citizen "that if he owned both Texas and hell that he would rent out Texas and live in hell" and in so far as our observations are concerned this fellow knew whereof he spoke. While there are thousands of respectable citizens in Texas, who will not approve the cowardly assault upon Mr. Shillady, they are not likely to have sufficient back-bone to stand up for right and demand the punishment of these public culprits. Mr. Shillady is an American citizen and a gentleman he was on a mission of law and order representing an organization the lofty principles of which have attracted many of the nation's greatest men and women to its fold, an association constantly and effectively working to the end that all American citizens be accorded their constitutional rights. The threadbare and senseless howl of "Social Equality" is the false slogan of southern cowards. It is not "social equality" they fear; that is but a subterfuge and misnomer and a sop thrown to others of the same ilk, whose blackened hearts would prompt them to any act in opposition to the Negro's receiving his citizenship rights.

If the brands of cowards who assaulted Mr. Shillady have an idea that such acts will stop the great work of the N. A. A. C. P. they are entitled to one more chance to think. Exponents of every cause that has marked epochs in human advancement, have been abused, beaten and some have been slain. Garrison was mobbed and Lovejoy hunted like a wild animal, the lamented Sumner was beaten down in the United States senate chamber with a bludgeon in the hands of a South Carolina brute, but the eternal principles of human rights for which those men stood still go marching on and so it is with the N. A. A. C. P., a few ignorant Texans may shout in ignorant glee and laud the cowards who assaulted Mr. Shillady, the governor of the state may condone their acts of lawlessness, but their combined efforts can not hinder the cause nor deter him in his noble purpose. This recent act of cowardice and brutality will only awaken more conscientious American citizens to the urgent necessity of such a splendid organization as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People makes the following statement regarding the attack upon its Secretary, John R. Shillady, in Austin, Texas, on August 22:

The Association has ten years been at work in an effort to bring before the people of the United States the necessity of the suppression of mob violence. It has repeatedly called the attention of the nation to the facts of lynching and mob rule. It has shown that every Negro in the Southern States who dares to stand upon his rights as a citizen endangers his life.

That the Secretary of this Association, visiting Texas on ordinary business in the course of his work, should have been beaten up by a deputy sheriff and a judge is another proof of the utter disregard of the South for decency and order.

Mr. Shillady, since February, 1918, has been Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. His work has been especially directed toward disseminating information regarding race riots and calling upon the governors of the various states to prevent such outrages and to punish the offenders. With the President of the Association, Mr. Moorfield Storey of Boston, formerly President of the American Bar Association, he secured the issuance of a call for a National Conference on Lynching in New York in May of this year. The Conference went on record as demanding a Congressional investigation of the facts of lynching and mob violence in the United States. The attack upon Mr. Shillady is one more instance showing the necessity of such an investigation.

Mr. Shillady's presence in Texas was entirely in order. He went down to advocate a program that had been endorsed by the Attorney General of the United States and every living ex-Attorney General, governors of southern states and leaders of public opinion throughout the nation. He went down on a matter that seriously interested the American people and was fundamental to democracy. Austin has a branch of 300 members which had been doing able work in co-operation with the State Department in relation to the recent outbreak at Longview, Texas.

Mr. Shillady is a man of absolute courage, great ability and high integrity. He has consecrated himself to the task of securing a fair deal for the Negro in America. Back of him are men and women, white and Colored, some in powerful positions, others in humble ones, but all determined that America shall no longer make a disgrace of democracy, shall no longer talk of helping weaker peoples abroad and denying the first rights of citizenship to people at home.

The question is scarcely before us whether or not a man can advocate law and order without being attacked by a mob which according to the newspaper stories, was headed by county officials.

The Associated Press has carried the following report from Austin, Texas, August 22, regarding the Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People:

"John R. Shillady of New York, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was severely beaten in front of his hotel here today and ordered to catch the first train out of town. The beating was administered by several men following a meeting held with Negroes by Shillady. He agreed to leave town at once."—Austin, Texas, August 22.

John R. Shillady has been the Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People since February, 1918. He came to that Association after having held the following positions: Secretary of the Mayor's Committee on Unemployment, New York City; Secretary of the New York State Industrial Board; Secretary of the Buffalo Association for the Relief and Control of Tuberculosis. Since his entering upon his work as Secretary of the Association has advanced from 80 branches and 9,000 members in January, 1918, to 268 branches in 40 states and the District of Columbia and 3 foreign, and to a membership of 79,500. Among the states that of Texas has the largest number of branches, 31, with a membership of 7,046.

On August 11, the Secretary received a letter from the President of the Austin, Texas, branch announcing that a citation had been served on him to appear at 2 p. m. August 9 at the Court of Justice of the Peace, bringing all books, papers, correspondence, etc., belonging or pertaining to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. This was done by the President of the Austin Branch who asked the National Secretary to advise him regarding the form of incorporation of the National Association as the Texas people raised the issue that it was not chartered in the State of Texas. Mr. Shillady replied advising the Austin Branch that the National Association was not a business but a membership corporation incorporated in 1911 under the laws of the State of New York whose purposes are civic and educational.

Believing that his presence in Texas might be of value to the Austin Branch Mr. Shillady proceeded to Austin on August 19. National Headquarters since that time has received a telegram from him reporting progress in his work.

Upon receipt of the Associated Press dispatch National Headquarters wired Governor W. P. Hobby of Texas asking what efforts are being made at once to punish the offenders. To which Governor Hobby replied according to the Associated Press Dispatch. "That Mr. Shillady was the only offender and that he had evidently been sufficiently punished and that there would be no action taken by the state in the matter."

However, in spite of this unusual position taken by Governor W. P. Hobby of Texas, every effort will be made to secure retribution for this outrageous assault upon one of the ablest national executives in the United States.

Austin Judge Assaults Shillady

Lawmaker Leads Hoodlums in Attack on Prominent New York Citizen

New York, Aug. 29.—With his right eye discolored, his nose and lips cut in several places and a scratch or two on his forehead, John R. Shillady (white), secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, arrived in this city from Austin, Texas, where he has been brutally assaulted by a crowd of white men, who were led by Judge Pickle and Constable Hamby. Shillady was attacked in front of the Driskill hotel last Friday shortly after he had addressed a group of citizens of our Race who composed the Austin branch of the N. A. A. C. P. Judge Pickle exhibited his cowardice by striking Mr. Shillady as the latter had his head turned. Pickle declared that Shillady was preaching "Race equality to Austin Negroes."

Shillady Makes Statement

In his statement to a Defender reporter Shillady denied he was placed aboard the train by his assailants and said that his leaving Austin was voluntary. "I saw the capital city of the Texas commonwealth was not a safe place for a citizen from afar whose views and connections were not in harmony with the prejudices of the officials set there and I left," he said. "The newspaper accounts I have read say that the assault was made by three men, namely, County Judge Pickle, Constable Charles Hamby and Ben [unclear] but this is incorrect. There were at least six and likely eight. In addition to the men named there was an automobile filled with about the toughest looking set of men I had seen in a long while, and my travels have taken me into all sorts of places since I began work of this character. They attacked me from behind, struck me repeatedly in the face and when I went down on the sidewalk one of their number kicked me in the side."

The prejudice of state and city officials had been felt by the Austin branch of the association and Shillady went there to adjust matters. He held a conference with Judge Pickle and other of his ilk with the purpose of making known the works of the association.

During the conference Judge Pickle said: "You are here to preach social equality and justice for the Negro. We know how to handle the darkey here and will not stand for any clamoring for equality along any lines from them."

Governor Replies

The association wired Gov. Hobby, asking him to take steps to punish Judge Pickle and others who had attacked Shillady. He replied as follows: "Shillady was the only offender in connection with the matter referred to in your telegram, and he was punished before your telegram came. Your organization can contribute more to the advancement of both races by keeping your representatives and their propaganda out of the state than in any other way."

Anti-Lynching Mass Meeting

JOHN R. SHILLADY, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

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AND HOW THE GOVERNOR OF TEXAS APPROVED OF
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