



INTERESTING RESULTS OF A "SEARCHING INVESTIGATION OF FACT AND CAUSE"

OUTLOOK

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➤➤ The Trend of Events ◀◀

➤➤ *Help the Red Cross*

HUNDREDS of thousands of men, women and children, living in twenty or more states racked by drought and depression, lack food, heat and clothing. The fundamental problem is how to get ample relief to them most quickly. We therefore believe that Congress should pass Senator Robinson's measure appropriating \$25,000,000 for the Red Cross.

However, at this writing it was questionable whether Congress would pass this measure, and probable that, if it did, the President would veto it. Mr. Hoover opposes the appropriation of federal money for the Red Cross even to meet "a national emergency," as he himself calls it in a letter to fifty-seven prominent citizens. He believes that "we should maintain the sound American tradition and a spirit of voluntary aid." Hence he has asked these fifty-seven citizens to form a committee to assist the Red Cross in raising \$10,000,000 from the public.

It strikes us that, whether one favors or opposes a federal appropriation, the present fund-raising campaign of the Red Cross deserves enthusiastic support. Arguments over methods of providing the relief come second. The important thing is that the relief be provided. We cannot wait for a federal appropriation to the Red Cross, for it is probable that none will be made. It is therefore the duty of those who can give to the Red Cross to give as much as they can as soon as they can.

➤➤ *Shying from a Dole*

WE HAVE, nevertheless, little patience with arguments that it is not the government's business to relieve wholesale mis-

ery among American citizens. As often as not, these arguments are insincere. They are part of the political effort to minimize the severity of the present emergency and to belittle any relief project which even remotely suggests a dole.

Thus the Administration-controlled House defeated the Senate's proposal that \$15,000,000 be appropriated which farmers might borrow for the purchase of food. That would be a dole! said the House, and shuddered. Yet the House did not hesitate to appropriate \$45,000,000 which farmers may borrow for the purchase of fodder. The farmer, therefore, cannot obtain federal money to buy food for a hungry child, but can obtain it to buy food for a hungry mule.

Again we are told that it would be contrary to precedent for the federal government to appropriate money to the Red Cross to feed starving Americans. Those who take this position like to forget that federal appropriations were made to aid the distressed in the San Francisco earthquake, that following the War Congress appropriated \$100,000,000 to feed starving Germans and that in 1921 Herbert Hoover asked for a federal appropriation of \$20,000,000 to feed starving Russians.

But what if it were against all precedent for the government to loan or give away money for food relief? It was against all precedent to appropriate \$400,000,000 to raise and fix wheat and cotton prices for the sole purpose of increasing the farmer's income—or, if you choose, of providing him with an indirect dole—but that did not prevent the government from doing so.

The fact is, private, voluntary relief measures are good as far as they go. The further fact, the arousing fact, is that they have not gone half far enough.

➤➤ *Missouri Mob Murder*

THERE was nothing surprising about the lynching of Raymond Gunn at Maryville, Missouri. To escape the lynchers, Gunn, a thick-lipped Negro held for the murder of a young white woman who taught school four miles from Maryville, had been whisked from one jail to another. Yet the lynchers persisted. They gathered in Maryville on the day he was to be arraigned, seized him as he was being carried to court, marched him to the schoolhouse, chained him to the roof and burned him to death. The parade of the lynchers was followed by a crowd in autos. A thousand people stood by as the Negro was burned, some men, some women, some laughing, some hooting, some supplying gasoline from their cars. Photographs show that the lynchers were low-class Missourians. They came from counties which have supported a Ku Klux Klan. The lynching was their idea of justice, the typically low-class southern idea of justice. They merely ran true to type.

Likewise, there was nothing surprising about Sheriff Harvre England, who let the mob take Gunn from him without a struggle, did not use his revolver, and refused to call out the sixty National Guardsmen, assembled in the armory a block away. They were young men and they had automatic pistols but England said he did not feel like "sending them against the crowd." The streets and stores were full of mature men but England did not feel like deputizing any of them to help him recover his prisoner. He did not feel like doing anything but going home to bed. Next day he refused to start a prosecution, though he admitted that he had seen faces he knew in the mob. The sheriff, too, ran true to type, like his deputies who did nothing,