

LIBERIA DISPLEASED WITH UNITED STATES

COLORED SCHOOLS MAKE PROGRESS IN SOUTHLAND

State Agents From Maryland to Texas Hold Conference At Hampton Institute

PUBLIC SUPPORT NECESSARY

Dr. J. H. Dillard Declares Good Citizenship Must be Put in Reach of All Classes

By William Anthony Aery Hampton, Va., May 24.—The state agents for colored schools in 14 of the southern states, who recently met for a three-day conference at Hampton Institute, were introduced by Principal J. E. Gregg as "the group of men who are doing the most important work that is being done in the south for the improvement of colored public schools."

Leo M. Favrot, Baton Rouge, La., referred to Hampton's service to the south through its graduates. He stated that in Louisiana the colored school population had increased 3 percent in 9 years, while the number of colored pupils had doubled and the salaries paid to colored teachers had quadrupled. In 1913 two-thirds of the white children were enrolled, while only one-third of the colored children were enrolled. In 1922 three-fourths of the white children and two-thirds of the colored children were enrolled. "There is a growing sentiment," he said, "that we must do more for our colored children."

N. C. Newbold, Raleigh, N. C., stated that North Carolina is now spending between three and one-half and four million dollars annually on its colored schools. "We have built," he said, "287 Rosenwald schools at a cost of over one million dollars. Forty more Rosenwald schools must be completed by June 1. These schools will cost \$120,000. Three years ago North Carolina had 1,000 colored school teachers with state certificates. Today the state has 2,250. North Carolina is making an earnest, sincere and faithful effort to do its duty by its colored people. Some us have a hope and an ambition that we may live to see in our state—not only here but all over this country—such conditions obtain that will make of the races friends and helpers and co-operators for the upbuilding of our country."

W. T. B. Williams, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Field Secy. of the Jeanes and Slater Boards, said: "American Negroes have had stimulated within them the sense of responsibility for those who have been less fortunate than they are. That impulse has sent hundreds into the work for the uplift of others."

BISHOP VERNON ADDRESSES

OMAHA BRANCH N. A. A. C. P. The regular monthly meeting of the Omaha branch of the N. A. A. C. P. was held at Grove Methodist Episcopal Church, Twenty second and Seward streets, last Sunday afternoon at 4:00 o'clock. Henry W. Black presiding. There was a good attendance and an enthusiastic meeting. The outstanding feature was an eloquent, practical and forceful address by the Rt. Rev. William Tecumseh Vernon, D. D., Methodist Episcopal Bishop of the Transvaal and Orange Free State. The keynote of the bishop's address was organization and unity. He spoke in the strongest terms of approval of the great work the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has done and is doing for justice and the procrural and protection of our constitutional rights.

MOSAIC TEMPLARS HOLD JOINT INSTALLATION

The first annual joint installation of the officers of the Mosaic Templars of America was held last Friday night at the Pilgrim Baptist church. State Grandmaster D. M. McQueen, assisted by Anronic Grandmaster James S. Dudley, conducted the impressive ceremony. There was a large attendance, 143 officers being installed and more than 200 members, with many visitors being present. A resolution presented by Mrs. Georgia L. Borden, assistant scribe, and seconded by Mrs. E. L. Dudley, S. G. S., designating Mrs. L. B. McQueen, wife of the State G. M., as "First Lady of the Land" for the Nebraska Jurisdiction, provoked much enthusiasm and was unanimously passed. Next Sunday will be observed as Founders' Day with a special program at three o'clock at Pleasant Green Baptist church.

BACK TO AFRICA
Portland, Ore., May 24.—Knights of the White Light are distributing circulars throughout the west urging whites to encourage and assist Negroes to migrate to Africa.

SOUTH'S BLOOD MIXED
Hot Springs, Ark., May 24.—The purest Anglo-Saxon blood is in the South, said Wade H. Ellis addressing the Cotton Head Association. Also in the South it is most mixed with black blood to form mulattoes. A colored listener interjected.

DISCRIMINATION IN NEW YORK SCHOOL CIRCLES

New York, May 24.—Rank discrimination against colored school teachers has been uncovered in this city by a representative of the Crusader Service. The colored teachers were given the option of being segregated at a dinner held in honor of Commissioner Stern of the Board of Education at the Hotel Astor on Saturday afternoon, May 12, or of absenting themselves. Rather than be segregated the colored teachers quite properly decided not to attend the affair.

HOME FOR WEAK-MINDED

Petersburg, Va., May 24.—The colony for feeble-minded colored people being constructed in connection with the Central State Hospital, at Petersburg, is nearing completion. It will have 100 beds.

NEBRASKAN STARS IN HOWARD UNI'S GREAT TRACK MEET

Eugene Nichols Distinguishes Himself by Remarkable Speed and Endurance in Two-Mile Run

GOURDIN IN SPECIAL EVENTS

Washington, D. C., May 24th.—The Fourth Annual Track Meet given by Howard University, Saturday, May 12th, resulted in a victory for the University, Howard having scored 82 points as against 45 points for Hampton, its nearest opponent. The meet was participated in by representatives from Howard, Hampton, Wilberforce, Storer, Bordentown, Dunbar and Armstrong, the local high schools and the Baltimore high school. Special events were arranged for Ned Gourdin, the world's champion broad jumper; Cornelius Thompson of New York University; and Jimmie Moore, of Pennsylvania State College.

Some of the remarkable events of the day were the sensational 100-yard run by Richardson of Shaw Junior high school, in 10 flat; the brilliant two-mile run by Nichols, the newcomer from the University of Nebraska in 10.5. Nichols showed great endurance and led in every lap, sprinting in on the finish for 200 yards, leaving the second man, Graham of Hampton, about 250 yards behind. Green, Doakes, Warring, Young and Anderson of Howard all showed cleverness and ability in the field events.

Wilberforce took only two third places in the meet, but first place was expected to be theirs in the pole vault which was canceled on account of broken poles. "Suds" Sedwick of Wilberforce vaults 10 ft. 6 inches. He is known as Wilberforce's aero star. Among the notable events were the presentation of Ned Gourdin, the star from Harvard who broke the world record in the running broad jump at 25 feet 3 inches last year. He featured in four events, winning in all.

"CHI" CABARETS CLOSED

Chicago, May 24.—Following an administration change, licenses have been denied a number of cabarets run for white and colored people. Those already closed include the Entertainers Cafe, Sunset Cafe, Lincoln Gardens, Paradise Gardens, all on 35th street, and the Radio Inn, on Vernon street. The places are all run by white men.

GETS RID OF WIVES

Crusader Service
Sierra Leone, West Africa.—King Beyene of West Africa, head of the town of Atok and ruler over all the Mekae tribe, who had 250 wives, is now conveying most of them to other leaders of the tribes because the French government is putting a heavy tax on every wife beyond the fifth one.

HOWARD PROFESSOR CONTINUES IMPORTANT SCIENTIFIC STUDIES

Washington, D. C., May 24.—Some three years ago Mr. Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, Ill., through the National Research Council, established the Rosenwald Fellowship at Howard University for Dr. Ernest E. Just, Professor of Zoology at Howard University. Dr. Just has recently been

informed that this fellowship will continue by Mr. Rosenwald for an additional two years as the arrangements have "worked out so completely to the satisfaction of Mr. Rosenwald and the National Research Council" which organization "has followed with a great deal of interest the gratifying output of research which has been made possible by this exceedingly effective and satisfactory co-operation

between Howard University and the National Research Council."

During the three years that Dr. Just has had the benefit of the Rosenwald Fellowship he has published ten papers covering his researches on fertilization, artificial parthenogenesis, and cell division in the important scientific journals of the country. These papers are recognized as valuable contributions to biology.

Many Pay Tribute to the Memory of Janitor

"Distinctions and differences that men make don't count with God," declared the Rev. Arthur Atack, pastor of Hanscom Park Methodist Church, in preaching the funeral services for Richard Seay, 66, colored janitor of the minister's church for more than thirty years, who died Tuesday morning at his home, 1924 North Thirty-sixth street.

More than 100 persons, white and colored, gathered at the residence of the old janitor to pay their respects to "one of the whitest men God ever made." Close personal friends of his own race were there in number, but there was an equal if not greater number of white persons present.

These for the most part were members of the church and constituted men, women and children who loved the old man sincerely. Men who, as youngsters, and women too, who first attended the Hanscom Park Methodist church as members of the Sunday school, were present. Flowers in great number made a bower of the little parlor.

Rev. John Albert Williams, pastor of the Episcopal church of St. Philip the Deacon, read the regular Episcopal funeral service, recited the Apostles' Creed and pronounced the benediction. In answer to a request made some time ago by Richard Seay that Mrs. W. H. Smalls sing at his funeral, she sang "Oh Love That Will Not Let Me Go."

In answer to a similar request, M. L. Stone, who had known Richard Seay during his thirty years association with the church, spoke. He said: "We are assembled to do honor to a good man. One of God's noblemen has gone home. I am proud to say that he was my friend. He was always a welcome guest in my home. 'Dick,' as we who loved him always called him, was a friend of everyone—a true Christian and an honest man in every particular. We gave him the key to our homes, we trusted our children with him. We will miss him there at the church. We miss him now.

"I look back and remember how oft times in the winter he would stay all night at the church on Saturday, so that we would all be comfortable for the morning service. I recall how a few short years ago when there was a big elevator fire out our way, he walked all the way from his home, those many miles, because he had no other means of getting there, to see if he could do anything to save the church. He was a man of whom it can truly be said, he was faithful unto death."

The Rev. Arthur Atack, who had known "Dick" for sixteen years, was even more praiseworthy in his address. He told of the love that all little children had for him and the great love and respect he had won in the hearts of the grownups by his

devoted, kindly and cheerful service through the years.

"Dick was known by thousands of people; not only in Omaha but throughout the land. On my visits to distant cities where I have met people who have attended Hanscom Park M. E. church, invariably the first question I have been asked is 'How is Dick getting along?' To those who might ask that question in the future I will reply, 'Dick is getting along very well thank you'—for I know I shall be speaking the truth."

Members of the choir of St. John's M. E. church and the church of St. Philip the Deacon, sang at the funeral in addition to the solo number by Mrs. Smalls, who is soprano soloist at the Central Congregational church. The Rev. Russell Taylor, pastor of St. Paul's Presbyterian church, led in prayer.

Honorary pall bearers made up of representatives of the Hanscom Park Methodist church, comprised Fred Dale, M. L. Stone, J. Coatsworth, W. B. Peaks, A. W. Partridge and William Redgwick. Interment took place in Forest Lawn cemetery. Richard Seay is survived by his wife and one daughter, Ruth, a high school teacher of St. Joseph, Mo.

He was born in slavery and came to Omaha thirty-five years ago. He had been ill for over a year and had been confined to his home for several months.—The World-Herald, Omaha, Saturday, May 19, 1923.

RACE WELL REPRESENTED AT NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK

Colored Workers Listen to Addresses By Colored Members—Two Placed on Important Committees.

Washington, D. C., May 24.—The National Conference of Social Work met for eight days, from Wednesday, May 16th to Wednesday, May 23rd, in Washington, D. C. It was the organization's fiftieth anniversary and six thousand delegates were in attendance, among them many prominent colored social workers from many sections throughout the country. The colored race was well represented in all groups of the proceedings. There were two colored members of section committees, George E. Haynes of the Federal Council of Churches, on the section on Churches and Eugene Kinckle Jones, Executive Secretary of the National Urban League, on the section on Public Opinion. Mr. John Hope, president, Morehouse College, presided at one of the meetings on Health at which time Eugene Kinckle Jones spoke on the subject, "The Negro's Struggle for Health." Mrs. Gertrude E. McDonald, who works as Vocational Advisor in three public schools of New York, under the Board of Education, spoke at one of the meetings on Children on the subject, "The School and Its Relations to the Vocational Life of the Negro." Charles S. Johnson, director of the Department of Research and Investigations of the National Urban League and editor of "Opportunity," spoke on the subject, "Race Relations and Public Opinion" at one of the group meetings on Public Opinion.

In the report of the Nominating Committee to the Conference the names of two colored persons were submitted for membership on the Executive Committee, namely, Forrester B. Washington, director of Research of the Detroit Community Union, and Edward Kinckle Jones. Charles S. Johnson spoke in part as follows: "The Negro's struggle for status is similar to that of women and practically the same theories are advanced to 'justify' their inferior status. Public Opinion on the Negro is a resolution of individual opinions which tend to regard them as mentally inferior, innately criminal, immoral, physically repulsive, constitu-

tionally weak physically, and irremediably lacking in civic and social responsibilities. These opinions in turn are prompted by beliefs and attitudes handed down ready made from traditions and supported by theories and philosophies which attempt to rationalize, justify and lend stability to them. Those beliefs rest in part upon fact but in respect to these facts there is a general and habitual tendency to assume that the theories about the fact are as unchanging as the facts themselves; to deny new facts when they contradict the theory; and to see facts that even do not exist, because the accepted theory demands them. These beliefs, as they exist, tend to crush all hope of the highest development of the Negro by asserting incapacity for improving beyond a given point. They react upon the Negro group distorting its conduct. This distortion in turn provokes and strengthens the application of these beliefs and so on indefinitely, increasing the isolation of the races with each step, and producing mutual and unnecessary fears. If these beliefs and fears can be dissolved, or even honestly questioned, many of our inhibitions of normal, rational and ethical conduct will be removed."

CIVIL WAR VETERAN DENIED BURIAL IN OAKWOOD CEMETERY

Interment Halted as Coffin is About To be Lowered Into Grave Purchased by Son of Deceased

Chicago, May 24 (A. N. P.)—Local cemeteries are drawing the color line. Sergeant Frank Lampton, a Civil War Veteran, who last February celebrated his 100th birthday, died here May 6th and arrangements were made to inter the body in Oakwood's cemetery, known as a "white cemetery" although thousands of colored people were buried there in days past. The funeral cortege passed into the grounds, the bell tolled as the body of the veteran clad in Grand Army uniform and draped in the American flag passed by in its expensive casket and the funeral party paused at the edge of the grave. The pallbearers lifted the casket over the freshly dug cavern when suddenly a command to stop; the grave diggers were ordered to remove the box and fill the hole.

It seemed the authorities had not known the corpse was colored. \$400 had been paid for the lot. Negroes it seems, are permitted only in an addition near the railroad track. Attorney C. C. Adams, son-in-law of the deceased, remonstrated but was rebuffed and promptly filed suit against the cemetery. Humiliated and chastened the mourners left the cemetery. The body was held at McDade's Undertaking parlors pending the outcome.

MORRIS RECOVERING
Norfolk, Va., May 24.—Charles Satchell Morris, knocked down and run over by an auto after making an address in Mississippi last week, is recovering from his injuries.

SPAULDING SUCCEEDS MOORE
Durham, N. C., May 24.—C. C. Spaulding has been elected president of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company to succeed the late Dr. A. M. Moore. J. M. Avery and R. M. McDougald are vice presidents and E. R. Merrick, treasurer.

NURSES GRADUATE FROM FREEDMEN'S TRAINING SCHOOL

Washington, D. C. May 24.—Graduating exercises of the Freedmen's Hospital Training School for Nurses were held Wednesday evening, May 9th, in the Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel, on the Howard University Campus. The graduates are: Alice LaRhetta Amos, Alice Yvette Overton, Clara Bell Royster, Marie Morton Smith, Irene Beatrice Felton, Katherine Caroline Dixon, Esther Ruth Loving, Maude Anna Warfield, Grace Marion Thomas, Verdella Schuyler Dockins, Henrietta Alice Neely, Ardella Truman Dunston, Elma Louise Benjamin, and Vera Branch.

Los Angeles, California, May 24.—Within a few miles of the city, 2,000 members were initiated into the Ku Klux Klan last week.

ORGANIZATION AND UNIFICATION ARE KEYNOTES STRUCK

Sound Sentiment Marks The Speeches Delivered at Dinner Given in Honor of Bishop Vernon

PRELATE GIVEN AN OVATION

Delivers Eloquent Address Showing Urgent Necessity for Race Consciousness and Unity

Monday night a dinner complimentary to Bishop Vernon was given at the North End "Y" by a group of the business and professional men of Omaha under the chairmanship of the Rev. John Adams and Dr. Wesley Jones. The dinner was given for a two-fold purpose: to honor the distinguished visitor, and to promote good fellowship and unification. Fifty-three guests were present. Rev. W. C. Williams gave the invocation. Mr. Adams stated as the main objective of the gathering unification and getting together for the best interests of our group in the community and introduced Dr. L. E. Britt as the master of ceremonies, who in turn presented the following speakers, who were limited to five minute talks: Dr. W. W. Peebles, Dr. A. G. Edwards, Dr. R. C. Riddle, Attorney A. P. Scruggs, I. H. Emerson, restaurateur and Rev. John Albert Williams, and the Rt. Rev. William T. Vernon, orator of the evening, whose time was unlimited.

Dr. Peebles' assigned topic was "The Problems of the Negro Dentist" which he stated were not different from those of any other group, the solution of which was organization. Dr. Edwards spoke on "The Problems of the Negro Physician." He urged organization of all the respective interests of our people in one general organization that would function efficiently and intelligently. Dr. Riddle, founder of Mercy hospital, spoke of a hospital as a community asset and necessity and urged the support of such a community institution. Mr. Scruggs' topic was "The Problem of the Negro Lawyer." The speaker claimed that the lawyer of our group has the hardest field of any professional man, because he has to overcome two presumptions, those of dishonesty and inability, the latter based upon the custom of having to consult white lawyers. Gradually, however, the lawyer is winning his way. I. H. Emerson spoke on "The Restaurant Business" and gave some suggestive statistics upon the capital invested, over \$50,000, by the colored people in this business and of the large number of patrons. Rev. John Albert Williams' topic was "Journalism." He told how the American public is beginning to respect the race press as voicing race sentiment and of the necessity of supporting race publications.

Bishop Vernon was then introduced by Dr. Britt and was given an ovation. He expressed his gratification that a meeting of this kind had cen-

LIBERIA WILL SEND DELEGATE TO THE VATICAN

President King Makes Unprecedented Recommendation to Liberian Congress in Session at Monrovia

DESPAIRS OF AMERICAN AID

President Says Country Must Raise Revenue by Increasing Taxes To Meet Their Growing Expenditures

Monrovia, Liberia, May 25.—An exchange of diplomatic representatives with a Vatican in Rome, was recommended by President C. B. D. King, to the Liberian Congress in session here. The President told the Congress members that the powerful moral position held in the world by the Roman Catholic Church makes it desirable that such representatives should be exchanged. Congress was also told that the United States had refused to okay the \$5,000,000 loan and that Liberia would attempt to increase its revenue through taxation.

The West African Republic has caused so much publicity through the debate of America's proposal to lend Liberia \$5,000,000 that it has been necessary to establish a governmental bureau of information in order to answer the hundreds of questions. To Increase Taxes

President King announced his intention to increase revenue by more rigid inspection in the custom service, to the construction of motor roads in the interior, for the transportation of raw products; tariff and harbor taxes and the establishment of wireless communications along the coast as a benefit to trade.

He said that imports for nine months in 1922 amounted to \$1,141,292, and that exports for the same time amounted to \$773,832. Most of the trade is with England, Germany and Holland, and very little with the United States.

Slaps of America
In urging an increased appropriation for the Liberian College, President King said:

"We cannot expect, as in the past, to receive any appreciable financial support from our friends in the United States for this institution. They will no longer respond to appeals made to them for higher education among the Negroes in the States, much less in Liberia. But for industrial education, yes. We must therefore make up our minds to shoulder this responsibility ourselves, if we hope to produce here on the spot, the men and women that will be able to carry on the Government and perpetuate our national institutions."

Because of the peace and prosperity in the country, it was possible in 1922 to decrease the appropriation for the Liberian police force by \$30,000.

tered around his coming. It was the first event of the kind attended since his return from Africa. From his extensive acquaintance with racial conditions throughout the world, the tendency everywhere being for the stronger to exploit the weaker, self-preservation of these weaker groups make their organization imperative. This is true of our group in the United States and in every community in the United States. Hostile propaganda is creating adverse sentiment in hitherto friendly communities. Whoever thought that the day would come when a fiery cross, desecrating the symbol of sacrifice and love, would flare on northern hills to summons men whose creed in hatred of their fellow men? Such has come to pass. These and other signs of the times demand organization and unification within our ranks; standing shoulder to shoulder with one another; the development of a race consciousness and race loyalty which will command respect. The bishop then gave sound, practical advice upon how to unite for the accomplishment of any necessary program or project in the city which vitally concerns the entire group. This involves the enlistment of the cooperation of all interests and not the independent and isolated actions of individuals or little cliques or coteries with self aggrandizement as the chief objective. "I am not speaking flatteringly, but as I honestly believe," said the bishop, "when I say, with the ability, brain and resources represented around this board tonight, the Negro citizens of Omaha can get anything within reason that they may want or demand, or put over any constructive program they desire, if they will unite their forces and go after it."