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COLONEL YOUNG'S BIRTHDAY WILL BE WIDELY HONORED

Omega Psi Phi Fraternity and Veterans and Other Organizations Will Hold Memorial Services for Gallant Soldier.

SERVED COUNTRY FAITHFULLY

His Cleverly Planned Retirement by Government When America Entered World War Still Ranks Rare.

Washington, D. C., March 9th—On March 11 and 12 in the principals institutions of learning and in many cities throughout the country, local chapters of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity and Veterans and other organizations will hold memorial services in honor of the late Colonel Charles Young, U. S. A., who died at Lagos, Nigeria, on January 8, 1922.

Col. Young was born at Mayslick, Ky., March 12, 1864, but received his early education in Ripley, Ohio, where his parents moved when he was nine years old. After graduating from the Ripley high school at the age of sixteen Young taught school until he received his appointment to the Military Academy at West Point in 1884.

From this time until his death Col. Young was a public character and was often spoken of as the embodiment of the military spirit of his race.

After a period of frontier duty he was detailed to Wilberforce University as Professor of Military Science and Tactics in 1894. From a very helpful tour of duty at this institution where he taught French, German and Mathematics in addition to his military subjects, he was sent to military camps along the Atlantic Coast. Again he went to the Western frontiers.

Young was made Captain in 1901, and sent to the Philippines where he commanded a troop at Samar, Blanca, Aurora, Daraga, Toacsa, Rosana and San Joaquin. Upon his return to the States his service included administration of Sekoua and General Grant Memorial Parks, California. The War Department commended Capt. Young officially for his excellent work on this detail.

In May 1904 Young was sent as Military attaché to Haiti and remained four years. During this period he made an accurate map of the country. It is said that the American marines would not have been able to find their way into Haiti so easily had not Capt. Young done his work so well. In performing his duties as Attaché he found time to write "Toussaint L'Ouverture," a drama of which only a few copies are in print.

Rapidly from this point the scene of Young's service shifted from this country to the Philippines to Africa and back to Mexico where he was when it became a probability that this country would become involved in the European holocaust. He was now a Lieutenant Colonel and in command of the famous Tenth Cavalry.

Lt. Col. Young's keen foresight and his eagerness to serve his people led him to establish a school for enlisted men at Fort Huachuca in order to get black soldiers ready to enter any training camp which might be opened to Colored Officers. As this was done under opposition and great hindrances from higher command, it is thought that that service to his people might have had something to do with subsequent events.

The Colored race has not yet recovered from the shock received when the news was flashed across the country that Lt. Col. Charles Young had been retired as Colonel on June 22, 1917. The hopes of 12,000,000 people that they would have a black Major General leading a black Division on the fields of France were shattered.

It may be that this broke Young's heart but the greatness of the man is clearly shown by the fact that he never complained. Later when the war had past and his country said that it needed him to go back to Africa he eagerly grasped the opportunity, it is thought, to go with his disappointments to the Land of Forgetfulness. It was there that his eventful life came to an end.

The War Department has recently announced the early return of Colonel Young's body to this country for permanent interment in the Arlington National Cemetery. Preparations are being made by the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity of which Colonel Young was an active member, to participate in the burial ceremonies with the large numbers of other representative organizations that will do honor to this great American.

CARD OF THANKS

We take this means of expressing our sincere gratitude to our many friends for their numerous acts of kindness shown us during the serious illness and convalescence of our beloved husband and brother.—Mrs. Leroy Robertson, Miss Ada Payne, Mrs. J. S. Black.

WHITE HOODLUMS AID NEGROES, AVERRED

(Preston News Service) St. Louis, Mo., March 9—According to United States District Attorney Carroll he has received numerous complaints that Negroes are being driven from Pemiscot and Dunklin counties in southeast Missouri, and that Negroes have been fired upon, while in nearly all the instances Negroes have received warnings attached to sticks of dynamite.

DENIED WARMTH, KILLS TWO WHITE MEN

(Preston News Service) Gary, Ind., March 9—According to information reaching the District Attorney's office last Monday Leo Johnson shot and killed two white men when they refused to let him come into their warm shanty during a severe cold spell. All of the men were employees in a Gary steel mill.

BLACK SWAN PHONOGRAPH COMPANY HAS A SUCCESSFUL YEAR

Corporation Owned and Operated by Members of Race Did Quarter of a Million Dollar Business Last Year.

RECORDS OF OUR ARTISTS

New Board of Directors Elected at Annual Meeting—The Late Bert Williams Was One of Heaviest Stockholders.

New York, March 9—At the annual meeting of the stockholders held here recently, the legal retails necessary to the change of the name of the Pace Phonograph Corporation, manufacturer of Black Swan Records, to the Black Swan Phonograph Company, incorporated, were completed. At the same time the capital stock of the company was increased from \$50,000 to \$75,000 and a cash dividend of six per cent was voted.

This company began business less than two years ago in a basement room with a force of one stenographer and the organizer. Today it owns and occupies its office building, 2289 Seventh Avenue, where all of its clerical work is done, and operates a factory covering 12,000 square feet, in Long Island City, in the finest manufacturing district in the world. It does its own recording, plating, pressing and printing and employs over forty people, with a combined payroll of over one thousand dollars per week.

The report showed the gross income of the company for the year was over \$250,000. Despite the serious depression during last year it showed a steady average in sales for all three of its products, records, needles and Swanolas.

During the year the company paid to singers and musicians over \$5,000 for records made, furnishing opportunities to our singers denied by white companies. Some of the artists of whom records were made during the year were Florence Cole Talbert, Antoinette Barnes, Kemper Herrell, Della Hughes, Ethel Waters, Trilxie Smith, Josie Miles and many others. Every type of song from grand opera, sacred and standard to popular numbers are made.

The new board of directors consists of John E. Nail, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, T. K. Gibson, W. H. Wilson, Dr. M. V. Boutte, J. Thos. Williams, Philadelphia; Dr. Godfrey Nurse, W. H. Willis, Mrs. Viola Bibb, J. P. Quander, Jr., and Harry H. Pace. The late Bert Williams was one of the principal stockholders of the company, and had consented just before he died to become consulting director of recording.

LAWMAKERS IN ROW OVER PROPOSED NEGRO SCHOOL

(Preston News Service) Oklahoma City, Okla., Mar. 9—During the discussion in the assembly here last Wednesday morning relative to the proposal of Charles Page to donate 160 acres in Tulsa county for the erection of a Negro school, Representative J. W. Simpson, of Tulsa county, declared: "You can put all the Colomels you want to on the Committee, but I'll tell you 95 per cent of the people of Tulsa county will not welcome a Negro school."

In spite of Mr. Simpson's vigorous expression, on motion of Representative Warren Ferrell, also of Tulsa county, the house decided to investigate the offer. Rep. F. M. Boyer, also of Tulsa county, rose and thanked the speaker for appointing such broad-minded men on the committee and repudiated the un-American expressions of his colleague from Tulsa county.

Joseph Carr continues quite ill at the Paxton Memorial hospital.

From Nebraska to Arkansas and Back

Experiences and Observations of the Editor on Trip to Southland Where He Saw Many Things of Interest

MY CONTROVERSY WITH JOHN STALL, PULLMAN CONDUCTOR ON THE "RAINBOW SPECIAL"

When he reached my seat the Pullman conductor looked at me with a frown on his face and said in a surly tone: "Don't you know you can't ride in this car over the Kansas line?"

"Why not?" said I.

"Don't you know what the law is down there?"

"I know they have a 'Separate Coach Law' in those states, but what has that to do with me? I'm an interstate passenger. When I purchased my ticket in Omaha, I asked about my reservation, and Mr. Biendorf would not have sold it to me if it had not been all right."

"Oh, those fellows up there in Omaha don't know anything about the law down here; they'll sell tickets to anybody anywhere," was his surly answer.

"Well, sir, I think those gentlemen up there do know their business. That's why they are employed. By the way, my name is Williams; what is yours, may I ask?"

"My name is Stall," he replied.

"That's a good German name, isn't it?" I asked pleasantly. "How do you spell it, 'S-t-a-l-l'?"

"No, 'S-t-a-l-l' is the way I spell it."

"Thank you, sir. Well, Mr. Stall, having purchased my transportation and reservation, personally, in Omaha, without any evasion or deception, I think I am entitled to use it."

"If you insist on doing so, it may cause you trouble. I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll accept your seat fare to the Kansas line, that is to Coffeyville, and then you can go into the 'proper' coach and everything will be all right. Your seat fare will be \$1.25. Under those conditions, I'll take up your Pullman ticket and refund the difference."

"Provided I do that will you give me a note stating the reason why this action is necessary?" I quietly asked.

"Oh, no, no, I won't do that," he said hastily and quite decidedly, shaking his head, "but you better give me your ticket and let me refund your money."

"No, sir, I won't do that. If you insist that you cannot honor my ticket over the Kansas line, and will only accept my seat fare to that point, I'll pay the fare, but I'll keep my Pullman ticket and take the matter up with the proper officials."

"That won't do you any good, and it will take you a long time to get your money refunded, so you better take the money now."

"No, that's a small matter, and I can afford to wait," was my answer, "but tell me, Mr. Stall, will my riding in this car cause you personally any serious trouble or embarrassment?"

"No, it won't cause me any, but it is likely to cause you some."

"Do you mean, sir, that I'll be ejected from the car?"

"Not necessarily, but those two men up front there (referring to two who were minding their own business and playing cards in one of the front seats) know the law down there and they'll probably object and cause trouble."

"Isn't it the rule, that if passengers object then other or equal provisions must be made for the holder of a ticket

et for a berth by putting him in the drawing room or in another Pullman car?" I politely asked.

"Yes," he replied, "and if my drawing room were open, I could do that; but it is full and I want to avoid any trouble. I have duly warned you and you will have to take your own risk."

"In warning me that I'll have to take my own risk do you mean that I'll be in danger of personal violence?"

"Well, maybe not," he replied rather mysteriously, "but I have warned you and you'll have to take your own risk."

"All right, sir," I quietly answered. "I'm perfectly willing to take the risk."

He then took my ticket. Subsequently he returned to me and said rather pleasantly this time: "Will you mind changing to lower 2 and help make it as easy for us as you can?" But "lower 5" he repeated. That seemed to worry him.

"Certainly, sir, I'll willingly make that change, if it will be any accommodation to you," I replied.

I was not, however, required to make the change, for at the next station a man boarded the sleeper and said, "I have lower 2."

Going into the diner I had my dinner. Two prosperous looking, pleasant faced gentlemen, apparently business men, seated at an adjoining table bowed to me, and I returned their salutation. It was doubtless my clerical garb which attracted their attention, and reservation, personally, in Omaha, without any evasion or deception, I think I am entitled to use it."

The waiter, a clean-cut, upstanding, nice-looking young fellow, a well-educated Kansan, who served me, had learned through somebody of my controversy with the Pullman conductor and spoke to me about it. I liked the young fellow's manliness. Genuine manliness is a valuable asset. He gave me some valuable information and furnished me with his name and address in case I should need him. He was highly pleased that I had not been bluffed or intimidated into surrendering my Pullman ticket, as I was unquestionably within my rights. He told me that there was hardly a day passed but that colored interstate passengers from the east had Pullman reservations right through into Little Rock and Hot Springs and were permitted to use them without embarrassment. I was unfortunate in catching "one of the meanest conductors on the line." Upon my return trip, of which I shall tell you later, other trainmen confirmed the opinion that this young waiter had expressed concerning "my Pullman conductor."

Returning to the Pullman while the porter was making up my berth, I went into the smoking apartment. It was occupied by four men who did not seem to resent my presence. I did not intrude myself but was drawn into the general conversation. In due time I went to my berth, retired, rested well and slept soundly. We were within a short distance of Little Rock when I awoke and dressed.

The Rainbow Special pulled into Little Rock about on time. With my fellow passengers I alighted from the Pullman, having enjoyed the privileges to which I was entitled as a self-respecting, law-abiding American citizen, of receiving such accommodations in travel as I preferred and had paid for and which the railroad and Pullman companies were morally and legally bound to give when they entered into contract with me to do when they accepted my money.

Had I violated their rules in any way, by disorderly conduct or in any other manner then they would not have been bound. This I did not do. I was cleanly in person, decently and neatly dressed and well behaved. I simply presented my ticket as any other passenger did. My rights were not called into question by any employee of either company until John Stall, the Pullman conductor, exceeding his authority, did so by trying to coerce and intimidate me into surrendering my Pullman ticket. His business was simply to take my ticket as he did those of the other passengers. He had no right whatever to annoy me and seek to embarrass and humiliate me. In doing this he has made his company liable.

When he was subjecting me to the annoyance of which I have spoken I did not permit myself to become angry. That would have been a mistake. It pays to hold one's temper even under great provocation. Our conversation was carried on in a quiet tone of voice without any noise or excitement, but even so, some of the passengers knew what was up, as I learned subsequently. One gentleman was overheard remarking, "If that man gives up his ticket he's a d— fool." So I would have been, perhaps with a much stronger emphasis.

Had I surrendered my ticket and paid the seat tariff, I would have been a local and not an inter-state passenger, in the Pullman and would therefore have had no redress, whereas my Pullman ticket read "from Kansas City, Mo., to Little Rock, Ark." So you can see why the Pullman conductor, apparently solicitous for my personal safety, for he warned me that I must take my own risk, thereby insinuating that danger threatened, so magnanimously offered to accept my seat fare and thereby permit me to ride in the Pullman, but "not over the Kansas line."

The Pullman Company had sold me in good faith and I had purchased in good faith a seat and a berth in one of its cars from Kansas City, Mo., to Little Rock, Ark. It was the question of the fulfillment of that contract. The conductor named did his best to coerce me into consenting to the nullification of that contract. Do you see the point? It was up to the contracting companies, railway and Pullman, to carry me safely and unmolested from the point of departure to my destination. It was up to me to properly conduct myself as a passenger, attending strictly to my own business and leaving my fellow passengers to do the same thing. Knowing this it would have been a serious mistake for me to have voluntarily become a party to a surrender of my rights through ignorance or fear. There was more than personal comfort at stake. There was a vital principle and that is why I am pleased to state that I rode safely "over the Kansas line" and into Little Rock without any embarrassment or "trouble" to myself or anybody else, except the embarrassment caused me by John Stall, Pullman conductor, on The Rainbow Special, southbound from Kansas City, Mo., to Hot Springs, Ark., February 1st, 1923.

Next week: "Something About Little Rock."

MIGRATION OF NEGROES BRINGS NEW PROBLEM

(Preston News Service) Atlanta, Ga., March 8—"The growing industrial development of the South the alarming exodus of Negroes to the North and West is accompanied by immigration problems which the southern business men will have to face in a few years," declared Edwin Tomlinson in an address before the Kiwanis Club here last Tuesday afternoon. He urged the business men of the South to study the immigration situation which is growing in importance in southern states to be able to cope with the facts when the changed conditions actually come.

"MAMMY" STATUE BILL PASSED

Washington, D. C., March 9—The passage by the Senate of the Williams bill providing for the erection of a monument to the memory of the "Faithful Colored Mammies of the South" last Tuesday gave authority for the building of the statue.

THE URBAN LEAGUE WARNS LABORERS AGAINST MOVING

Housing Conditions in Industrial Centers Wholly Inadequate to Care for Numbers Coming.—Negroes Advised to Wait.

THE WORST EVIL TO RACE

Northern Industries Making No Preparations to Accommodate Families of Laborers from the Southland.

(Preston News Service)

Pittsburgh, Pa., March 9—The unusual response, especially from all parts of the South in nearly 1000 letters caused by a Preston News Service interview with the Executive Secretary of the local Urban League has rather embarrassed the secretary, and he has issued the following statement:

"The interview referred to, emphasized the large increase in the demand throughout the Pittsburgh district for Negro labor in the mills, mines and foundries. In order to intelligently advise the thousands of Negroes who are waiting for the proper opportunity to come North, Mr. Clark communicated with 16 of the large corporations in the district to find out if they knew how limited were housing facilities for colored people and if they were planning in turn to increase the number of houses to accommodate the extra number of colored men they were seeking to employ. Only one concern replied stating they were building 26 houses but these houses upon completion would be taken by the men who are already in their employ with their families in the South waiting to be transported.

"The Urban League feels that the supply of Colored labor alone will have to meet the industrial needs in the immediate future and that industry will make proper provisions to accommodate this labor IF NEGROES WILL NOT FLOCK NORTH UNTIL ORGANIZATIONS LIKE OUR OWN CAN INDUCE THE INDUSTRIES TO MAKE PROPER PREPARATION TO ACCOMMODATE THEM.

The Worst Evil to the Race

"Several concerns have already begun to send their representatives South to bring large numbers of Negroes North. One concern brought 1160 men into one small industrial community in 60 days without building a single house or making any added preparations to accommodate the men. This congestion has caused a tremendous amount of sickness, disease and immorality. Real estate men who handle the property largely occupied by colored people have advised the secretary of the Urban League that there is not a single house available to Negroes in the Pittsburgh district vacant today. Rooms, usually with some other person, can be had from \$2.50 to \$7 per week. With wages averaging about \$4 a day there is little advantage in coming North and having to meet such unusual expenses.

Men Should Stay South Until Proper Accommodations Are Made

"Especially does the Urban League insist that men do not bring their wives and families at this time because of the serious shortage of houses; and yet on the other hand the League's workers in various courts have come in contact with too many cases where men away from their families have become careless, irresponsible, gamblers and drunkards. To come North with your family is a serious matter; but to come without your family is more than a serious matter. For instance: last week a man brought his wife and four children with him from Virginia. He spent the first day in Pittsburgh without getting accommodations; towards

AFRICANS LOOK TO AMERICA FOR HELP AND INSPIRATION

C. Kamba Simango and His Wife, Both Well-Educated Africans, Are Speakers at Hampton Institute.

AFRICA HAS GIFTS TO MAKE

Those Who Go to Africa Must Have Big and Generous Hearts as Natives Are Keen in Detecting Insincerity.

By Wm. Anthony Aery.

Hampton, Va., March 9—C. Kamba Simango, a native of Portuguese East Africa and a graduate of Hampton Institute, class of 1919, who has just completed a special course at Teachers' College, Columbia University, spoke recently in Ogden Hall, Hampton Institute, on African forms of government, police systems, education and physical training.

"Africans," he said, "in spite of the lack of highly organized police systems, succeed in apprehending wrongdoers. They follow the customs and laws which are useful to their tribes, but they do not carry the rules beyond their tribes to so-called 'aliens.'"

The Lot of African Women

His wife, who is a native of Free-town, Sierra Leone, and who is a graduate of the Royal College of Arts at South Kensington, England, described the affection of African mothers for their children, especially for those children that are offered in human sacrifice for the sake of bringing peace to whole tribes, and likened this affection to that expressed by other mothers who send their sons to fight in modern warfare. She referred to the hardship which is brought on African women through the government conscription of able-bodied men for forced labor. "There are today," she said, "226 different languages and over 900 dialects spoken in Africa."

At another Hampton Institute meeting Kamba Simango gave, in appropriate African costume, vivid pantomimic presentations of an elephant hunt, a witch doctor's incantations, and a leopard-killing.

His wife described several phases of African life, gave an African dance with piano music (originally written by Coleridge-Taylor and later arranged by Helen Hagen) which was played by R. Nathaniel Dett, and displayed specimens of native African work in brass, textiles and basketry, which had been made by men and women who had not come in contact with outside civilizing influences. She said:

"The Africans need help in order to develop themselves, but they also have important contributions which they can make to the rest of the world, especially in the fields of art and music."

"Those who go to Africa must have big, generous hearts. The natives are keen at detecting all insincerity or failure to make words and deeds consistent. The African native judges individuals. He does not put many persons in a single group because of the failure or even meanness of a single individual. Africans are carefully watching American Negroes to see what they will do to help Africa."

These two well-educated Africans will leave the United States in April to take up their work of missionary teaching in the Mt. Silinda School, at Melsetter in Southern Rhodesia, where they will help the native people realize some of their worthwhile gifts.

Africans Make Progress That the missionaries who have gone to Africa have given the natives the best that they possessed of religion and civilization and that these missionaries continue their work of bringing out the best traits of the natives were opinions expressed by Kamba Simango before a large audience of white and colored people, assembled at Hampton Institute. He said:

"We find that the African is also striving and reaching out to get those things which will develop his happiness and welfare."

evening he went to a suburban town and could not be accommodated there and spent the night in the police station. After making many attempts to get accommodations in the city, the next day he was finally sent by a coal mining company to their mining town some miles away where two rooms were provided for him and his family. This man could have obtained work here in Pittsburgh in fifty different places.

Reliable Element in South Can Help Situation

"The situation can be helped if the more reliable solid element in the South can induce our people to remain in the South until they are definitely connected up with a job and the prospects of getting a house to transfer their family life rather than come up here alone usually breaking up their families."

R'member

WHEN THE OLD CAR WAS NEW ALL THE ATTENTION IT USED TO RECEIVE AND—

NOW!!

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