

MAKING GOOD AT THE TUSKEGEE U. S. VETERAN HOSPITAL NO. 91

Coolidge Faith in Negro Personnel Justified as Black Staff Capably Administers Government's Finest Hospital

Standing, so to speak, in the shadow of the Confederate Capitol, where Jefferson Davis held forth as President of the "Rebel States" and in democratic Alabama, is the greatest achievement of this republican administration, the United States Veteran Hospital No. 91.

...This institution popularly known as the Tuskegee Hospital because it is located adjacent to the famous Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, was erected at a cost of a trifle more than \$2,500,000 appropriated by the republican administration in order that Negro veterans of the Great World War, suffering from lack of attention in the hospitals of the southland, might have a place of their own, where they could be treated and might recuperate from the wounds and other disabilities resulting from the ravages of the war, in which they went forward to fight for the liberty and democracy of the world.

While nearly everyone remembers the vicious fight waged by southern bourbons for white control of the hospital, a circumstance which made it a storm center in the daily and colored press for months; few who have not seen it have had any conception of the magnificence and scope of this wonderful plant. It is second to none of its kind in America. With twenty-seven permanent buildings situated on a beautiful tract of 464 acres adjoining the campus of Tuskegee Institute, it provides accommodations for 600 patients, representing a larger bed capacity than any of the nineteen hospitals erected by the government except those located in New York City and Milwaukee, Wisconsin, which has a bed capacity of 612. Every possible modern facility is provided for the care and cure of our disabled Negro veterans.

In the hospital today are 551 ex-service men receiving treatment for ailments of various kinds. Of this number more than 300 are suffering from tuberculosis in some form, having succumbed to the too frequent inhalation of poisonous gases or to the prevalent unhealthy conditions under which they were forced to live upon their return to the United States. Approximately 200 are victims of mental disorders brought on by shell shock and similar rigors experienced in the front line trenches. Because of the prevalence of consumption, the institution was originally designed as a tuberculosis hospital. The plans were outlined by leading tuberculosis specialists of the country. The patients are housed in buildings erected according to plans peculiarly and particularly adapted to aid in the treatment of the great white plague so that the victims are provided with the main and most effective weapons against the disease—fresh air and strong sunshine. These combating elements furnished by nature are supplemented by the other members of the famous anti-tuberculosis quartette—skilful treatment at the hands of physicians especially trained to treat the ailment and nourishing food prepared under the direct supervision of expert dieticians.

In another sector of the main building and in another group of buildings are those who are suffering from mental diseases. These in like manner are under the care of neurologists and psychiatrists who outline the treatment designed to effect a cure and complete restoration of the mental faculties.

Becomes a General Hospital
Recently the hospital has been honored by being designated as one of the sixteen general hospitals of the service, the change coming as a direct result of the efficient record made by the Negro staff in attendance. This enlargement in the field of service has brought to it patients suffering from almost every known form of disease and caused the accession of additional specialists and physicians versed in the various general fields. Many Eligible Veterans Ignorant of Hospital Availability

It is predicted by authorities that Hospital No. 91 will either have to be enlarged or additional hospitals built as soon as Negro ex-service men, many of whom are suffering in the south and other sections of the country, learn that under the provisions of the Reed Johnson bill recently passed by Congress cumbersome red tape is cut away and offers hospital service free to very veteran without requiring proof that illness necessarily originated during the war. White ex-soldiers are availing themselves largely of this opportunity, in fact proportionately white soldiers hospitalized have a ratio over black of 10 to 1. Approximately two million white soldiers participated in the war. Four hundred, fifty thousand on roughly 20 per cent as many black men were called to the ranks,

24,246 white are receiving hospital service. About 800 Negroes are in government hospitals, a ratio of about 1 1/2 per cent for the colored as against 10 per cent for the whites. It is probable that many black ex-service men who could have this expert hospital service free of charge are silently suffering in ignorance of the haven their government offers.

The Crack Personnel
Aside from the grandeur of the buildings, the excellence of their appointments, and the spic and span appearance of the expansive grounds, the thing which swells the visitor's heart with pride is the staff. The hospital is manned from top to bottom by a colored personnel. Negro specialists, physicians, surgeons and nurses, trained in the best schools and hospitals in the country, all of whom have demonstrated their fitness by passing a rigid civil service examination together with more than 200 civilian employees are under the command of Lt. Col. Joseph H. Ward. There are at present seventeen physicians.

Assisting Col. Ward, whose title is Medical Officer in Charge, in the executive departments of the institution are Major Frederick A. Stokes, who occupies the important position of Executive Medical Officer, and Walter S. Burke, Business Executive. Chief Nurse Esther J. Bullock of Chicago, with her aide Miss A. J. Gears of Rhode Island, heads the staff of 46 nurses and numerous orderlies and attendants. Commendatory comment on the efficiency of the nursing staff is heard on every side. John H. Calhoun, who gained fame as the first colored clerical employee to report for duty at the hospital while it was still under white control, and whose appearance was the signal for a klan rally, has risen to the position of chief clerk. Joseph M. Dugus, a Tuskegee man, is registrar. T. H. Rooney, formerly of the Veteran's Bureau in Washington, is property custodian. Miss A. B. Dixon, as dietician, has complete charge of kitchens, dining rooms and the scientific preparation of all food, a task of considerable magnitude. She is assisted by Misses White and Williams.

On the medical side Dr. J. D. Nelson is chief of the extensive T. B. service. Dr. Charles R. Humbert heads the Pathological and X-ray service. He is assisted by J. B. Garrett and Miss Nellie B. Robinson, both of Boston. Dr. George W. Moore is chief of the Neuro Psychiatric department. Dr. John T. Anderson is Surgical Specialist. Dr. H. F. Davis is chief of Occupational and Physic Therapy, Electro Therapy, etc., Frank E. Gerran is pharmacist. A. B. Yates is superintendent of grounds. Prof. Thomas C. Lykes has charge of the hospital school, Richard W. Thompkins is contact officer and Mrs. Sadie M. Peterson, formerly attached to the Harlem Library in New York, has developed a reading room and library which is a point of interest to the patients and staff alike.

The entire staff of physicians is as follows: Lt. Col. J. H. Ward, Indianapolis; Maj. Frederick A. Stokes, Indianapolis; Dr. George W. Moore, Nashville; Dr. W. F. Howard, Chicago and Mississippi; Dr. S. O. Johnson, Boston; Dr. H. F. Davis, Boston and Virginia; Dr. Drue King, Augusta, Ga.; Dr. Alfred D. Simington, Mobile, Ala.; Dr. T. T. Tilden, Texas; Dr. O. R. Sheffield, Washington, D. C.; Dr. John T. Anderson of Kansas City General Hospital; Dr. George T. Branch, of North Carolina; Dr. W. S. Taylor, of Pennsylvania; Dr. B. G. McKenzie, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Chas. R. Humbert, Kansas City, Mo.; Dr. Prince P. Barker, New York; Dr. W. E. Shallowhorn, Texas. Dr. T. B. Davis of Florence, S. C., is chief of the dental service while associated with him is Dr. B. D. Boyd of Washington, D. C.

Operated Like Big Business
One of the interesting features is that of Business Executive, a position held by Walter S. Burke, a native of Virginia, but who has for some years resided in Washington, D. C. His department in the language of the general order establishing it entrusts to him the procurement, storage and issue of all commodities. He is the chief purchasing agent and in charge of all personnel except the medical; disburses all money, is cost accountant, has charge of the laundry, garage and is superintendent of buildings and grounds. It costs approximately \$750,000 a year to run the hospital. Among some of the items are \$400,000 salaries, subsistence \$200,000, maintenance \$127,000, repairs, etc., \$13,000. In these activities he is directly responsible to Col. Ward. Mr. Burke, who is a graduate of Howard and Case School of Finance of the University of Pennsylvania, brings to the task, training

and ability of a high order which together with a gift for detail and a large amount of enthusiasm, is enabling him to measure up to his many responsibilities.

Col. Ward Outstanding Character
To take over an institution of this size and scope, representing millions in values, supervising the expenditure of \$700,000 a year, developing a staff and personnel who not only could effectively and efficiently carry on the work but who could function together harmoniously for the general good of the organization, is admittedly a man's job. No such administrative experience had ever been had by any member of the group. There was grave and honest doubt in the minds of many government officials as to the ability of a colored man with the limited experience which they necessarily had had, to conduct such a project. No other government hospital called for the many sided leadership which the Tuskegee hospital did. Not only must its commandant be professionally capable, but also he must bring to the duty business ability and the qualities of an ambassador. With hostile whites bitterly viewing the change, with critical Negroes carefully eyeing the situation the position had a complicated aspect which called for a rare degree of tact and common sense.

The success of Col. Ward in the conduct of this mammoth institution is not only a great object lesson in the race's capacity for executive responsibility but more, it is a tribute as Col. Ward modestly explains "to the loyalty and fine spirit of co-operation which the men and women on the staff and in the personnel have given. There could have been no finer demonstration of devotion to duty and loyalty to a cause. My associates have worked as though they realized that not only they personally, but the entire group was on trial and whatever success we have had was due to that spirit."

President Coolidge himself, who has closely followed the fortunes of the hospital, regards it "as the finest recognition yet given of the professional merit of the Negro race."

A Training Institution
The institution while primarily a hospital is more than this—it is a vocational training school. Those patients whose mental and physical conditions permit, are under the tutelage of highly trained vocational teachers and spend much time learning to do some one thing well by which they can make a living upon being discharged from the hospital. Those whose disabilities will prevent them from following their former means of securing a livelihood are taught to make baskets; sweaters, beautiful beaded bags, to make chair bottoms and other branches of the handicrafts by which they can make a living in a manner which will not further impair their weakened condition. Agriculture has been found to be beneficial in occupying the minds of some and they tend gardens and raise chickens.

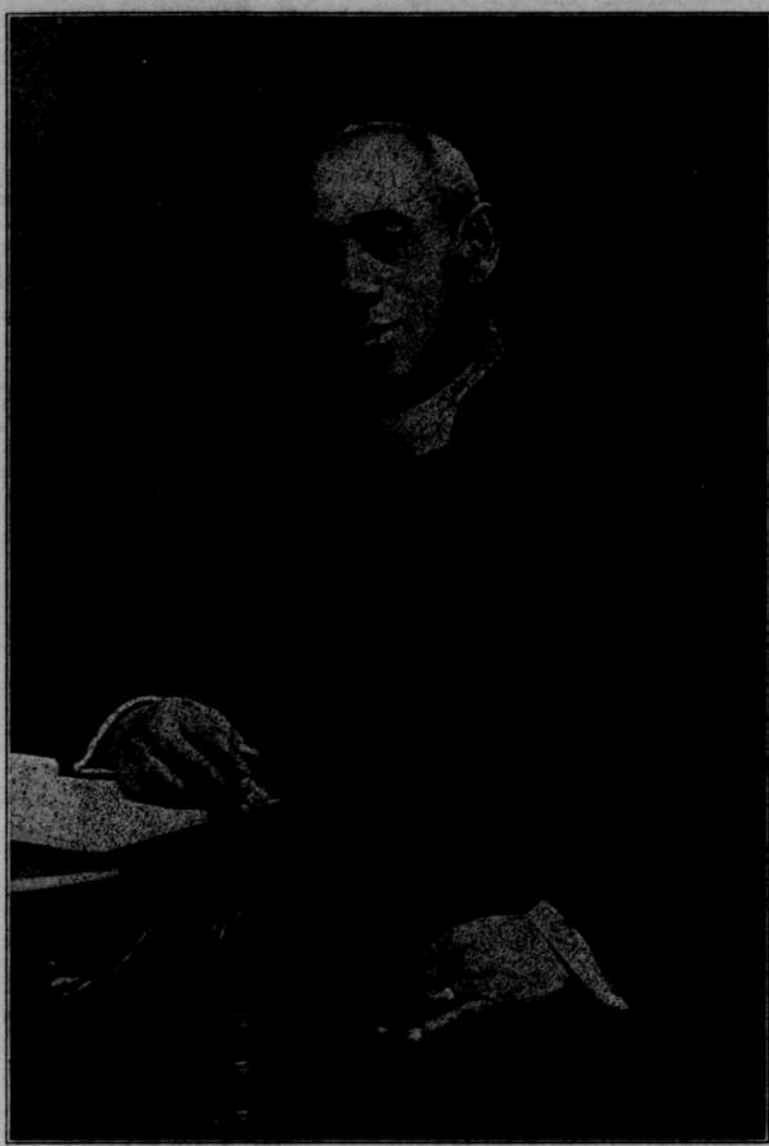
In conjunction with the vocational work is instruction in academic subjects, ranging from the "three Rs" to a more complicated variety. The literary and vocational training are closely co-ordinated and carried out in a manner somewhat similar to the method inaugurated by the late Booker T. Washington and which is now in vogue at Tuskegee. Thus when men are discharged as physically fit to mingle with society, they are also better fit mentally in many instances to take their places in the great social family. Many who entered the hospital unable to read and write will be discharged simultaneously from the hospital and the ranks of the illiterate and will be able to sign their names instead of "making their mark", to read and understand what has been read in an intelligent manner and thus be better prepared to assume the duties and rights of American citizenship.

President Coolidge Dedicates Hospital
The dedication of the institution was held February 12, 1923. The exercises were held in the chapel of the Tuskegee Institute. Col. Edward Clifford, under secretary of the treasury, presided.

President Calvin Coolidge, then vice-president of the United States, was the principal speaker. He referred to the appropriateness of the erection of the hospital, praised the loyalty of the Negro in America and the courage and valor of the Negro soldiers in the great World War, and declared:

"For the service of the Negro race at home and abroad during the war, they have the everlasting gratitude of America. They have justified Abraham Lincoln."
In speaking of the need of America, the President declared that: "It is well for all of us who must live together as Americans, whatever our race or creed may be, constantly to remember the words of Lincoln: 'We are not enemies but friends! We must not be enemies! Those who create any kind of hatred are not ministering to the public welfare. We have come out of a war with a

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REV. JOHN ALBERT WILLIAMS
Candidate for the School Board

I desire to thank the many friends of both races who have given me assurance of their support in my candidacy for the Board of Education. As I am voted for all over the city it is necessary that all who favor my candidacy vote. In the event of my

election I shall endeavor to render the best service to the city in which I am deeply interested. If I am not elected there will be no sore spots and I'll go smilingly on my way. But I want all to know how heartily I appreciate their support and goodwill.

GALLOWAY MAKING GOOD AT IOWA UNIVERSITY

Ledruc C. Galloway of Omaha who was the outstanding athletic star at Central High, is now a sophomore at Iowa University and is making good in scholarship and athletics there. He is now playing tackle on the 'Varsity eleven. In the great game last Satur-



day with Minnesota Galloway distinguished himself throughout the game. One spectacular tackle by the brilliant gridster brought 43,000 cheering football spectators to their feet.

Dr. W. W. Peebles of Omaha who drove over to Iowa City to witness the game, said, "It was the sensation of my life to witness that immense throng of 43,000, rise spontaneously to their feet and to lustily cheer our brilliant black boy from Omaha. Galloway is making good in every way and is one of the most popular men on the campus."

VAUGHN DELIVERS GREAT ADDRESS AT REPUBLICAN RALLY

Eloquent St. Louis Attorney Discusses Campaign Issues and Convinces Many Voters Who Were Wavering

The audience which assembled in Dreamland Hall at the Republican Rally held under the auspices of the Colored Coolidge and Dawes Club last Thursday night was given an intellectual treat in the able and convincing address delivered by the Hon. George L. Vaughn of St. Louis, Mo., sent by the National Republican committee. Mr. Vaughn presented solid facts and logic which exposed the fallacies and dangers of La Folletteism, the impossibility of supporting Davis and gave cogent reasons why in this crisis it is the duty of the race to support Calvin Coolidge. At the expiration of his address he was given an ovation. It was pronounced by several who have been following the campaign that it was the best political speech delivered here during the campaign.

Dr. L. E. Britt, president of the Coolidge and Dawes club, presided. Brief remarks were made by John W. Long, vice-president of the club; Mrs. J. Alice Stewart; Dillard Craw-

ford and at the close of Mr. Vaughn's address, several local candidates were presented. Mrs. Estella McCaw gave piano numbers and Mrs. M. Sellars lead in singing "America". Rev. John Albert Williams introduced Mr. Vaughn. Several prominent persons occupied the stage.

LEROY RYBERG FOR STATE SENATOR FROM 4TH DISTRICT

Young Versatile Democrat Makes Plea for Colored Vote

Le Roy Ryberg, democratic candidate for State Senate from the Fourth District, makes an open and earnest plea for the colored vote in his district. He recognizes that at least thirty-five per cent of the voters in the Fourth senatorial district are colored, and he feels that his success depends on their support.



LeRoy Ryberg

Ryberg is a young and forceful man with a pleasing personality. He is convincing in his speech and sincere in his intentions. He has been very active in his efforts to bring about legislation which removed discrimination of any sort against colored people. He was one of the two men who worked earnestly with the Governor to have the separate race boxing law once on the Nebraska statutes removed and the boxing commissioner removed. He is openly against the Ku Klux Klan, having denounced them as a menace to society. Ryberg is a trustworthy young man and promises to give 100 per cent representation to our people in the event he is elected November fourth.

ANTI-LYNCHING CAMPAIGN CAUSES A DECLINE IN EVIL

National Advancement Association Has Rendered Country Great Service in Work Against Mob Violence

Philadelphia, October 31.—James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in an address delivered recently before the Conference on Inter-racial Justice, in Social Service building, asserted that in the past there had been sporadic efforts to abolish lynching but the "first organized, systematic, persistent and financed effort" to end lynching in America, made during the last eight years by the N. A. A. C. P. was mainly responsible for the sharp decline in the number of lynchings during the last five years. In support of this statement, Mr. Johnson said that the average number of lynchings per year for thirty years prior to 1919 was 107, and that the recent figures were: 1919, 83; 1920, 65; 1921, 64; 1922, 64; 1923, 61; 1924, 28; 1924 (thus far), 9.

In the campaign against lynching, said Mr. Johnson, more than \$50,000 had been raised and expended by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. First, investigators, often at risk of their lives, had obtained the facts concerning lynchings, and the statistics were studied and collated, being published in the first and only comprehensive and authentic work on the subject: "Thirty Years of Lynching."

Furthermore, more than 2,500 mass meetings have been held and addressed, millions of pieces of literature distributed, and facts and figures published not only in America but throughout the civilized world. This campaign, according to Mr. Johnson, "cut at the main root of the lynching evil, the lie that the Negro was by

nature a rapist and that lynching was meted out solely as punishment for that crime."

This anti-lynching campaign prepared the way for the introduction of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill in Congress where it was passed by the House of Representatives by a vote of 230 to 119, and although the bill was stopped by filibuster in the Senate, the floor of Congress "proved a forum in which to have the question of lynching discussed, a forum which had the ears of the whole country and so the effect upon the national conscience was tremendous." Many of the facts and figures used in debate on the floor of Congress were supplied to Representatives by the N. A. A. C. P.

"When the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill was being discussed in Congress," said Mr. Johnson, "and Southern members arose in all their ignorance of the facts to reiterate the old statement that Negroes were lynched for rape and for the protection of white womanhood, the authentic cases of 83 women lynched, with the names, dates and localities given, stopped their mouths. Their chief argument being taken away they had little left to say."

Mr. Johnson stated that "The Anti-Lynching Bill is still in Congress as House Bill number one, and it is still a threat, I firmly believe that those who hold dear the institutions of our country and who feel this shame and disgrace among the nations of the world, should not rest until a law making lynching a crime punishable by the federal government is enacted by Congress."

STATE GRAND LODGE MOSAIC TEMPLARS IN SESSION HERE

The State Grand Lodge of the Mosaic Templars of America convened in its third annual session at Pilgrim Baptist Church Tuesday morning at 10:00 and was formally opened by



he quoted facts regarding our race group's struggles for representation in the school world of the City of Omaha.

The South Side Club will meet Monday at Allen Chapel, Twenty-fifth and R streets. All who are interested in the political affairs of the city have an invitation to be present. There will be some good speakers on hand. Don't forget the place of meeting—Allen Chapel, Twenty-fifth and R streets, South Side.

THOMAS O'CONNOR, DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR COUNTY ASSESSOR

Thomas O'Connor who is democratic candidate for County Assessor, made many warm friends among the colored people during his seven years' service, 1896-1903, as county agent. There were some hard times then and his fair and courteous attention to many who were in need was appreciated. Mr. O'Connor has served twelve years as County Commissioner having been elected three times by very large majorities. As chairman of charities he won a reputation for sympathy and fair-mindedness. He has been a resident of Omaha for thirty-six years. He believes the knowledge and experience gained by him as former County Commissioner will enable him to perform the duties of County Assessor for which he is an aspirant in an efficient, businesslike manner.

TROPICAL VALLEY FOUND IN ALASKA

Subterranean Fires Keep District Warm.

Seward, Alaska.—Another tropical garden spot has been found in interior Alaska. Jack Lee and Henry Russell, prospectors, stumbled into a broad valley where mammoth trees, beautiful flowers and wild game abound. This land is southwest of Mother Goose lake, in the Kejulik region, and is so different from the surrounding country, due to warmth from subterranean fires, that the men at first believed they had been transported to some tropical clime.

The district west of Illamna lake is composed chiefly of volcanoes, mountains, tundra, lakes and low-lying hills. The country is absolutely barren of vegetation except moss and short, scrubby alders, with now and then a bunch of sheep mountain pass, at 1,700 feet altitude, the men saw an unbroken forest beneath them. Descending into the valley they found trees three feet in diameter and vegetation far in excess of the surrounding country. Thousands of wild flowers carpeted the lush grass and every kind of game was seen. The trees include cottonwood, spruce and hemlock. The discoverers were unable to find any indication that any other human had trod the fastnesses.

A party of hunters will soon leave for the spot to get photos and description of the second warm valley reported this summer. The head lies above the Arctic circle in the headwaters of the Porcupine river.

ALADDIN CRUISE DIRECTOR IN JAMAICA

(By the Associated Negro Press)
Kingston, Jamaica, Oct. 24.—John Louis Hill, author of "When Black Meets White" and a native of Texas, is in this city perfecting arrangements for the visit to these shores and other West Indies waters in January of 250 American Negroes and 250 whites who will travel together on the same boat in an effort to prove that intelligent persons of both races are es-work together. Mr. Hill says that the tour is to be known as the Aladdin Cruise.

SOUTH SIDE REPUBLICAN CLUB

The South Side Republican Club had a good meeting Monday night. The program put over was worthwhile, a number of talks were made. Among the interesting speakers were Mr. M.F. Singleton and his son, Dr. J. A. Singleton; Mrs. Lovetta Bush, Lenora Gray, S. E. Gross, J. W. Streeter, but Father John Albert Williams who is a candidate for the school board, made the address of the evening, in which