

DEMOCRATS SEEM TO BE TROUBLING POLITICAL POOL

Strategy of Tammany and Chicago Bosses Who Are Recognizing the Potential Value of Race Vote.

EFFECT THE REPUBLICANS

Believed That Bid for Race Vote by Astute Politicians of Major Parties Will Have Important Result.

Chicago, July 3.—(By the Associated Negro Press.)—Did you ever run into a hornet's nest? The experience, to say the least, is invigorating, and not soon to be forgotten.

Democratic strategy has awakened republican indifference, and the colored voters are in the position of the proverbial hornet's nest—being the said nest—with the republicans the hornet, and the democrats, the bare-footed boy who is scampering over the farm, and with the poke of a long stock, seeks to discover "What's on the inside?"

Republicans regard colored America as their rightful heritage. It is like a man having so much of everything that he feels it unnecessary to bother, and then some day he awakens to the fact that what he is supposed to have slipped away.

Democrats in big centers took advantage of this disaffection. Tammany, under Ferdinand Q. Morton and his associates in New York, made a practical appeal to the racial voters, and got away with it.

Now comes Brennon, waiting until the psychological moment in New York during the democratic national convention, and announces that the regular white democratic nominee for Congress from the First District— which is four to one colored—has withdrawn on account of his health, and that Attorney Earl Dickerson will be named to take his place.

In the mean time, the republicans, nationally, under Chairman William M. Butler and Secretary Roy O. West, with their grand galaxy of associates, are facing the issue seriously.

STRIKERS ARE BACKING NEGRO VALEDICTORIAN

Darby, Pa., July 4.—(By the Associated Negro Press.)—The Darby school board, and not Hilda Bolden, manager of the famous Hilldale ball team, appointed as valedictorian, is the object of the threatened "strike" by more than half the members of the Darby high school graduating class.

Seniors admit that Hilda Bolden attained the highest scholastic standing but charged the board failed to take the students into their confidence in changing the standard on which appointment of a valedictorian is based.

The dissatisfied element of the senior class and student body claims the honor should have gone to Polly Bacini, a white girl, who, in addition to earning high marks in her studies, was for three years a member, and this year, captain of the hockey team, secretary of student government, secretary of the athletic association, editor of the White Bulletin, the student publication, and president of the art club.

Polly, who was named salutarian, said she herself expects to attend the commencement exercises, and claims the attitude of many of her supporters is indicative of "poor sportsmanship."

"This is a school which all races are free to attend and where they should receive equal treatment. To embarrass Hilda Bolden is poor sportsmanship."

Hilda doesn't blame Polly for the split in the ranks of the graduating class. "It is a most unfortunate occurrence," she said, "but I hope that by the time commencement is held the class will be reunited in spirit."

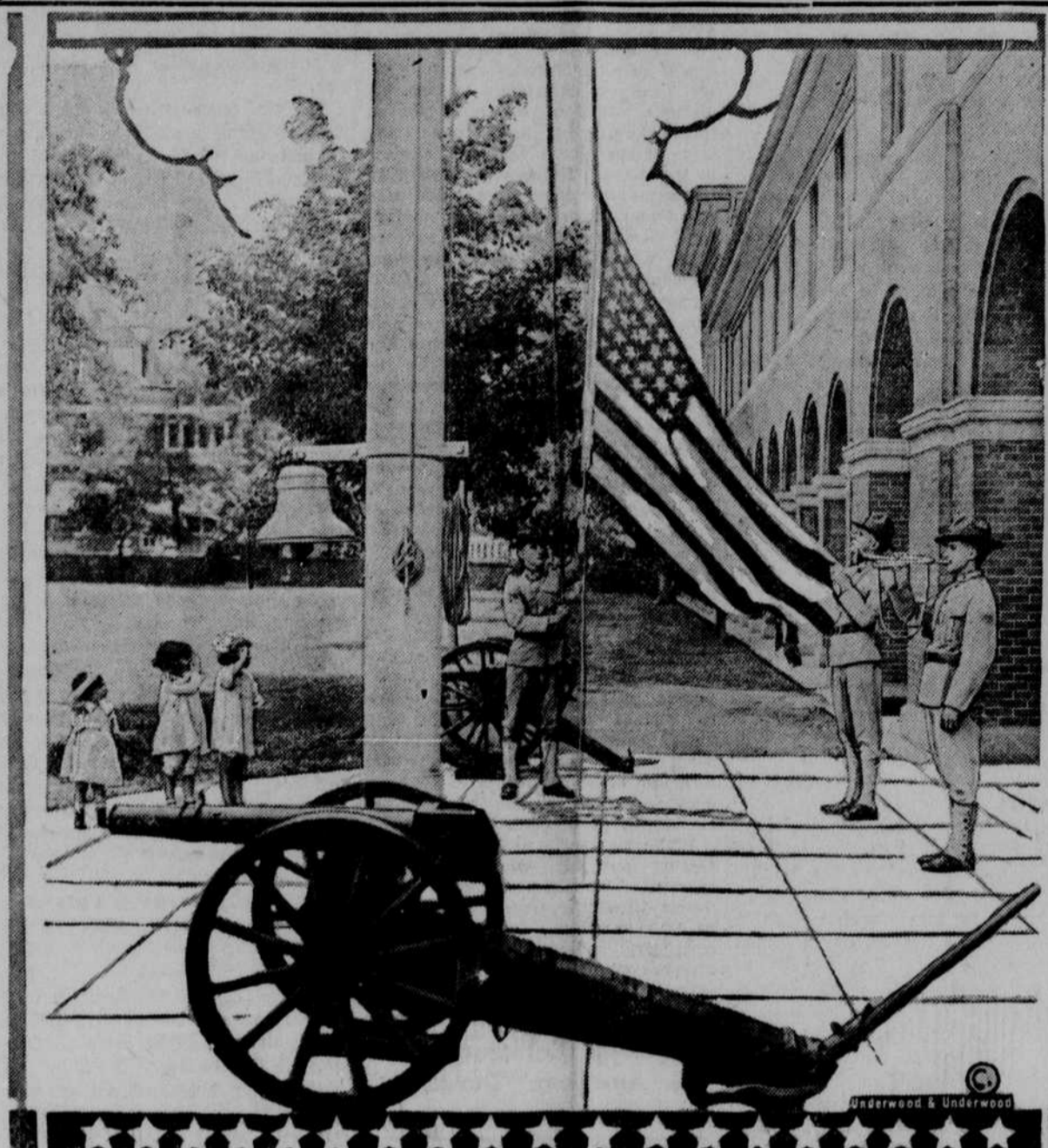
DAVAGE ELECTED PRESIDENT CLARK UNIVERSITY

Cincinnati, Ohio, July 3.—(By the Associated Negro Press.)—As an evidence of the Methodist Episcopal Church to not only educate the Negro, but to also use him, Dr. I. Garland Penn, one of the secretaries of the board of education, announces the unanimous election of President Matthew S. Davage to the presidency of Clark University, Atlanta, Ga., at a recent meeting of the executive committee on Negro schools and colleges.

President-elect Davage has been president at various times of fair institutions of the system being promoted now to Clark from Rust College, Holly Springs. As an administrator, Dr. Davage is held in high esteem. The board has authorized the inauguration of a law school at Clark so that this experienced educator of the race enters upon the presidency of Clark at the period of largest responsibility as well as largest opportunity.

politics. That's the fact. The national democrats during the Cleveland campaign in 1884, and again during the Wilson first campaign of 1912, made a strong bid for colored votes, and got them, to a considerable extent. Those, too, were the days of party fealty. It took nerve, then, to be a democrat, even white in the North, but conditions have changed materially.

Children of Washington Salute the National Colors



A Picturesque Sight is the Salute to the Flag—the Daily Custom of the Children Who Live at the Marine Barracks in Washington—and as the Flag is Lowered Each Evening and the Bugle is Blown, These Tiny Children Have Learned to Salute the Stars and Stripes With the Spirit of Soldiers.

NEW YORK MANSION THAT FIGURED IN REVOLUTION

De Voe House Has Sheltered Famous Figures of the Early Days.

Now Occupied by Granddaughter of Patriot Who Rendered Valuable Services to the Country.

Long before the days when Times square had acquired the dignity of a pasture a sturdy white house was erected on the slope of a hill near the Harlem river at a point now known as Herald district, the New York Herald-Tribune says. It was a simple structure, with patriarchal porch and massive paneled doors fashioned to resist sudden attack.

Today the same house rests amid blocks of towering apartments. Few passersby are aware that it is the home of a granddaughter of the Revolution or realize the important part it had in the making of this nation. The floors creaked often under the stately tread of Washington, the courtly Lafayette danced the minuet there, while the bluff Rochambeau, soldier fashion, toasted success to war from many a flag while seated in its dining room.

"I can well remember the stories my grandfather told of Lafayette. So gentle, so merry, yet so brave, the marquis was the favored one of all," said Mrs. Emma C. De Voe, granddaughter of the Revolution, who dwells in this house of glorious memories. Mrs. De Voe is eighty-four years old. Her grandfather was Andrew Corsa, who died about the middle of the last century. He was the last of the Westchester guides, that troop of hardy men who braved death by the noose to circumvent the enemy and swore by the steel to ask no quarter in battle. They were the eyes and ears of the Continental army in this section.

exact knowledge of the country his services were of prime importance. For hours he was constantly on horseback, giving counsel to Washington, Rochambeau, Landon and other generals while they passed through the fields of Morrisania, Fordham and Yonkers.

"Now we come to an incident which I always liked to hear grandfather describe, for, young as I was, it appeared highly humorous and he had such a droll way of telling it. Grandfather was mounted on a spirited horse, noted for speed, but which never before had been under fire. When the allies, marching east near the Bronx river, came in sight of the enemy the fire which the British artillery opened upon them was so terrible that the horse turned tail and galloped for safety behind the old Morrisania mill. With great difficulty grandfather managed to rein him in. Looking back, he saw Washington, Rochambeau and the other officers riding calmly along, as though nothing unusual was occurring. He forced his mount to return and resumed his place in the order of march. The officers, with good-natured laughter, welcomed him back.

"At the termination of the engagement Washington was loud in his praise of this boy, whose knowledge of the country had been of so great assistance. This is shown by the official letters that grandfather received. 'Every member of the Westchester guides was a personal friend of his. He himself was the youngest member of the company.'

Even in the busy years which marked the real formation of the republic Washington did not forget the hospitality of the De Voe house, and several times he was a guest there while making tours of the old campaign ground. One of the chairs, now standing at right attention against the wall, was a prime favorite with the general, and a scar on one of the arms is said to have been made by his sword hilt. The old clock by which he measured the length of his visits stands in the hall with folded hands. A wooden pin in its once busy mechanism has gone away, so the ancient timepiece silently faces the door which has opened to the touch of so many notables.

To the Marquis de Lafayette the house had a fascination which extended into the days of his old age. He had learned to look upon it as a haven wherein to cast aside the cares in war. So many thrilling facts associated with the birth of the nation are clustered about the little white house and the family which has occupied it from one generation to another until the present it would need a volume to chronicle all of them. The De Voes, who helped to carve history with their swords, have been in this country since 1677. The first to make his home in the New World was Frederick De Voe, or, as the name then was spelled, De Veaux. His lands extended over many acres.

Now the homestead, with its bit of land, shelters only the granddaughter of the Revolution and her son, Chauncey De Voe. To her son Mrs. De Voe is the "most remarkable mother in the universe." As he bends to say good night, while she places her hand upon his silvery hair, it seems as if the days of Lafayette himself had returned to the house on the Harlem.

possesses show, when the Revolutionary troubles began Capt. Isaac Corsa, father of Andrew, held a commission under the crown and remained a staunch Tory to the end of the conflict. His estate comprised the land now occupied by St. John's college, a short distance from the scenes of his son's romance. He was unbending in his belief that the king could do no wrong. From the early days of the struggle for independence young Andrew looked askance at his father's scarlet coat, and his zeal for American liberty overcame all family considerations.

"Acquainted with all the passages about Kingsbridge, Fordham and Morrisania, my grandfather's services were anxiously sought," continued Mrs. De Voe, referring to a memorandum which she had at hand. "In the summer of 1781, after the allied forces had been encamped upon the heights of Greenburg for several weeks, Washington and Rochambeau made ready for a formidable movement toward the lines of the enemy. Those were trying days indeed, I can well remember hearing grandfather say when talking about the war. It seems like yesterday that he sat in his great chair sketching old battle plans on the ground with his cane. I was a very small girl at the time.

"Count Mathew Dumas and several other young officers belonging to the French staff who had been mapping the country hereabouts were ordered to set out at daylight and to push forward until they came within sight of the enemy's most advanced redoubts at the northern end of Manhattan island. The command was given to Count Dumas, while Cornelius Oakley of White Plains was selected to act as principal guide, accompanied by his cousin, James Oakley, and by grandfather.

"Below Milesquare the reconnoitering party found a junction with a body of American light infantry. The allied detachments then attacked and dispersed a strong patrol of British regulars and soon afterward drove across Kingsbridge the chasseur that occupied the Hessian outposts.

"Because of Grandfather Corsa's

July 4, 1776 and 1924

Strong faith had answered doubt and silenced fear, And love of freedom, mothering resolve, Faced down the dangers which bold deeds involve When Right and Wrong on challenged front drew near, And one road only seems to Duty clear! Tho' fears trembled, courage gripped the pen, And names were written—names of simple men Thus made immortal and forever dear. Undying words above undying names, From thee anew the living spirit flames In every soul that still loves liberty! O, flames, consume the false gods of our day, Dispel the fog of error, light the way Where travels Truth, Who makes and keeps us free!

POLICE PROTECTION FOR NEGRO PRIZE SPEAKER

Alton, Ill., July 3.—(By the Associated Negro Press)—Propaganda to the effect that you only need to be recognized just like any other American was given a setback here last week when at graduating exercises featuring a Negro as the principal speaker, police were called to guard the school because of threatening anonymous letters the school officials had received because of the colored boy's presence on the program.

The youth, Alexander Whitfield, 17, was awarded the honor on the basis of highest scholastic record for the four years he attended the high school. Announcement of the award was duly made.

Since that time a great deal of discussion has been occasioned by the award, and the principal of the school, William H. Wheeler, has received a number of anonymous letters threatening to break up the graduating exercises should Whitfield be allowed to hold the honor.

The letters were disregarded, but a request was made graduation night for police protection, and nine police officers, some in civilian clothes, were scattered about the auditorium and outside the building. The expected trouble failed to materialize, however, and Whitfield was allowed to deliver his address undisturbed.

The annual school outing, a boat ride on the Mississippi, was held recently and Whitfield was barred from the celebration. The reason given by school authorities was that the boat company had a rule against Negroes being allowed on the boats.

The anonymous letters and adverse comment were said to have come from sources outside the school, and a last-minute attempt to have the male members of the class refuse to appear on the platform during the exercises also failed.

WARNS TEACHERS ABOUT DISTINCTION OF CLASS AND RACE

Youths Must Be Trained to Avoid Prejudice, Racial or Religious, Says Famous Orator to Educators.

Washington, D. C., July 3.—Thousands of delegates from every state in the union arrived here for opening sessions of the National Education association's annual convention. Payson Smith, state commissioner of education of Massachusetts, addressed the delegates from the capitol steps. He warned against discriminating distinctions, asserting that the public schools "must train the youth to understand that democracy cannot be served through any instrumental agency that seeks to array class against class, group against group, the people of one creed against the people of another, or citizens of one racial derivation against citizens of another."

In a speech Leon W. Goldrich of New York declared the public schools cannot teach different denominational rituals or creeds, and never should emphasize differences of race, color or religion. Teaching of "business morals" in schools was advocated by William B. Forbush, also of New York, who asserted that while the average school boy is not deliberately dishonest, "his motto is 'anything to get by'." He has adopted the political rather than the business standard as his code.

Public schools should be transformed into character developing institutions, said Professor Edwin D. Starbuck of the University of Iowa.

\$25,000 FOR COSTUMES IN FLORENCE MILLS' SHOW

New York, July 3.—(By the Associated Negro Press.)—A. H. Woods has contracted with the Brooks Mahieu company to costume the new "Plantation Revue" in which Florence Mills will be featured. The cost will be \$25,000. This company has dressed "Shuffle Along", "Runnin' Wild" and "In Bamville".

GOOD HOUSING AIM

Birmingham, Ala., July 3.—(Special to the Associated Negro Press.)—One thousand dollars in prizes will be awarded by the Interracial commission of this city for construction of Negro homes and the improvement of Negro communities, the contest to run from June 1, 1924, to June 1, 1925. The prizes are announced as follows: A—For best group of Negro houses constructed by owners, contractors or real estate operators, but not industrial corporations. B—For best home built by a Negro himself. C—For greatest improvement in a Negro community made by the residents thereof. D—For best home in the winning community from the standpoint of health and sanitation.

MOOREFIELD STOREY CONGRESSMAN DYER ADDRESS MEETING

National Advancement Association's Fifteenth Annual Conference Proves Most Notable Gathering.

HAYES SPINGARN MEDALIST

Singer Who Has Achieved Distinction in United States and Europe Selected for Special Honor.

Philadelphia, July 3.—With delegates in attendance from more than thirty states, including Georgia, Oklahoma, Colorado, Tennessee, South Carolina, and most of the eastern states, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People opened its fifteenth annual conference in Philadelphia with a mass meeting in the First African Methodist church at which the outstanding features were addresses by Moorefield Storey, national president of the association, and Congressman L. C. Dyer. At this meeting, too, a greeting was read from President Coolidge expressing "my good wishes to your splendid organization and my hopes for the fullest realization of its high purposes."

Welcome to the conference in behalf of the city of Philadelphia was extended by Charles Hall, president of the city council, and by Isadore Martin, president of the Philadelphia branch of N. A. A. C. P. Mr. Hall took occasion during his address of welcome to deliver a vigorous denunciation of the Ku Klux Klan for which he said there was no place in America.

Bishop John Hurst, presiding officer at the opening mass meeting, charged that Southern sentiment was dominating the nation despite Northern victory in the Civil War, and asserted that the time had come for Negroes to stand together and make common cause for their rights.

Mr. Storey in his address, reviewed the growth of the N. A. A. C. P. from a small committee to a membership of 100,000, and asserted that it rested with colored people whether the campaign for their full citizenship rights was to be carried victoriously onward by the N. A. A. C. P. Commenting upon President Coolidge's message of greeting to the N. A. A. C. P., Mr. Storey said:

"There is a very simple way of testing President Coolidge's wishes for the realization of our high aims. Let us test the President in the matter of segregation in the government departments in Washington. It began under President Wilson. It can end under Coolidge."

Representative Dyer in a fiery attack upon "the most cowardly republican senators who have ever been in office" urged colored voters to vote upon the basis of present issues, not by the action of a republican but through the efforts of a member of the Farmer-Labor party the case of Walter Cohen had been reconsidered and Mr. Cohen confirmed as customs collector at the port of New Orleans. He charged Senator Pepper of Pennsylvania with giving more attention to the world court than to his colored constituents and denounced the Ku Klux Klan. "I will not vote for or support," said Mr. Dyer, "for any office, anyone who is a member of or countenances the Ku Klux Klan. If I lived in Indiana, I would not vote for the republican candidate for governor because he owes his nomination to the Klan."

Spingarn Medal to Roland Hayes. The Spingarn medal, it was announced at the N. A. A. C. P. conference, goes this year to the greatest singer of his race, Roland Hayes, now triumphantly touring European cities. In Mr. Hayes' absence, it was arranged to have the medal presented by Provost Josiah H. Pennington of the University of Pennsylvania, to a representative of Mr. Hayes. The committee making the award consists of Bishop John Hurst, chairman; Dorothy Canfield Fisher, author of "The Bent Twig", etc.; James H. Dillard, director of the Jeanes and Slater funds; John Hope, president of Morehouse College; Theodore Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy, and Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, editor of The Crisis.

Roland Hayes, to whom the Spingarn medal goes, has achieved unique distinction, having been hailed by leading critics in Europe and America as one of the greatest of living artists of any race. Born June 3, 1887, at Curryville, Georgia, Hayes was working as a stove molder when his voice was discovered by Mr. Calhoun, a colored singer, who urged him to study and gave him his first instruction. Roland Hayes worked his way through Fiske University, coming North with the Fiske Jubilee Singers and remained to study in Boston.

(Continued on Page Three.)