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ALPHA PHI ALPHA CONVENTION TO BE BIG GATHERING

Challenges Attention of New York City—1,000 College Men Are Expected to Attend Sessions

MANY PROMINENT SPEAKERS

New York, Dec. 19.—The great city of New York with all its bustle and hurry has had its attention challenged by the preparations which are being made for the entertainment of the delegates and visiting members and friends of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity who will swoop down upon it during the days of December 27th to 31st, 1924, for the annual convention of this leading Negro college fraternity.

Other Organizations to Meet
In addition to the Alpha Phi Alpha, delegates and members of the Delta Sigma Theta and Zeta Phi Beta Sororities will be present in New York City at that time in attendance upon their annual conventions. Already, there has been much interest aroused because of the fact that this will be the first time for such a large and representative number of Negro college men and women ever to assemble at the same time in New York City—the metropolis of the world.

Local Alpha Phi Alpha Plans for 1,000
According to information received from the National Secretary Norman L. McGhee, of the Alpha Phi Alpha, by local committee of Eta Chapter, composed of Dr. P. F. Anderson, Mr. W. B. Allison, and Attorney Thomas B. Dyett, not less than 1,000 members of this fraternity will be in attendance at its annual convention. It is also predicted that there will be present more than 100 members of the Delta Sigma Theta and some fifty odd members of the Zeta Phi Beta Sorority.

Pilgrimage, Public Session, Banquet
Among the interesting features of the Alpha Phi Alpha convention will be a pilgrimage to the grave of William Hunton, the first International Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of his race, at which place a short memorial service will be held and a short address given by Dr. C. H. Tobias, the present colored member of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., and an honorary member of the fraternity. The public session of the convention will be held at the Abyssinian Baptist Church, Sunday afternoon, at which time an address will be delivered by Mr. Emory B. Smith, field and alumni secretary of Howard University, and a member of the fraternity. Many social functions are scheduled.

DR. JOHN HOPE ELECTED TO "Y" GENERAL BOARD

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 19.—The National Council of Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States, at its meeting here, has given deserved recognition to the colored associations by electing President John Hope of Atlanta, Ga., to the highest governing board of the Council.

In being elected to this body, known as the General Board of the National Council, President Hope is one of thirty-one men drawn from the country at large. The Board as selected is a remarkably representative body. Its members come from many parts of the country, from many lines of business and professional life, and from many denominations.

Dr. Hope is a graduate of Brown university, from which he received a Phi Bet Kappa scholarship rating. For fifteen years he has been president of Morehouse college. He was associated with the war work of the American Y. M. C. A. in France.

CHRISTMAS SERVICES AT ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH

Following its usual custom, St. Philip's Episcopal church will usher in Christmas Day with a midnight celebration of the Holy Communion Christmas eve, Wednesday night. The service will begin at 11:45 with the singing of Christmas carols, followed by High Mass and brief sermon. The other services will be Holy Communion at 7:30 a. m. and full morning service at 10:30. Public invited to all services.

MONEY LENDERS SCHEME THWARTED BY BUSINESS MEN

Philanthropic White Men Come to the Rescue of the Standard Life Insurance Company in Crisis

PROMPTLY ADVANCE \$500,000

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 19.—(Preston News Service.)—A group of white money lenders was about to strip holdings valued at about \$13,000,000 from Heman E. Perry, Negro financier, when he was rescued by a group of white philanthropists operating through the Title Guarantee and Trust company.

His rescuers told him they did it in recognition of his achievements, beginning with nothing, born ten years after his parents had been freed from slavery and raising himself, at the age of fifty-one to his present position.

Heman E. Perry is president of the Standard Life Insurance company here, which he founded; chairman of the Citizens' Trust company and of the Penny Savings Bank and president of eleven corporations; his life is insured for \$1,000,000, and he is estimated to be worth about \$8,000,000.

Faced Loss of Fortune
Yet an emergency need of \$500,000 in liquid capital put him in the hands of a group of money lenders, and they were just about to foreclose on the network of valuable undertakings which he had established, all under the control of men of his own race.

During the last few days, however, his rescue was arranged quietly at the offices of the Title Guarantee and Trust company, and he was provided with the money he needed to get out of the hands of the money lenders. The meetings were attended by Perry, Dr. Robert Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, Clarence H. Kelsey, chairman of the Board of the Title Guarantee and Trust company, which will manage the loan, and Julius Rosenwald, multi-millionaire and philanthropist, chairman of the board of Sears, Roebuck and company of Chicago.

Mr. Rosenwald is noted for charities extended to the Negroes, chiefly in the founding of the Rosenwald Fund for Rural Negro schools which has been responsible for the establishment of more than 1,300 Negro schools during the past decade. He is known to have provided half the funds which have just saved Heman E. Perry.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATOR

Mrs. Grace M. Hutten has been employed as special investigator for the Associated Charities and has entered actively upon her work.

MIDNIGHT MASS AT ST. BENEDICT'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

High Mass with special music will be celebrated at the Church of St. Benedict the Moor, Twenty-fourth and Grant streets, at midnight Christmas eve. Rev. Francis J. Cassily, S. J., pastor. Public invited.

Greetings



URBAN LEAGUE CONFERENCE DREW EMINENT SPEAKERS

Delegates from twenty-one cities attended the sessions of the National Urban League Conference in Cleveland, Ohio, December 2nd and 5th. Speakers nationally known and commanding influence in social and governmental affairs addressed large mixed audiences.

Owen R. Lovejoy, director of the National Child Labor Committee, told the delegates that under the present conditions in the South, colored children are scarcely more crushed down by the exploitations of business and industry than the white children. "It is up to social service agencies, such as the Urban League, to see that every child who is not an imbecile should have every chance to develop himself to the limit of his capacity."

"A man may travel over the world and scatter it thick with friendship," said L. Hollingsworth Wood, president of the National Urban League, always an inspiring talker, and he pointed to this idea as the one aim of the Urban League.

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the National Association of Colored Women, discussed the "Problems of the City Dweller." The migration has brought an upheaval in the living habits of southern colored people," she stated, "and has thrown upon them new difficulty of living a helpful life in a wholesome surrounding and in a normal and moral tone." She pleaded for the unprivileged child of the South threatened with this new condition.

James Weldon Johnson, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, explained that both the Urban League and the Advancement Association proceeded to the same end by different routes: one prepared the Negro to assume his rights and the other insisted on his getting them. "Negroes must make themselves fit for all the common rights of American citizens—morally, educationally,

economically and physically," he said, "and they must find the way to compel the recognition of this fitness. There is no panacea. Neither education nor economic progress can do it alone. Publicity, backed by money will go a long way towards getting a hearing." The greatest danger, he feared, was that in submitting to Jim Crow arrangements as they are compelled to under the present laws, that they Jim Crow their souls and feel that they are where they belong.

William J. Norton, president of the National Conference of Social Work, warned against being so absorbed with building up mere machinery as to destroy the main objectives of the work. "Charity like a drug, can be as dangerous as useful if unwisely used."

Dr. J. D. Williamson, vice-president of the Society for Savings, Cleveland, Ohio, said, "I would be false to my heritage if I did not find myself with a deep interest in the problems of the colored population. They are the same now as in the days of the Abolitionists, only in a new form requiring new adjustments."

Secretary of Labor James J. Davis' message was read by the Hon. Francis Jones, director-general of employment of the U. S. Department of Labor, who pledged the interest and practical assistance of the Department of Labor to the program of the Urban League.

Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League, presented a remarkably informative report of the accomplishments of the League. Its expansion from a combined budget of \$8,500 per year to \$300,000 yearly; from two paid workers to 175; its 27 functioning organizations with executive secretaries in charge; its inclusion in all cities with a community chest; the operation of its program in softening the process of assimilation in industry; its training of twenty-eight spe-

cial workers; its work in securing 19 places on the program of the National Conference of Social Work; its research work and its new industrial department which is perhaps the most significant development of recent years.

One of the most scholarly discussions presented was that by Prof. Herbert Adolphus Miller of Ohio State University on "Psychology of the Race Problem." "We must know," he said, "that what is accustomed to be accepted as racial, is in large part social and cultural; that if the problem of 10,000,000 Negroes and 100,000,000 whites in the United States were solved, it would be but a small portion of the problem, that the main thing is that people should learn to live together and to do this we must be able to analyze into their elements the things which make living together difficult. There is no such thing as race conflict unless preconditions of different races come into contact. Only recently has this contact come, and hysterical persons would have us believe that we are meeting new problems which are definitely racial. When by accident one group attains dominance over the other, it is assumed this to be due to an inherent superiority. There is no evidence of any such inherent superiority for when conditions are reversed, we find the former subordinate race falling into the same habits. Nothing has happened to Negroes that has not recently happened to women. More Jews have been killed since the war than there have been Negroes lynched in the United States since Emancipation. Prejudices are very much alike. If we must live together, we must look within to develop self-respect and solidarity and look without for co-operation."

The daily sessions were devoted to the internal problems of the organization.

Monday morning Mr. Morris addressed the students of the University of Omaha. His addresses were all well received.

The action was filed some weeks ago. Later the school board changed its mind about drawing the color line and Negro children were admitted to the school. The court held that the proceedings were automatically dismissed and ordered the school board to pay the costs of proceedings, including attorney's fee of the plaintiff's lawyer.

FAMOUS NEGRO INFANTRY MOVES INTO NEW HOME

New York, Dec. 19.—The famous 369th Infantry, N. G., of this state has at last moved into its new \$800,000 home, which is on 143rd street, just east of Lenox avenue. This is said to be the second largest armory in the country. The Eighth Coast Defense being the largest down in the Bronx.

KLAN THREATENS NEGRO TENANTS IN THE QUAKER CITY

Residents of Aristocratic Vicinity Turn Letters Over to Police—Their Homes Will Be Protected

THREATS FRIGHTEN NOBODY

Philadelphia, Dec. 19.—Negro residents of the aristocratic 200 block of Siegel street received letters from the Klan threatening them harm if they do not move. Wm. Pettyman, a successful garage man, who is buying his home, and Albert Gist, were among those warned.

The letters were all similar in construction and in the one sent to the Gists a vulgar and unprintable postscript was addressed to Mrs. Gist personally. The letter minus that postscript, reads as follows:

Philadelphia
Imperial Office of the Ku Klux Klan
South Philadelphia Chapter
12-8-24

To Our Enemies
Philadelphia, Penna.,
Mr. Albert Gist and Family,
243 Siegel Streets.

Our First and Last Warning.

We have been informed by our fellow Kluxers residing in the vicinity of Siegel street bounded on the east by Second street and on the west by Moyamensing avenue that you have taken and rented a home in the above mentioned vicinity. As you are well aware of the fact that the KKK are your bitter enemies and as you are also aware of the fact that the KKK only issues a warning to its enemies once before it strikes we would like this to serve as our warning for you to vacate or suffer the consequences—
Death without warning.

Home burned up in the dead of night.
Your children mobbed in your immediate vicinity.

The above three mentioned means are only a few of the many that you may expect if you do not vacate within the near future.

We hope that you are also aware of the fact that the KKK has police protection in this city as ninety per cent of the city and police officials are members of this imperial organization.

We do not wish to injure any one but as enemies of this organization and of the white race you will always remain as such. Therefore take heed and vacate before we have to act in the extremes.

Yours very truly,

KKK.

On receiving the letters the colored families reported the matter to the police at the Fourth and Snyder street station but were given scant consideration here, and were directed to lodge complaints at the thirty-third district station at Seventh and Carpenter street.

Mr. Pettyman visited the City Hall where subordinates of the Marine Director of Public Safety assured him that the matter would be brought to the attention of the chief.

GIFTS OF MILLION FOR HAMPTON AND TUSKEGEE SCHOOLS

Princely Donations of Kodak King Constitute Two-Thirds of Endowment Fund to Be Raised

CAMPAIGN ACTIVELY STARTS

Boston, Mass., Dec. 19.—To make possible a broader educational program whereby Hampton and Tuskegee Institute will be able to offer courses in business, teacher training, natural science and agriculture, the trustees and friends of these two institutions launched in Boston Monday, December 1, a national campaign for an endowment of \$5,000,000. The support of both the white and Negro population is sought. Boston's quota is this drive is \$165,000. The New England quota is \$365,000.

Following the announcement of this drive, Mr. George Eastman of the Eastman Kodak Company, and Mrs. J. B. Duke, the "Duke's Mixture" tobacco manufacturer, have come forward offering a million dollars each to both Tuskegee and Hampton on condition that the amount of \$5,000,000 is raised by the end of 1925.

A Notable Gathering

A dinner preliminary to the opening of the campaign was held in Boston at which many of Boston's oldest and most prominent families were represented. Charles E. Mason, Boston trustee of Tuskegee and chairman of both the New England and Boston campaign committees, presided. The speakers were Principal Robert R. Moton, of Tuskegee; Principal James E. Gregg, of Hampton; and Dr. Francis G. Peabody, of Harvard, senior trustee of Hampton, of which Board Chief Justice Taft is chairman. More than 100 special friends of Negro education attended the dinner. Such names as the Higginsons, the Shaws, and the Hallowells were represented by the sons and daughters and the grandsons and granddaughters of men and women who were identified with the early abolition movement. Among those at the head of the table were Miss Alice Longfellow, the daughter of the noted poet of the same name; Rev. and Mrs. Paul Revere Frothingham; Mrs. N. Penrose Hallowell, widow of the late Col. Hallowell who led Negro troops in the Civil War; and Mrs. Charles E. Mason, the granddaughter of John A. Andrew, the Civil War governor of Massachusetts.

Dr. Moton paid high tribute to a number of particularly liberal givers to Hampton and Tuskegee including Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago, who has given \$3,000,000 and is spending \$1,000,000 a year in building school houses for Negroes throughout the South, and the late Miss Anna T. Jeannes of Philadelphia, who gave large sums to provide common schools for Negro boys and girls in the country districts of the South.

ELECTED CAPTAIN OF CAGE TEAM

Brookings, S. D., Dec. 19.—Ross Owen, Negro four-sports student, was elected captain of the South Dakota State basketball squad for the 1924-25 season.

Owens has played against Creighton during the past three years in football, basketball and track. Besides starring in these sports, he is also a crack baseball player.

The new captain plays a guard on the cage squad.

Owens earns his way through college by delivering milk from the college dairy.

In The Lion's Claw

The ink had scarcely dried upon the pages of the world's newspapers, which in turn told the story of the League of Nations formed for the purpose of protecting weaker nations against the strong, and how Great Britain—who proudly boasts, "wherever waves the cross and bars reigns justice to all mankind"—had recognized the independence of Egypt.

The world read and believed, but people who knew the British Lion watched the twitching of his tail and clutching of his paw, and saw, hooked within his grasp, the enthusiastic Egyptians, one paw resting on the Sudanese in the south of Egypt, and the other on the Suez Canal.

To the world the claws were sheathed, but the natives constantly felt their prickings as they worked quietly to tighten their grasp. Then came a rebellious group who took the life of an English officer because they said he was cruel and unjust. The "Lion" roared, bared his teeth, snatched away the independence of

this helpless and weakened monarchy, and for the life of one of his subjects and wounding of several others, he wrung from these helpless people all of their money, and all of their privilege, and even violated the rules of Christian warfare, "out-hunning the Huns" by shelling and destroying a hospital.

The enraged "Lion" behaved like the beast that he is: took advantage of his prey, wreaked upon it his vengeance, then bared his teeth and growled with menacing attitude at those—other nations—forming the League of Nations, who seemed inclined to carry out the principles for which they had been joined together, but Great Britain has stultified the League, destroying by this wanton act the organization with which it expected to guarantee its retention of all of that world which it had been able to grab off and pin down.

The world is watching Egypt in the grasp of the Lion's Claw.—The Pacific Defender.

THIRD ANNUAL RACE RELATIONS SUNDAY

February 8th So Designated by Federal Council of Churches—Universal Observance Is Urged

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 19.—The Federal Council of Churches, through its Commission on the Church and Race Relations, has designated February 8, 1925, as Race Relations Sunday, and is asking that the Churches of America dedicate it to the promotion of mutual understanding and good will between the races. The interchange of pulpits between white and colored pastors of the other race, special sermons and addresses on race relations, studies of Negro achievement, poetry and music, and the singing of Negro spirituals are some of the suggestions offered for the observance of the day.

Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary of the commission, has prepared a 12-page pamphlet suggesting programs, themes and hymns appropriate to the occasion. Copies of this pamphlet may be had for five cents each from the Federal Council of Churches, 105 East Twenty-second street, New York.

Race Relations Sunday was first observed in 1923 and more widely in 1924. Good results were reported. It is hoped that the third observance of the day in both colored and white churches will be more general than ever before.

GIRL, FOUR, LOSES LIFE, BUT SAVES BROTHER, TWO

Indianapolis, Dec. 19.—While Mrs. Alberta Donahue, living on the second floor of 428 Wade street, was at a grocery store, her four-year-old daughter was suffocated and her two-year-old son badly frightened by a fire of unknown origin. The latter is said to have been saved only through the deed of his sister.

Mary is thought to have tried to save herself and her brother Forest by fleeing the house, but the door was locked.

The firemen found Forest under a dresser where Mary had evidently placed him before she climbed into a cupboard and closed the door. The fact that he had been placed on the floor where there was a current of air saved his life, while his sister shut off by the walls of the cupboard was suffocated.

CHARLES SATCHEL MORRIS PLEAS OMAHA AUDIENCES

Wellknown Speaker Is Heard at St. John's A. M. E. Church and at the University of Omaha

Charles Satchell Morris, the brilliant young journalist and orator, who is filling lecture engagements throughout the country, spoke at St. John's A. M. E. Church Monday night, under the auspices of the Excelsior

A Scientist Extraordinary

Think of producing the yolk of an egg from a sweet potato, or treating tuberculosis with peanut extract, and you can twist your imagination to parallel the visions of members of the Women's Board of Domestic Missions of the Reformed Church of America (white), who were privileged to hear Dr. George W. Carver, of Tuskegee Institute, deliver a remarkable lecture in New York recently. They saw exhibits of rubber, coffee, molasses, paint, ink, vinegar and 94 other useful products which the black scientist had created out of the lowly sweet potato. They gazed upon convincing proofs that Dr. Carver had extracted 165 products from the humble "goober". They listened attentively as he told them of the 300 differently-colored paints which he had worked out of the country clay at Tuskegee. And last but not least, according to Dr. Carver himself, they learned that Thomas A. Edison, white, the electrical wizard of Menlo Park, N. J., had vainly sought to have the black scientist become his associate

at a princely salary, but that the Tuskegee chemist had decided to continue his wonderful work upon the soil and amid the sympathies of his own people.

The skepticism of the white audience at the beginning of his lecture quickly turned to concentrated interest, especially when it was divulged that "war bread" had been made of products of the scientist's discoveries during the flour shortage.

In all, it was a wonderfully instructive afternoon for the white folks, who closed their conference by listening to a solo sung by Harry T. Burleigh. Skull-testers and others, who continue to insist that the brains of black folk are composed of inferior stock, should have been present to hear Dr. Carver, a living realism of science, Christianity, modesty and gentility. The Royal Arts Society of London, England, of which Dr. Carver is a member in good standing, cares naught for his African descent. Its membership is glad to worship at the shrine of his scientific achievements.—The Pacific Defender.