

OUR COLORED CITIZENS PAY DIRECT TAXES ON PROPERTY WORTH \$2,500,000

NEGRO EDUCATION PAYS BIG DIVIDENDS DECLAR. EXPERTS

The Land-Grant Colleges... People Need Many More Teachers For the Rapidly Developing Work

GOVERNMENT CO-OPERATING Southern State Legislatures Make Larger Annual Appropriations For Educational Work Among Negroes

(Special to the Monitor) Hampton, Va., Mar. 3.—The outstanding need of the land-grant colleges for colored people is a supply of trained teachers who can uphold high standards and who can give their pupils what those pupils need. This fact was made clear at the recent Nashville meeting of the heads and other representatives of the colored land-grant colleges, called and presided over by Dr. John J. Tigert, U. S. Commissioner of Education.

Hon. J. B. Brown, State superintendent of public instruction for Tennessee, in his address of welcome, expressed the greetings and interest of Gov. Alfred A. Taylor. He stated that 101,000 Negro children in Tennessee, of 160,000 who are of school age, are enrolled in school.

Leaders Face Big Problem Dr. Tigert emphasized the value of the human element in National progress. He declared that Negroes should be given freely the education which they need and should have.

Dr. A. C. True, director of the States Relations Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, brought the greeting of Secretary Wallace. Doctor True stated that it is important that the Negro Colleges should get a correct idea of their obligations to the people whom they serve, since their work is one phase of a world-wide educational movement for vocational education.

"There are still comparatively few good institutions for vocational training," declared Dr. True. "As long as industries were simple and labor was both cheap and plentiful, there was comparatively little progress or need of skilled workers. The human element in industry is now tremendously important, and prosperous industrial communities demand trained workers. Education is needed for all groups."

"Vocational education is not narrow; it must include the principles and fundamentals of the business and its relation to community life. "Negroes need, of course, a certain number of persons who will be professionally trained, as well as mechanics and farmers. There will be gifted Negroes in music, in art and in literature, who must have the training that is suited to their needs. As with other races, however, the majority will be engaged in the more mechanical pursuits."

Negro Farmers Are Assets "There are 925,000 Negro farmers in the United States, or 15 per cent of the total number of farmers. Over 700,000 of these are tenants or operators. There are about 218,000 farm owners.

Teacher-Training Interests Officials Chas. H. Lane, chief of the agricultural education service of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, outlined the progress which has been made under the Smith-Hughes Act, passed in 1917, in teaching boys and girls in school and in helping farmers and housekeepers through funds which are entirely in the hands of State boards of vocational education.

cal or professional training." Negro Institutions Win Public Support William J. Hale of Nashville, president of the Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State Normal School, stated that in 1919 three white and one colored normal schools were established in Tennessee. The first year \$15,000 were given by Tennessee for its colored land-grant college, while last year \$55,000 were given—and in addition \$75,000 were given for houses.

J. S. Clark, president of Southern University, which is located six miles out of Baton Rouge, La., declared that "the colored land-grant colleges have been called on to do almost everything." He stated that T. H. Harris, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Gov. John T. Parker have been outstanding figures in Louisiana's educational program.

The first year \$10,000 were appropriated for Southern University. The last Legislature appropriated \$267,000 for Southern University and also \$80,000 for a school for the Negro blind, which has been built on the Southern University campus. Today 1000 colored people own their own homes in the neighborhood of Southern University.

1223 Rosenwald Schools The Conference sent a resolution of appreciation to Julius Rosenwald of Chicago for his interest and cooperation in the rural school-building campaign which is going on throughout the South. Today there are 1223 Rosenwald schools, with a teacher capacity of 2812, built at a total cost of \$4,012,923, which has been contributed as follows: Negroes \$1,139,165; whites, \$277,668; public funds, \$1,840,210; and Rosenwald aid, \$755,880.

Dr. Walton C. John of Washington, D. C., specialist in land-grant college statistics, U. S. Bureau of Education, who served as the executive secretary of the Conference, stated the principal objects of this meeting of leaders in colored land-grant college work: the revision of courses of study in agriculture and home economics; the improvement of equipment; the development of higher standards; and the stimulation of more interest so as to secure more adequate financial support for colored land-grant colleges.

INTERNATIONAL Y. SECRETARY VISITS OMAHA FRIENDS

Robert B. DeFrance Spends Several Days in City in the Interest of Effort to Organize Local Colored Branch

Robert B. DeFrantz, international secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, with headquarters in New York City, is spending several days in Omaha this week in the interest of the effort to organize and establish a branch of this organization among the colored men and boys of the city. This movement has been under way for some months, an active committee has been at work and a secretary in the person of J. Fletcher Bryant has been on the ground, surveying the field and organizing and directing such activities as the tentative plans and circumscribed situation would permit. The work thus far has been primitively experimental because of unfortunate limitations, but some progress has been made.

Mr. DeFrantz has been busy holding conferences with the special committee and also the officials of the Central Branch, whom the Monitor considers rather luke-warm over the proposition and is quite sanguine of the successful development of the Branch. He is particularly well pleased with the calibre of our own committee who have the matter in hand. Mr. DeFrantz leaves Saturday morning for Des Moines. While here he was the guest of Dr. W. W. Peebles.

PROMINENT BASEBALL MANAGER STRIKES OUT

(Associated Negro Press) Indianapolis, Ind., Mar. 3.—C. I. Taylor, owner of the A. B. C. baseball club, one of the most prominent business men in the country, died at his home here after a ten days' illness, Thursday morning at 10:20 o'clock. He was taken ill with the influenza and his condition became so serious that two doctors and two nurses attended him constantly. He was fifty years old and came to Indianapolis from Birmingham, Ala., some years ago. His affable manner and business traits caused him to be successful and the name of the A. B. C. baseball team which he headed is known all over the country.

PRESIDENT HARDING GIVES FARM MATTER DUE CONSIDERATION

Favorably Receiver Committee Which Lays Before the Chief Executive Peculiar Difficulties of the Colored Farmers

FAVORS A LIBERAL SUPPORT Provisions of the Federal Farm Loan Act Should be Impartially and Equitably Applied to Meet Needs of Negroes

(Special to the Monitor) By Walter J. Singleton (Staff Correspondent)

Washington, D. C., March 3.—At the recent National Agricultural Conference, held in Washington, the race was recognized as a factor in agricultural industry. A committee on Negro Farm Problems was organized, and a report was prepared and submitted, officially to the Conference. The personnel of the committee was as follows: Benjamin F. Hubert, of Alabama, chairman; Chas. E. Hall of Illinois, secretary; W. S. Scarborough, of Ohio, and R. W. Westberry, of South Carolina, members. The Conference adopted the report in its entirety. Facts of momentous interest to colored farmers and particularly to those of the western states, were brought out and should encourage those who contemplate entrance into this field of industry, as well as those who are already so engaged.

The difficult and all-important problem of finances is made easier than ever before in the history of the country. The Federal Loan Act facilitates easier and more practicable terms than ever before. The committee, introduced by Secretary Wallace, of the Department of Agriculture, was received at the White House by President Harding, who expressed a lively interest in its work and high approval of the promotion and stimulation of agricultural activity among the people of our race. The committee was enthusiastically received on every side. It is hoped that the participation of the race in agriculture may be extended and stimulated as a result of the better opportunities now offered. The economic world offers no finer pursuit for the home-loving element of our race than that of farming. The former is most vital and necessary to the country. No occupation offers greater stability of citizenship or security in home and living. The farmer's standing in the community is on the ascendancy and his influence in politics is beginning to be felt.

Outstanding paragraphs in the report of the committee follows: There is a special need for a more favorable application of the Federal Farm Loan Act in its relation to colored farmers so that they may be able to obtain all of the assistance that may be had through this helpful source and be relieved from the too-frequent pressure of local money-lenders.

There is much dissatisfaction among the rural districts on account of poor school facilities, which, in many cases have been the cause for a general migration from the farms to the cities. Because of this we urge a more liberal support from the state and local governments.

There should be a more adequate distribution of federal funds than are allotted to the different states under the Smith-Lever and the Smith-Hughes Acts so that Negro farmers may receive a greater benefit, to the end that we may have a larger number of well-trained men and women to advise and to work in the rural districts. This is especially necessary because of the fact that this class of our farming population has had less advantage than most of the other farming groups.

VETERAN EDITOR VISITS TUSKEGEE

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., March 3.—Mr. J. H. Murphy, editor of the Afro-American, Baltimore, Maryland, was among the prominent visitors at the Tuskegee Institute, during the past week. During his stay Mr. Murphy, who is, perhaps, the Dean of Negro editors, spoke to the students and faculty upon two occasions, pointing out the good of industrial training and urging the students to strive to press forward at all times. He was entertained at dinner by the Twentieth Century Club, on Monday evening. Mr. Murphy was accompanied by his son, D. F. Murphy, and is enroute to Florida. While at the Institute, he was the guest of Dr. R. R. Moton.



DESDUNES' BAND SCORES ANOTHER GREAT TRIUMPH

Famous Musical Organization Gives Most Pretentious Program in Its Eventful and Highly Successful Career

Despite severe cold weather which made shivering Omaha reluctant to leave its fireside, an audience of over 1,600 braved the elements Monday night to attend the concert given by Dan Desdunes famous band at the City Auditorium. The audience was well repaid for its attendance, the band delighting it with the best rendered and most pretentious program in its eventful, successful and pleasing career. Numbers like the Tannhauser Overture by Wagner, accounted by critics the highest and most difficult composition written; and the Barber of Seville by Rossini, played faultlessly, will give some idea of the character of the program, and the excellence of its rendition. The program was exceptionally well balanced. In attack, rhythm, phrasing and interpretation every number approached perfection. "The Sheik," by Ted Snyder, but especially arranged by Desdunes, elicited high praise; but this is equally true of every selection. The numbers by the large chorus showed good training and were well received. As a cornet soloist Jeff Smith well sustained his national reputation. Messrs H. L. Preston, baritone, and Levi Broonfield, tenor, were in good voice and sang well. The star of the soloists was Madame Lena Curry, who has a cultivated soprano voice of high register and great sweetness. She was forced to respond repeatedly to encores.

The concert was given for the benefit of St. John's A. M. E. church, and was under the direction of Mr. William Lewis, manager of the band, and the Rev. W. C. Williams, pastor of the church. Mrs. G. B. Riley and Rev. J. Fletcher Bryant assisted in training the choir.

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MARYLAND LADY'S VIEWS REGARDED WITH DISFAVOR

State Senators Would Deny Admission of Mrs. Hooker Into State Capitol Because of Her Sentiments on Inter-marriage

HAS VERY DECIDED OPINION Declares Belief That Inter-Racial Marriages Are Justifiable When Founded in Love and Would Lessen Other Evils

Annapolis, Md., March 3.—Declaring that Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, white, of Baltimore, was a "red" and a "radical" for advocating intermarriage of the races, senators urged that she be denied the privilege of entering the state Capitol February 22.

Mrs. Hooker's ideas would destroy Maryland's miscegenation laws, declared Senator Robb, of Allegheny county, who criticized Mrs. Hooker's attitude, but offered no facts to prove the falsity of her statements.

What Mrs. Hooker Said The cause of the senatorial ebullition was the following remark of Mrs. Hooker, who is an ardent champion of woman's rights, before a meeting of the Just Government League in Baltimore a few days previous. Said she: "Inter-marriage between white women and Japanese, Negroes, Hindus or members of any other race is justifiable, provided the union is founded on love."

"Too often," said Mrs. Hooker, "marriages are founded on considerations which have little to do with love. When mutual affection is taken as a basis for marriage, unnatural selection of mates disappears and the situation is as nature intended it to be. The present intermingling of races exists without being sanctioned by law. "There are Negro half-breeds and Japanese half-breeds and half-breeds of other races. The great herds of these tragic souls would diminish considerably, in my opinion, if women would mate merely for love, for I do not believe that there would be an intermingling of a superior race and an inferior race if that were the case."

HAVE YOU THIRTY-FIVE CENTS WORTH OF RACE PRIDE?

The Kaffir Chemical Laboratories, located at 817 North Sixteenth, where it can be visited and inspected by everybody interested, is a race enterprise and manufacturers Dentlo, one of the best tooth pastes on the market. This tooth paste retails at thirty five cents for a full two-ounce tube. Just suppose that 1000 of the 12,000 colored citizens of Omaha, would buy ONE TUBE a month, how long do you think it would be before the Kaffir Chemical Co. would have to enlarge its plant and give employment to hundreds of our people. Have you enough race pride to spend just 35 cents for a tube of Dentlo, a pyorrhea preventive tooth paste, an article which you need and should use, to help build up your community? If you use a tooth paste, why not use Dentlo? Buy one tube at least.

HOWARD PREPARES FOR INTER-COLLEGIATE DEBATES

Washington, D. C., March 3.—Undergraduate life at Howard University is now centered in the coming intercollegiate debates to be held in the spring with Lincoln University, Virginia Union University, and Atlanta University. Howard last year entered into a triangular debating league with Union and Lincoln Universities and the same arrangement will hold for this year. Lincoln will debate Howard in Philadelphia and Union University at Richmond. Howard will meet Union at Washington. On the same night each of the three colleges will have two teams debating its rivals on opposite sides of the question. This triangular debate will be held March 21, 1922. The proposition to be discussed is: "Resolved, That the Open Shop policy should prevail in American Industries."

In addition to the triangular debate, Howard will also meet its ancient forensic rival, Atlanta University, in Washington two weeks prior to the triangular debate. The subject of the debate will be: "Resolved, That the United States should cancel the war debt of the Allies." Howard will uphold the affirmative and Atlanta the negative.

NEWS OF A. & T. COLLEGE

Greensboro, N. C., Mar. 3.—Sunday, Feb. 19, Mr. C. H. Ireland, a very prominent business man of this city, gave us a very interesting talk in connection with his travels.

Thursday evening, Feb. 23, President Duddy and Mrs. Dudley held a quiet observance of their fortieth marriage anniversary at their home.

Friday evening, Feb. 24, Mr. Edward Brigham of New York City, a basso profundo and famous dramatic reader, performed in our auditorium. Mr. Brigham is an artist of rare power.

Under the management of Mr. A. F. Morse the candidates for baseball have begun their practice for efficiency in their respective positions. Prospects for good teams the ensuing season are fine.

CRISPUS ATTACKS CELEBRATION IS PLANNED FOR CITY

Preparations Are Nearing Completion For Fitting Observance of Anniversary of Death of Proto Martyr of Revolution

Preparations have been completed for Omaha's participation in the observance Sunday of Crispus Attucks' Day, which will be duly celebrated in many cities throughout the country. The purpose of the day's observance is chiefly educational and to call attention to the part played by colored Americans in the history of the country. The chairman of the committee of arrangements, Mrs. J. Alice Stewart, announces the following program for the exercises which will be held in Pilgrim Baptist Church, 25th and Hamilton streets, at half past two o'clock: "America," by the audience; Invocation, the Rev. W. F. Botts; introduction of chairman, Dr. W. W. Peebles, by chairman of committee, Mrs. J. Alice Stewart; eight minute addresses by Rev. Russell Taylor and Attorney Amos P. Scruggs; instrumental solo, Miss Hazel Roullette; vocal solo, by Rufus W. Long; paper, Miss Gertrude Lewis; eight minute speeches by Rev. W. C. Williams and Rev. William Saunders; vocal solo, Mr. H. L. Preston; paper, Miss Elrona Mitchell; eight minute speeches by Attorney H. J. Pinkett and the Rev. Mr. Lawrence; recitation, "Paul Revere's Ride," by Miss Frankie B. Watkins; address, "Attucks, Rioter or Patriot, Which?" by Rev. John Albert Williams; vocal selection by the Taylor Quartette; benediction, Rev. J. D. Crum.

The committee of fifty, members of the G. A. R., Spanish-American and World-War veterans, and Crispus Attucks chapter of the Red Cross will occupy center section of the church; the Palatine Guards and Ladies Drill team will occupy the east section; the Boy Scouts will act as ushers. The audience is urged to be prompt in assembling.

The club seeks to encourage and co-operate with all helpful agencies of the community. Its membership is made up of men engaged in small businesses, ministers, doctors, dentists and lawyers. It is seeking in every possible way to harmonize all differences between the white and colored groups of Omaha by constructive effort, and to establish a point of contact to this end.

Other agencies, serving a useful purpose, which have been referred to, are the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which seeks to secure for the colored citizen justice before the law; the Y. W. C. A., which is doing good work among the women and girls of the (Continued on Page Four)

MEMBERS OF SCHOOL ORCHESTRA

Lyla Johnson and Evelyn Battles are members of the students' orchestra at the Howard Kennedy school. Lyla is the pianist and Evelyn plays the violin.

The Ocawasin Campfire Girls held their regular meeting Thursday night with Miss Alma Webster.

IF YOU PLEASE

Good friends, you say you like The Monitor. We are giving you a good paper. It takes lots of work, hours and hours every week, to get it out for you. It also takes money, lots of money, to publish a paper like The Monitor. We ought to be able to get something out of it for our work. We do not. We could and would if everybody who owes us would pay his subscription. We could then draw a salary. We have outstanding hundreds of dollars for subscriptions which are long past due. YOU may be one of the 700 who owe us sums ranging from \$2.00 to \$4.00. If you are, will you PLEASE PAY UP! If you cannot pay us \$2.00, then send us \$1.00 or 50 cents or whatever you can. We MUST raise by MARCH 10th, a large sum of money to pay our publishers who have been most patient with us during the hard times because they believe in our honesty and integrity and know we are anxious to pay them when our subscribers and advertisers pay us. We also need some money for ourselves, for the hard work we put into this publication, and which the Editor has put into it for seven years. Will you be kind enough to look up the bill we have sent you and send us your check or a money order for the amount? If you cannot find the bill look at the label on your paper and the key number will tell you what you owe. For example—"Brown, X. Y. 1-7-21. 2400 Z St." means that Mr. X. Y. Brown's subscription expired January 7, 1921, and that he owes us \$2.00. If we have made a mistake about your bill—and mistakes in book-keeping do occur—then will you not send us what you think you owe us? We will leave it up to your honesty. We have taken you into our confidence. The Monitor needs money badly to pay its debts. We will have it if every one of our subscribers who owe us will send in promptly what they owe us. Will you not do so? Please?

JOHN ALBERT WILLIAMS, Editor.