

## STRONG SENTIMENT FOR APPOINTMENT OF RACE TEACHERS

Several Representative Citizens and Taxpayers Most Earnestly Endorse Monitor Editorial

### SOME OF LETTERS RECEIVED

Opinion Prevailing That Opportunity Has Come To Again Have Representation on Teaching Corps

That there is a strong sentiment that the time has come for again having teachers of our race employed in the public schools is indicated by the many letters the Monitor has received endorsing last week's editorial on this subject. The following letters are samples of the expressions which have come from representative citizens of both races:

#### Let Us Have Teachers

2911 Lake St., Omaha, Neb. May 15, 1924.

Rev. John Albert Williams, Editor of The Monitor.

I wish to most heartily endorse that splendid and timely editorial on "Colored Teachers in Our Public Schools" published in last week's issue of your paper.

It seems unfair, to say the least, that our young women, capable and efficient, holding university degrees and certificates, should be compelled to cross the ocean or go to other states to secure employment as teachers with the large number of our group residing here, paying taxes and sending their children to the public schools.

It is to be earnestly hoped that we will not let the matter of placing some of our young women in our public schools stop with a mere suggestion. Something tangible should be done. Now is the time to do it.

We absolutely deserve and should have representation on the teaching force of our city. Let's get together and get it.

Respectfully yours,  
Cecelia W. Jewell.

#### Commendable and Timely

2411 Erskine St., Omaha, Neb. May 15, 1924.

Editor of The Monitor:

Commendable and timely was your editorial on Negro teachers in the public schools of Omaha. It is an actual education in Democracy and a great inspiration for children of all groups and classes, based on neither race, wealth nor social distinction, to receive together instruction from teachers rising from these same groups and classes. Let the Negro children of Omaha share in this inspiration by seeing a fair quota of teachers of their own race and color, not in one school, but in the public schools of Omaha.

Sincerely,  
Lucille Skaggs Edwards.

#### Not An Experiment

2610 No. 30th St., Omaha, Neb. May 13, 1924.

Editor Monitor:

I have read your editorial, "Let Us Have Teachers," published in last week's issue and I heartily agree with you that with well-qualified applicants as those whose applications have been filed, there can be no valid excuse upon the part of the Board of Education for refusal to appoint them. Here it is not an experiment. For fifteen years our people were represented on the teachers' corps. Miss Lucinda W. Gamble taught for six years, first at the Dodge and then at the Cass school, with entire satisfaction; and Miss Eulalia Overall for nine years at Mason and Columbia schools with equal success. Both of these teachers had excellent records and resigned upon their marriage. Miss Gamble in 1901 and Miss Overall in 1910. Since the latter's resignation we have been out; perhaps because as you say, none have applied. Now since we have applicants, who are qualified, let us as taxpayers and voters stand unitedly for their appointment.

Yours truly,  
G. B. Robbins.

May 15, 1924.

To Editor, The Monitor.

Your excellent editorial in the last issue of The Monitor, concerning the need of Colored teachers in our public schools, meets with my hearty approval. The justice of your stand is unquestionable and should receive the unanimous accord of our school board. The colored ex-service men of Omaha are whole heartedly behind you in this movement and offer you any assistance possible to aid you in obtaining the desired results.

Respectfully yours,  
William W. Peebles,  
Commander Roosevelt Post,  
American Legion.

## DR. BRUMMITT OF TALLADEGA, ALA., FLOGGED

(By William Pickens for the Associated Negro Press.)

W. H. Brummitt, of Talladega, Alabama, has been a physician there for about twenty years—and had been a student in Talladega college even before he went to study medicine. He is one of the best surgeons and doctors in the South (not one of the "best cullud").

The other night the cowards called him out of his home, pretending that they wanted him to hurry to some sick person. A mob was lying outside for him and he was abducted and flogged.

We do not know, at this writing, what pretext the mob offered him for wanting to do him this hurt. But no pretext whatsoever can ever excuse such lawless attack.

Perhaps Brummitt has been too prosperous. He came there 20 years ago—with nothing. He now owns a drug store, and other property and has built for himself and his wife, who is a graduate of Talladega college, an elegant residence on West Battle street, just beyond the college campus, and adjacent to one of the college farms. He is president of the State Medical Association of Colored Men.

Brummitt has always been manly, tactful and princely in his bearing—really faultless in his manners, his dress and his conduct toward others. He stands up straight, and looks squarely in the eye of all men, white, black or whatnot, and by that unoffensive impress of personality demands respect from all men and women.

But doubtless that is just what is wrong with Brummitt—in the South. Real self-respect under a brown hide is a crime. If you live in that section, you must be a "sensible Negro"; that is you must allow some white man who pretends to know "all about Negroes," to damn you with false praise by saying you are "one Negro who does not think your race as good as white people," and such other rot—while you sit still, (especially if you are the head of some local school) in fear of contradicting this white man, even though you know he is telling a lie on your very soul. Because every Southern white man knows that every Southern black man, who has even brains enough to be the head of such a school, wants everything that any white man could want in the same situation. And when such a Southern white says: "Here's one sensible Negro who doesn't want it," he knows that he is really bullying that unwilling silent Negro and "rubbing it in" on him.

Brummitt made no aggressions, and always kept within his rights, but he showed by his conduct and bearing what he thinks of himself and his family. All in all he is the most successful colored man of the country. They whipped him. Doubtless that is why—whatever lies they may pretend to be the reason.

We hope the migration will keep up and that all of Dr. Brummitt's patients will leave for other sections, so that he may follow them.

They want the "Negro to stay in the South," but not the Brummitt type of Negro.

## JOHNSON MADE TRUSTEE OF ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

(By The Associated Negro Press) New York, N. Y., May 16.—James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been elected a member of the board of trustees of Atlanta University, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Rev. Edward F. Sanderson. Mr. Johnson is a graduate of the university.

## BOMBERS IN NEW ORLEANS

(By The Associated Negro Press) New Orleans, La., May 16.—Residents of the section of the city known as "Irish Channel" were thrown into a state of terror Wednesday night when two bombs were hurled at the residences of Negroes in the district. One of them failed to explode. The other aroused the neighborhood. Police officers have been unable to locate the parties responsible for the attack.

## Group of University and High School Students, Who Will be Presented by Mrs. Florentine F. Pinkston in the Operetta, "A NAUTICAL KNOT" at the Brandeis Theatre, May 28th.



Reading from left to right they are:  
FIRST ROW—Dwight Dorsey, Saybert Hanger, James Lewis, Joseph Dorsey, John Pegg, Weldon Solomon, Jesse Hutten, Arthur McCaw.  
SECOND ROW—Dorcas Jones, Louise Taylor, Thelma Shipman, Dorothy Williams, Mrs. Pinkston, Madeline Shipman, Lucy Mae Allen, Frances Gordon, Ernestine Singleton.  
THIRD ROW—Elbert Taylor, Jean Dorsey, Gerald Adams, Grace Dor-

sey, Dillard Crawford, Robbie Turner, Lovejoy Crawford, Ruby Evan, Worthington Williams.  
LAST ROW—Constance Singleton, Virginia Jackson, Rachel Rice, Dorothy Allen, Elisabeth Allen, Alma Webster.  
Other members of the cast who were absent when this picture was taken are Grace Adams, Evelyn Battles, Inez Battles, Aline Burnett, Melva McCaw, Helen Redd and Wil-

liam Taylor.  
"A Nautical Knot" centers around Julia, the haughty belle of Barnstable, a maritime port from which the good ship "Bounding Billow" sails. The village swains all vie for Julia's hand, but to be scorned by her. On the eve of the sailing of the Bounding Billow on a year's voyage, Barnabas Lee, a wandering artist, comes to town and falls in love with Julia who returns his affection. The sailor

lads kidnap Barnabas and carry him to sea in the "Bounding Billow". Julia thinks him fickle and accepts Joe Stout's proposal through Bill Salt who thinks he is proposing to Nance, a gentle damsel whom Joe Stout loves, but who is himself too bashful to pop the question. Wandering artists, jolly sailors and merry maidens are all mixed up in a mistake which issues happily. The music of the operetta is bright and the dialogue vivacious.

## A STORY OF THE MARTYRS OF 1822

A Story of Ante-Bellum Days, Dealing With Slave Insurrection at Charleston

By Francis J. Grimke

### PART IV

(By The Associated Negro Press)

### PLOTTING THE REVOLUTION

At other times, in order to familiarize the blacks, I suppose, with the notion of equality, and to heighten probably at the same time his influence over them, he would select a moment when some of them were within earshot, to enter into conversation with certain white men, whose characters he had studied for his purpose, and during the shuttlecock and battledore of words which was sure to follow, would deftly let fly some bold remark on the subject of slavery. "He would go so far," on such occasions it was said, "that had not his declarations in such situations been clearly proved, they would scarcely have been credited." Such action was daring almost to rashness, but in it is also apparent the deep method of a clever and calculating mind.

The sundry religious classes or congregations with Negro leaders or local preachers, into which were formed the Negro members of the various churches of Charleston, furnished Vesey with the first rudiments of an organization, and at the same time with a singularly safe medium for conducting his underground agitation. It was customary, at that time, for these Negro congregations to meet for purposes of worship entirely free from the presence of the whites. Such meetings were afterward forbidden to be held except in the presence of at least one representative of the dominant race. But during the three or four years prior to the year 1822, they certainly offered Denmark Vesey regular, easy and safe opportunities for preaching his gospel of liberty and hate. And we are left in no doubt whatever in regard to the uses to which he put those gatherings of blacks.

Like many of his race he possessed the gift of gab, as the silver in the tongue and the gold in the full or thick-lipped mouth are oftentimes contemptuously characterized. And like many of his race he was a devoted

student of the Bible to whose interpretation he brought like many other Bible students, not confined to the Negro race, a good deal of imagination, and not a little of superstition, which with some natures is perhaps but another name for the desires of the heart. Thus equipped, it is no wonder that Vesey, as he poured over the Old Testament Scriptures, found many points of similitude in the history of the Jews and that of the slaves in the United States. They were both peculiar peoples. They were both Jehovah's peculiar people, one in the past, the other in the present. And it seemed to him that as Jehovah bent his ear, and bared his arm once in behalf of the one, so would He do the same for the other. It was all vividly real to his thought, I believe, for to his mind thus had said the Lord.

in his mouth: "Then shall the Lord go forth, and fight against those nations, as when he fought in the day of battle." According to Vesey's lurid exegesis "those nations" in the text meant, beyond a peradventure, the cruel masters, and Jehovah was to go forth to fight against them for the poor slaves, and on whichever side fought that day the Almighty God, on that side would assuredly rest victory and deliverance.

It will not be denied that Vesey's plan contemplated the total annihilation of the white population of Charleston. Nursing for many dark years the bitter wrongs of himself and race had filled him, with out doubt, with a mad spirit of revenge, and had so given him a decided predilection for shedding the blood of his oppressors. But if he intended to kill them to satisfy a desire for vengeance, he intended to do so also on broader ground. The conspirators, he argued, had no choice in the matter, but were compelled to adopt a policy of extermination by the necessity of their position. The liberty of the blacks was in the balance of fate against the lives of the whites. He could strike that balance in favor of the blacks only by the total destruction of the whites. Therefore, the whites—men, women and children—were doomed to death.

"What is the use of killing the louse and leaving the nit?" he asked grimly and coarsely on an occasion, when the matter was under consideration. And again he was reported to have, with unrelenting temper, represented to his friends, in secret council, that, "It was for our safety not to spare one white skin alive." And so it was unmistakably in his purpose to leave not a single egg lying about Charleston, when he was done with it, out of which might possibly be hatched another future slaveholder and oppressor of his people. "Thorough" was in truth, the merciless motto of that man.

All roads, on the red map of his plot, led to Rome. Every available instrument which fell in his way, he utilized to deepen and extend his underground agitation among the blacks. Wherefore it was that he seized upon the sectional struggle which was going on in Congress over the admission of Missouri, and pressed it to do service for his cause. The passionate wish, unconsciously perhaps, colored if it did not create the belief on his part, that the real cause of that great debate in Washington, and excitement in the country at large, was a movement for general emancipation of the slaves. It was said that he went so far in this direction as to put into the heads of the blacks that Congress had actually enacted an emancipation law, and that therefore their continued enslavement was illegal. Such preaching must have certainly added fresh fuel to the deep sense of injury, then burning in the breasts of many of the slaves, and must have operated also to prepare them for the next step which Vesey's plan of campaign contemplated, viz. a resort to force to free the whites the freedom which was theirs, not only by the will of Heaven but as well by the supreme law of the land.

(Continued next week)

## LEADS GIRLS IN ATHLETICS

(By The Associated Negro Press) New York, N. Y., May 16.—In 12 months of athletics at the 137th street branch of the New York City Young Women's Christian Association, the highest number of points was made by Harriett Ida Pickens, 15 years old. She earned the lead with an advantage of five points, her mark being 440 against 435 for Hazel Brooks.

These points are given for all-around athletics, including a swimming, basket ball, hiking and general gymnasium work.

As a trophy for excellence in the work Miss Pickens was presented with a miniature silver basket ball and the team of which she was a member won the silver loving cup.

Remit for your papers.

## METHODISTS HOLD GREAT MEETING IN LOUISVILLE

General Conference Freight With Many Interesting Events and Rapidly Handling Business

### REPORTS INDICATE PROGRESS

Conference Recommends Advanced Standards and More Adequate Support for Members and Officials

(Special to The Monitor by Charles Stewart)

Louisville, Ky., May 16.—The first week of the General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church was freighted with interesting events, and at the same time full of business. There are many new delegates, some have never seen a General Conference, yet they have fallen in line in helping to do the work for the church. It is a business organization, and some important legislation has been pushed thru, while the rest will get through next week, and the General Conference will close Wednesday or Thursday of next week.

Immediately following the adoption of the minutes Tuesday, and in turning over the gavel to Bishop Levi J. Coppin, Bishop Benjamin Franklin Lee, senior bishop of the church, spoke of his work in the church, he having reached his 84th anniversary, and served the church over half a century. He was elevated to the episcopacy in 1892, devoting his time and energy to the betterment of his church and people. He felt that he had reached the place where he could no longer render the service which the church needed, therefore, he asked to be superannuated.

By unanimous vote his request was granted, and the church through Bishop Coppin, expressed regrets. In retiring, the Venerable bishop offered some fatherly advice to the young men and others in whose hands the church of today is placed. He brought tears to many eyes. He is one of the best trained, best educated men in the episcopate and while he is superannuated, he will remain the active senior bishop, thereby giving the church the benefit of his long experience.

In appreciation of his long service, the church, voted him a purse of one thousand dollars. It is perhaps the first time in the history of the church, that a bishop has been superannuated on his own request.

At the time of Bishop Lee's retirement, he was in charge of the work of his church in California.

This was followed on Monday prior to the report of the Episcopal Committee, by Bishop James Myers Connor of Little Rock, who referred to his own physical condition, stating that he felt that within a year he would be fully recovered, therefore asked the General Conference to grant him one year retirement to recruit. This was voted him immediately.

That Prof. John R. Hawkins is one of the strongest men in the A. M. E. Church and heads the laymen, was demonstrated by the ovation which was given to his report made before the General Conference. He had guarded every interest of his church, especially the finance. He showed that he had carefully studied the system in detail, and such was his report. He pointed out how the church could do more and better work. He had discovered that some provision should be made for the General Officers whose connection with an annual Conference came to an end so to speak when he was made general officer. He said:

"During this quadrennium we have had two General Officers to become practically incapacitated from service, thereby making it necessary to make special provision for meeting the emergency arising. I refer to the cases of the Secretary of Church Extension and the Secretary of Missions. In one case, that of the Church Extension, Dr. Watson had served faithfully in that office for twenty-three years. He practically broke down in the office and finally died. In the other case, Dr. Rankin, though sadly incapacitated, still lingers in a suffering condition. I think General Officers should be encouraged to consecrate themselves to the work of their respective departments and kept in these departments on the merits of their work so that there will be some real development of the work committed to them.

"Having done this, when a General Officer breaks down, under the stress and strain of his office and becomes unable to serve, provision should be made for his retirement on the basis of half of the salary received at the time of such retirement.

"And in case of death of a General Officer who has served as such for

## UNCLE WIGGILY'S TRICKS

