

WERE NEGROES THE FIRST TO DISCOVER AMERICA?

FIFTY-SEVEN KNOWN LYNCHINGS IN 1922 RECORDED IN U. S.

Tuskegee Department of Record and Research Finds Seven Less Mob Victims in 1922 Than in the Previous Year.

NINETY PER CENT NEGROES

Ten Lynchers Were Convicted and Law Officers Prevented Fifty-Cases of Mob Violence in Various Sections.

Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, Jan. 8—I send you the following concerning lynching for the past year as compiled at Tuskegee Institute in the Department of Records and Research, Monroe N. Work in charge. I find, not including those killed in strikes, riots, etc., that there were 57 persons lynched in 1922. This is 7 less than the number 64 for the year 1921. Thirty of the persons lynched were taken from the hands of the law; 13 from jails, and 17 from officers of the law outside of jails.

I also find that there were 58 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Fourteen of these instances were in Northern States and 44 were in Southern States. In 54 of the cases the prisoners were removed or the guards were augmented or other precautions taken. In the 4 other instances, armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. In ten instances, convictions carrying penitentiary sentences were secured against alleged lynchers.

Of the 57 persons lynched in 1922, 51 were Negroes and 6 were whites; 19 or one-third of those put to death and their bodies burned. The charges against those burned to death were: murder, 2; rape, 4. The offenses charged against the whites were: murder, 2; fighting, 1; charges not reported, 3. The offenses charged against the Negroes were: murder, 9; murderous assault, 4; rape, 14; attempted rape, 5; killing officer of the law, 3; horse stealing, 2; being intimate with woman, 2; no special charge, 2; killing man in altercation, 1; striking man in quarrel, 1; robbing and striking a woman, 1; cattle stealing, 1; using insulting language, 1; for being a strike breaker, 1; mistaken identity, 2; indecent exposure of person and frightening women and children, 1; intimidation officer of the law, 1.

The nine states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama 2; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 5; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 3; Mississippi, 9; Oklahoma, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 18.

Very truly yours,
R. R. MOTON, Principal.

PROMINENT EDUCATOR AND EDITOR PASSES AWAY

Kansas City, Jan. 12—J. Dallas Bowser, 77 years old, 2400 the Paseas, writer and educator, died early Monday morning, January 1, in his home here. He was born in North Carolina in 1846 and came to Kansas City in 1868. His teaching service included one year in Westport (now Kansas City) and 11 years as principal of Lincoln High School and the Attacks Ward School. He also published the Gate City Press, a Negro publication. He was a strong factor in the life of this city, always gentlemanly, but fearless in standing for the rights of his people.

The deceased was a member of the Presbyterian church. He was a prominent Mason. The funeral was held Thursday afternoon with John Lange K. of P. and the U. B. F. Lodges also present.

DIES AT AGE OF 121

Paris, Texas, Jan. 12—John Dunham, who claimed to be one hundred and twenty-one years old, died this week at his home here. He worked for his living up to the time of his death. He boasted never to have known a sick day in his life until pneumonia attacked him.

EX-GOVERNOR DEPLORES FAILURE OF DYER BILL

New York, Jan. 12—In a letter written to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Ex-Governor Hugh M. Dorsey of Georgia states his belief that the Federal Government cannot long delay taking cognizance of the lynching situation in

and deplores the failure of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill in the Senate, where it was held up recently by a filibuster of Southern Democrats. Mr. Dorsey's letter is in part as follows:

"I am disappointed that the United States Congress did not pass the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill.

"The States have had ample opportunity to pass laws for the prevention of this evil, and have failed to take adequate steps. I very much hope that now the States will exercise their rights, but I have very little hope that this will be the case. I cannot believe that the Federal Government can long delay taking cognizance of the situation, and indeed I hope they will not. Certain it is that the Federal Government should do something if the States in the future fail as in the past."

The state of Georgia was second among lynching states for 1922, having 11. Texas was first, with 18.

WOMAN APPOINTED ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF CHICAGO

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 12.—Miss Violette N. Anderson was appointed assistant city prosecutor, which took effect on January 1, 1923. Miss Anderson is a graduate of North Division High School, Chicago Athenaeum and Chicago Law School. She was admitted to practice in 1919 and is the only colored woman in active practice at the Illinois bar.

RABBI STEPHEN WISE DEFIES KLUXIES IN TALK

Annual Meeting of N. A. A. C. P. Results in Election of Herbert K. Stockton to Place on the Board of Directors.

GIVES \$1,000.00 TO ASSOCIATION

New York, Jan. 12—Culminating in a mass meeting in the Town Hall, New York City, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, held its annual meeting on Jan. 2, 1923. In the election a new member was added to the Board of Directors, Mr. Herbert K. Stockton of the law firm of Height, Smith, Griffin and Deming, whose brief on the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill was instrumental in procuring a favorable report on the measure by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary.

Branch efforts against segregation in schools in Philadelphia, Boston and elsewhere, and the fight against the Ku Klux Klan and the "Birth of a Nation" film were recited by delegates from Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Pennsylvania, at the afternoon meeting in the Russell Sage Foundation Building.

At the night meeting the speakers were Mrs. Mary B. Talbert, Spingarn Medalist for 1922 and leader of the Anti-Lynching Crusaders; Rabbi Stephen H. Wise; Dan Kelly, a white Texan, who was sent to Kirvin, Texas, by the N. A. A. C. P. to investigate the burning to death of three Negroes, and James Weldon Johnson, who reported on the fight for the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill and asserted a renewed fight for its enactment would be carried on.

Rabbi Wise in the course of his address, uttered a stinging rebuke and challenge to the Ku Klux Klan, and characterized as discreditable to the American people, the failure of the Senate to enact the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill.

"I was warned against coming to this meeting," said Rabbi Wise. "I may say to you that I am indifferent to what any member of the Ku Klux Klan may say about me or about my people. Their hatred is my honor; their dispraise of my people is its coronation."

Rabbi Wise closed his address with an impassioned appeal that colored men as well as white, continue undaunted the fight against oppression. He said:

"I come to you tonight as a Jew and a Jewish teacher because I know as few men have had cause to know how injustice hurts, how it galls and how long continued oppression may degrade. I know—without uttering a word of bitterness or of hatred, for I feel none against my oppressors and my people's oppressors—my chief business in life is to move my people to stand erect, to lift their voices to the skies and to know that no matter what the world without may do to them they must keep their souls undefiled.

"I come to you tonight as a son and teacher of one of the earliest and oldest races in history who have achieved high culture; I come to you as the scion of a race which gave to the Western World its Bible, old and new; its patriarchs, its kings, its

PRESENT DAY MESSAGES

"No one outside of a group can regulate the ultimate procedure for the inside. The people who must be helped forever are not worthy of being helped at all. The Negro henceforth must walk with his own legs.

KELLY MILLER.

PRESENT DAY MESSAGES

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PRESENT DAY MESSAGES

"There shall be a minimum of justice and liberty laid at your door, and on the other hand those Americans who, like you and me, love our country, who believe that America and even-handed justice must be interchangeable terms—we stand with you, we will support you, we will fight with you, lawfully in the American way, not in the lawless way of the lyncher, we will fight with you as men and women until this shame shall have been ended, until lynching shall have forever passed from the vocabulary and the life of the American people."

PRESENT DAY MESSAGES

"And you, sons and daughters of the Negro race, will render a great service, a supreme service, to your and my America if instead of bowing your backs beneath the yoke of this foul and fiendish oppression, you say to America: 'We are men; we mean to live as men. Our wrong-doers shall be punished and utterly punished under and by the processes of law; but lynching shall not be the portion of

any man, white or black, who lives under the American skies."

Mrs. Mary B. Talbert announced for the Anti-Lynching Crusaders that all of their work had been done without drawing any of the funds contributed and that those funds were to be turned over intact and entire to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for the anti-lynching campaign.

Before the close of the meeting, Mr. Johnson announced the gift by Mr. Philip Peabody of Boston of \$1,000 to the N. A. A. C. P.

COLORED PHYSICIAN HOLDS AN IMPORTANT OFFICE WITH RAILROAD

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 12.—Dr. J. Edgar Dibble holds the unique distinction of being the first colored physician in America to be appointed to the medical staff of one of the railroad companies. And as an evidence of satisfactory service he received on January first his fifth appointment with the Kansas City Southern railroad as the physician and surgeon to more than 15,000 colored and Mexican employees of that company.

Dr. Dibble is also physician to the employees of the Kansas City Bolt and Nut company, and to the members of Local 555 of Builders and Laborers union. This organization alone represents more than 600 members. In addition to the above he was re-appointed first lieutenant in the medical reserve corps, U. S. A., this past June.

NEGRO FARM POPULATION IN THE SOUTH 5,044,489

Negro farm population of the South on Jan. 1, 1920, was 5,044,489, based on the last census, the Department of Commerce announced recently. The statement showed that figures included the states of Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia and West Virginia besides the states considered strictly southern.

Annual Survey of 1922 by Associated Negro Press Shows Substantial Progress

(Continued from Last Week)

RELIGIOUS

Denominational division continue, but are growing more and more cordial each year. All of the great denominations accept the belief that, after all, "in unity there is strength." The common enemy of prejudice and the altogether too obvious slant of white American Christianity that falls down at the color line, places a task upon religious leaders as well as affords a militant opportunity for co-operation along helpful lines. The Federated Churches of Christ in America, while always working in the interest of general advancement, have seen the importance of more officially recognizing the problem, and Dr. Geo. E. Haynes, of New York, has been made an executive in that big field.

It is most encouraging to note the renewed interest in education for Colored America being taken by all the great religious divisions, including the Catholics. The Methodist Episcopal church heads the list in the amount appropriated and expended, the same being between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000. The Episcopalians, Baptists, Presbyterians, Congregationalists and Catholics are all devoting thousands of dollars and developing remarkably efficient leadership of a high order of intelligence and spirituality for the betterment and progress of Colored America.

EDUCATION

The Better White South, where the masses of Colored America live, is taking a lively interest at present in education. School buildings are being enlarged and rebuilt; terms are being lengthened, and teachers are being paid better wages. It is progress; but it is not enough. It is still the theory in most places of the South that Colored America should have only a circumscribed education; that high schools and colleges, regardless of taxation requirements, are only for white youths. Gradually the convincing justice of an educated citizenry, regardless of color, is dawning upon the South, and there are outspoken advocates for larger opportunities who are listened to with respect, and the blatant mouthings of destructionists are falling on deaf ears.

The colleges and universities conducted by and for Colored America are all crowded beyond capacity. There is a thirst for knowledge that both gratifies and amazes! The situation is remarkable in the face of the everyday fight for recognition in the world's

work, but on goes the battle with books, and each year sees an increased number of graduates from all the schools. Northern colleges and universities, where students are admitted solely on merit, continue to have large quotas of students from the group. Harvard College, where for years the outstanding principle has been educational equality, has had recent flurries of seemingly changed conditions, but it is proclaimed by those with authority to know, that at heart, Harvard maintains its illustrious traditions.

COMMERCIAL PROGRESS AND BUSINESS

Colored America has taken to the field of business with a relish that brings inspiration and cheer. Banking, insurance, manufacturing, real estate, general merchandising and, indeed, contact with Wall Street itself, are among the present achievements of Colored America—facing and overcoming the depressing obstacles of 1922—that bids fair to turn up side down the theories that in the promotion of commercial enterprises the Race has woeful limitations. "Present achievements in these important fields prove to the world that the limitations have been the result of studied handicaps. Colored America has been held back from the opportunity of getting commercial knowledge and contacts. But the opportunities and needs have become so great within the Race itself that through the force of circumstances alone, these lines have been developed to a most surprising extent in the last year. With all the results to date, the fields are yet virgin soil; they have been barely tapped, so to speak. Confidence, more general co-operation, vision and hard work will produce results in the future that will be most gratifying. Aside from the standard professions, the commercial field is making the big opening for the college bred man and woman. With 15,000,000 people to supply with all of the necessities of life, and administer to their welfare and happiness in the multitude of ways afforded by commercial progress, at once presents a picture for the imagination that stirs the soul to action. In the commercial field there are contending forces debating the wisdom of using all Colored American capital, all white capital, or a combination of each. There are achievements in each way that are abiding and successful.

EDUCATION

Urban Influences—It must be noted that the activities of Colored America

are influenced by initiative and results from a number of communities throughout the country. While the chief influencing centers upon the group as a whole are in large cities, speaking nationally, however, smaller centers have demonstrated their ability to focus attention on their achievements, and from them emanates wide reaching activities that produce lasting results and helpfulness. Nationwide attention in the first instance is constantly focused on Chicago, New York and Washington in the order named. Chicago is noted for its economic enterprise and civic freedom; New York for its metropolitan contacts and Washington for its closeness to the seat of government.

PRESENT DAY MESSAGES

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PRESENT DAY MESSAGES

The Negro farm population of the South in 1920 constituted 56.6 per cent of the total southern Negro population. The Negro farm population is said to exceed the white farm population in two states, South Carolina and Mississippi, but the largest Negro farm population for any state was shown for Georgia which has 7,7205.

TWO COLORED ALDERMAN FOR ANNAPOLIS, MD.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 12—Though the municipal election will not take place until early in July, the colored voters in the 4th ward are becoming active. Leaders say they are going to elect two colored aldermen this time. The ward is at present represented by J. T. Stepney and a white republican. Mr. Stepney has moved into the third ward.

There are about 1,200 colored voters in the fourth ward as against 200 whites, hence the movement to give the race both representatives. Sanders Chase, W. H. Butler, R. P. D. Garver, Dr. Rodney Milner and Henry Valentine are among those mentioned.

ALL HOUSES BURNED IN COLORED SECTION

Rosewood, Fla., Jan. 12—Twelve houses, all that remained of the colored section of Rosewood following the clash between whites and blacks last Thursday night in which seven were killed, were fired by a crowd of white men here Sunday afternoon and burned to the ground.

Annual Survey of 1922 by Associated Negro Press Shows Substantial Progress

Organization is the new watchword of Colored America. Organization has always been an important factor in the life of the people, but it is becoming more and more practical, efficient, and systematic; it is working with vision and understanding. Organization is a master enemy of prejudice, and forges its way to just recognition. Various bodies that have for a number of years left their impression on the life of the people, continue to serve their needs and afford inspiration to guide their ways. These organizations, civic, professional, fraternal, co-operative and national, are working more and more in harmony with the fundamental faith that actuates all efforts—OPPORTUNITY AND JUSTICE FOR COLORED AMERICA. The opportunities desired are not circumscribed, as some would impress, the opportunities desired are merely the inborn impulses of humanity, the eternal aspirations of the soul. Encouraged by justice, they contribute nobly to the sum total of human welfare and happiness. They look to the achievement, and not to the class; Colored America trembles with regret when American color prejudice denies the right and privilege to rise; reflecting upon their loyalty to the patriotic appeals of America from the beginning of the republic, they are stung to the quick—but not dismayed—by the studied insults and obstacles of hatred placed in the pathway of progress and success. But on they go achieving and achieving, getting a stronger hold year by year.

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HUNT FOR YOUR NAME

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FINALLY

Colored America Faces the Future Demanding a Place in the Sun. The achievements of the past are but a

foretaste of the glories that are to come. There are those in places of power today in the national life of America who are standing on dead men's bones. They flout their destructive views and scatter their seeds of dissension with wavering hands and cynical smiles; they create a discord of tyranny in the symphony of human happiness, but their day of elimination is fast approaching; the black sun of their foisted hate is doomed to early setting.

Colored America faces the future, covering the face with shame upon the deeds of injustice and inhumanity; pointing with pride to the achievements for the good of all, in the sorry midst of handicaps and unwarranted oppression. The year of 1922 goes down in history as one of achievement extraordinary for Colored America; the record is made, and the die is cast—even God cannot change the past. To Colored America everywhere The Associated Negro Press extends greetings and urges Faith, but with it Work, tireless, unceasing, victorious Work. "Labor Conquers All Things"—And Has Its Own Reward!

UNVEIL PAINTING OF PHILIP A. PAYTON

New York, Jan. 12—An oil painting of Philip A. Payton, pioneer real estate man of this city, was unveiled at the Association of Trade and Commerce recently. Mr. Payton died at the zenith of his career in 1918.

THOUSANDS GATHER TO HONOR ABRAHAM LINCOLN

J. H. Pollard of Community Service, Speaks on "Man-Making" to Big Audience of Colored People at Hampton University.

RACE WINNING NEW FREEDOM

Hampton, Va., Jan. 12—Professor J. M. Pollard of Community Service, Incorporated, an honor graduate of the University of Chicago, who for eleven years served as director of the academic department at the St. Paul Normal and Industrial School, Lawrenceville, Va., delivered the Emancipation Day oration, on "Man-Making," in Ogdon Hall, Hampton Institute, before 2000 colored men, women and children in celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation and under the auspices of the local Emancipation Committee, of which Dr. J. T. Lattimore of Hampton is chairman.

Professor Pollard referred to the work of the Hampton colored citizens in raising, within two weeks, almost \$2,000 for the Colored Community House in Hampton; made a plea for thinking about the "greater emancipation"; paid a tribute to Abraham Lincoln, "who was partly made by the times in which he lived," pointed out the responsibility which men and women have as co-workers with God in man-making; showed the relation of such realities as radio, airships and matches to dreams; and outlined some of the difficulties of training men so that they will not steal, will not kill, will not hate.

Professor Pollard declared that American Negroes are blessed and must learn, in turn, to make even greater sacrifices for the education of their children. "The kind of men and women we make," he said, "depends on the kind of individuals we wish to make. We can make a race that is strong in the essentials of life."

Dr. James E. Gregg, principal of Hampton Institute, in his address of welcome, said: "The deliverance from physical bondage was only the smallest part of the new birth of freedom which came to the Negro in 1863. Lincoln's generous words and deeds were necessary preliminaries; the consummation of the process has been approaching ever since. Complete freedom includes freedom of the spirit as well as freedom of the body." Dr. Gregg referred to Hampton Institute as one of the emancipators of the human spirit and an institution which is carrying on the work which the Emancipation Proclamation began.

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Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Preston are rejoicing over the birth of a fine daughter.

BLACKS, NOT WHITES WERE DISCOVERERS OF AMERICA CLAIM

Harvard Professor Creates Mild Sensation at Science Association Convention With Novel Theory.

INDIANS OF NEGROID ORIGIN

Skull Measurements Establish Fact, According to Scientist That Negroid Types Furnish Ancestry.

Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 12.—A new theory of the origins of American Indians which places Negroes or Negroid types as their ancestors, was explained in a paper by Professor Roland B. Dixon, white, of Harvard University before the American Association for Advancement of Science in convention here last week.

Dr. Dixon's paper, in which he declared that Negroid groups which crossed the Bering Straits were among the American Indians' ancestors, caused a great stir in the anthropology section. From his statements Negroid peoples would appear to have been the first discoverers of America.

Others who crossed the Bering Strait; thousands of years ago to become the ancestors of the American Indian were "people of white stock related to the so-called Caucasian group according to Dr. Dixon. Turkish tribes and other Mongolians and the black Australoids blended in various proportions, formed the different races of American Indians.

Many tribes, in the opinion of the speaker, were largely Negroid in early times, but underwent transformation by mixing with other tribes, and since the discovery of America, by the infusion of white blood.

Based on Skull Measurement. The earliest skulls of the Iroquois and some other Indians show strong Negroid features, continually modified from age to age as the Iroquois extended their power and territory, taking captives from other tribes and absorbing them.

The whole theory is based on the minute measurements of tens of thousands of skulls. The different types of man in the old stone age, according to this theory, differed very sharply in the shape of their skulls. The middle type, combining the characteristics of the long heads, and the broad heads, was probably rare in early times and was formed by the blending of sharply differentiated ancient types, according to Dr. Dixon. His method was to measure thousands of Indian skulls of the present day and thousands of years ago in the effort to trace their characteristics to earlier Asiatic and European stock. The formation of the nasal bones played a prominent part in the inquiry.

Boaz Raises Objection. Dr. Dixon, who is a scientist of high standing, had barely finished his paper before two noted anthropologists, Professor Boaz, of Columbia University, were on their feet to oppose the United States National Museum at pose him, denying that such far-reaching conclusions could be adduced on the basis of skull measurements, though halting the paper as an important contribution to anthropology.

AMERICAN LEGION IN MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN

The Douglas County Post of the American Legion will have a membership campaign January 31, February 1 and 2. It is the hope of the membership committee to get every ex-service man in Omaha to join the Legion.

The slogan of the campaign will be "The Call of Your Buddies." "The Legion is doing wonderful work for the disabled soldier, for the ex-service man and his family who might be in need, and is carrying out a systematic Americanization program," said Commander Hird Stryker of the Post.

Every ex-service man in Omaha should wear a button—the membership fee is \$3.00, and can be mailed to Legion headquarters in the Court House.

DYNAMITE WRECKS MINE OPERATED BY NEGROES

Kansas City, Jan. 12—Dynamite and fire of incendiary origin wiped out the \$30,000 mine operated by the Lambright Coal Company near Carter, Mo., recently. There was no insurance.

The Lambright Company was one of the few entirely operated by colored capital in this section. Owners found the outer works dynamited and the fire kindled in the tipple. For the past two years, the company had been working with a full force of men.