TIM AFTER BEATING HIM KILLS

KILLS SLEEPING MAN WITH TRACTOR

Clarkdale, Ark., Oct. 19—Jack Taylor Tuesday drove a 20-ton tractor over the head of Jack Chahey, who was asleep in the field with his head against a stump. Taylor is alleged to have swerved from the course of the tractor, crushed the stump and Chahey's head and then to have backed over it again.

Police stated they believed Taylor killed Chahey purposely. They learned that he had whipped Chahey's sister recently and Chahey had threatened to get even with him for that. Taylor was placed in jail on a charge of murder directed against him.

HANG FOR 1931 MURDER

By JOHN BOWERS

Andeadly following lunch after deliberating only six hours, a jury returned a verdict of guilty as charged, against Walton, for the murder of the boy, on October 17, 1931, verdict makes capital punishment mandatory.

Walter testified by the defense of Johnson, who claims, that the boy was not guilty of the capital punishment charge, and that Walton beтвержed the conclusion of the trial.

Teacher Testifies

As the last witness for the defense, attorney, presented Miss Morgan, who testified that

(Continued on Page 4)

TEN THOUSAND FUND

Ey will Meet

Fred Gettis, chairman of the

(Continued on Page 4)

LEVEE CAMP WORKERS TO GET HIGHER PAY, SHORTER HOURS

New York, Oct. 19—The thousands of unskilled workers in the levee camps along the lower Mississippi river will have their pay raised and their hours shortened by recent regulations of the Public Works Administration and the War Department, according to Secretary George H. Dorn of the War Department.

The assurance from the Secretary of War comes as a victorious climax to the long campaign of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to improve the conditions of the levee workers.

According to the regulations of the Public Works Administration, the unskilled workers on contracts financed by the P. W. A. in the South will receive 40 cents an hour and will work a 20-hour week. Secretary Dorn's letter to Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary of the N. A. A. C. U. C.

SNATCHED FROM JAWS OF DEATH

Norman Thibodaux, age 29, arrived at the home of his grandmother, here last Friday night, after hobbling from Buraside. He exhibited cuts and lacerations about his head which were so serious that he was sent to the Mt. Goodridge Hospital the next day for treatment.

At the hospital the story of Thibodaux's eventful escape from a mob was revealed, and he was later arrested by the local police, who are holding him pending information from Labadieville authorities.

Two weeks ago, Thibodaux left New Orleans, where he lived with his grandmother, to visit another grandmother, who lives about one mile from Labadieville. Nothing unusual happened during the two weeks' visit, except that he was promised a job which was to begin on Monday, October 16.

Awakened From Sleep

Last Wednesday night about 12:30, Thibodaux was awakened when five or six white men, who had been let in by his grandmother, came to his bed. Upon awakening him, the men accused him of being a "N----er" who wanted a white woman. Upon making this accusation, one of the men struck Thibodaux on the forehead with the butt of his pistol and forced him that they were going to hang him. The frightened youth was forced to get up and dress. He put on his pants and shirt, declaring all of the time that he was not guilty of the

(Continued on Page 4)

Anti-Lynching

Broadside by

Alabama Leader

Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 22—A terrific broadside against lynching was launched here last Friday by

(Continued on Page 4)
Walton to Hang

Escares Lynching

(Continued from Page 1)

The Louisiana a Weekly
October 21, 1933 (page 4, top half) (By g newspaper)

Walton had attended Tommy La

school in 1917 for only 60

minutes and that he could not re
dite. The witness was pre

tected to sign the testimony

police that Walton had read,

approved and signed a confession

that they sought to enter into the

groves.

On the first day of the trial

Walton had testified that he could

read or write, yet the state

introduced a witness, John

Buchanan, who testified that Wal

ton had gone to school three years

with him.

After the testimony by Miss,

Drum, the district attorney re

quired that Walton's confession

had been read to him and before

he signed on an "X."

Beat To Death

Landy, a white peddler, was beat

to death and his body left in a

woods section about fifty

feet from the old Gentlely road

near the industrial canal. His

body was found three days later.

Wanted Potatoes

A testimony introduced in the

case showed that Walton and Sid

ney Mitchell, told Landry on the

day of his murder that they wished

any 20 sacks of sweet potatoes

from him. They asked him, Lann

dry, to bring his potatoes on his

wagon and accompany them to a

place of business where another

man would pay for the mercantile.

Several witnesses testified that

they saw Landry and the two men

drive away on the wagon. When

Landry failed to return to his

home, that night, his brother, also

a vegetable dealer, notified police,

who immediately began a search.

When the body was found three

days later, the skull had been

fractured, and the victim's broken

belt was found near the body. His

jackets had been turned inside

out, and all money was missing.

Two Arrested

Mitchell and Joseph Saneville

came to the police station, held pend

ing investigation of the murder. Mit

chell was indicted and on July 29,

was convicted of murder with cap

tal punishment. Saneville was exonerated after the in

quizon.

In a signed confession, Mitchell

said that Walton beat the,

sider to death with a small ham

and dragged the body tied

the victim's own belt until

belt broke. Then Walton used

the end of the belt to drag the body

out.

Saw Body Hanging

Swinging in the air, less than

ten feet away was the body of

Brother Moore, who had been

lynched earlier in the night. On

the bridge the body had been

joined by many more, and the

mob set upon the victim with their

fists and pistol butts. The beating

lasted for about ten minutes.

Hangman's Noose Placed

Suddenly the beating stopped

and a rope was placed around

Thibodaux's neck. The other end

of the rope was thrown to a man

who was on top of the bridge.

This man began to pull the youth

off the ground, regardless of the

insistent plea, that the vic

tim did not know the murdered

girl, or that it had been two

months since he had seen Moore.

The man on top of the bridge

pulled and passed the rope on to

a group, who pulled the youth off

the ground.

Stopped By Men

According to Thibodaux: "When

they had pulled my body about a

foot off the ground, Mora, Coe

die and Robichaux pled with the

mob, saying that I was innocent

of the crime, and that they should

let me go. My grandmother works

for Mr. Robichaux and he knew

that I had been at home all day

on the day that the crime was

committed. Mr. Cedeau is the

bridge tender, for the bridge on

which they were attempting to

hang me."

Taken Away In Car

"The mob let me down and put

me back in the car that had

brought me to the bridge. I was

then taken to Napoleonville, where

the men in the car stopped and

talked with some men who drove

up in another car. After the con

ference, I was taken across the

bridge to gravel road and then

we arrived at Valley road where

I was put out. When they put me

out they said, 'Go ahead boy.' I

walked off toward the cane field.

When I was just a few feet from

the car, one man in the car said,

'Run' and then they fired three

shots. I don't know whether they

shot at me or not, but I ran in

the cane field."

"No, sir, none of the men were

naked," replied Thibodaux.

RE-ELECTED

To Examine

School Children

For Tuberculosis

Under the auspices of the Tu

berculosis and Public Health As

sociation of Louisiana, thousands

of school children will be submit

ted next Spring to tests to deter

whether or not they are victims

of tuberculosis. The examina

tions will be made through tuberc

ull test and the X-ray, the only

sure way, according to physi

icians, of detecting the actual pres

ence of the disease. Local school

and health authorities will cooper

ate. The campaign will be fin

anced through the annual sale of

Christmas seals.

The long prevailing belief that

the disease is heredi

tary has been proven to be false.

Tuberculosis runs in a famil

y because of the close contact

established in daily family life, a

ccording to health authorities.

There will be nothing to fear

from the test, says health office

in that it is a simple operation.

It consists of placing a drop of

liquid called tuberculin within the

upper surface layer of the skin

either by a tiny scratch or an

jection. If the spot becomes

a little swollen within the next

two or three days, it means that

there are live tuberculin germs

in the body. This, then, brings

the need for the X-ray of the chil

dren to find if damage to the lungs

has begun. After the arm test,

small scratch disappears with

leaving a scar and the child is

ers no ill effect as a result of a

test.

Dr. W. H. Seemann is presid
ent of the association sponsoring

school-wide testing.

WASH ROOM GETS

STOLEN MON

Because a Mrs. Percy Cross

missed a $20.00 bill which

later found in the wash room

the garage where Dink Haynes

employed the latter was ar

charged with being a v

known thief.

Mrs. Cross, stopping at 252

Charles street, drove her car to

the garage that address Mon

afternoon and went up to her room

leaving a pocket book containing

five $20.00 bills on the seat of

car. When she returned she

covered one of the bills missing.

Police, when called, re

covered one of the bills missing.
According to Thibodaux, when the mob had pulled my body about a foot off the ground, Mesrs. Cope and Rebichaux piled with the mob, saying that I was innocent of the crime, and that they should let me go. My grandmother worked on the bridge tendon, Mr. Rebichaux and the body that I was at home all day on the day that the crime was committed. Mr. Cope is the bridge tendon, for the bridge on which they were attempting to hang me.

Taken Away In Car
"The mob let me down and put me back in the car that had brought me to the bridge. I was then taken to Napoleonville, where the men in the car stopped and asked with some men who drove up in another car. After the conference, I was taken across the bridge to the railroad, and when the car arrived at Valence road, I was put out. When they put me out, they said, 'Go ahead boy.' I walked off toward the cane field. Then I was just a few feet from the car, one in the car said, 'Run!' and then they fired three shots. I don't know whether they shot at me or not, but I ran in the cane field."

"No sir, none of the men wore masks," replied Thibodaux, when he confessed to the crime and shortly after being in the city he signed the confession which was introduced in the case.

Walton testified that he was beaten about the head with pistol in the washroom before the confession was given him to sign. His attorney, Johnson, contested introduction of the purported confession, but Judge O'Hara admitted the confession to the record and it went to the jury.

Mitchell wearing Angola stripes, was brought to New Orleans and testified that Walton beat Landry to death. Walton testified that he went into the woods leaving Mitchell and Landry on the wagon and that when he returned he found the two fighting.

Assistant district attorney M. E. Culligan and Warren Coleman, recently refused to accept a plea of guilty without capital punishment and asked for a trial before a jury.

Charity is not giving away anything that you don't want.