

Negro Woman Donates \$25,000.00 to Schools

ILLINOIS FAMOUS BLACK REGIMENT FOR INAUGURAL

The Fighting Eighth Illinois Invited to Participate in Military Display When President Coolidge Takes Oath

WINDY CITY MAKING PROGRESS

Great Mid-Western Metropolis Astir in Business Promotion Among Race—Expansion Goes Steadily On

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 30.—(By the Associated Negro Press.)—The Eighth Illinois National Guard regiment, Col. Otis B. Duncan, commander, may be a feature of the great inaugural parade of President Calvin Coolidge in Washington, March 4th. The invitation is taken very seriously by Illinois leaders, including Honorable Edward H. Wright, the five racial members of the legislature, the aldermen, and leading business men of the community. Mr. Wright, a member of the Illinois State Commerce Commission, and the recognized leader of Illinois and Chicago politics, is taking a personal and active interest in the development of the idea, which was first suggested by Hon. Emmett J. Scott, secretary-treasurer of Howard university, and followed up for action in Illinois by the Associated Negro Press.

The Eighth Illinois regiment is the only national guard regiment in the United States entirely officered by racial men. It has an illustrious history, dating from before the Spanish-American war, and including the World War, where under direct command of Colonel Duncan, the regiment was in actual battle and closest to Germany on Armistice day. An invitation has been extended, also, to the Fifteenth regiment of New York, and the battalions of Washington, Massachusetts and Ohio.

Business Installs Abbott-Binga for Another Year

The installation ceremonies of the Associated Business Clubs of Chicago was held recently at the South Side Community center, when Robert S. Abbott, president; Jesse Binga, secretary-treasurer; M. T. Bailey, vice-president; Ethel Gavin, recording secretary, and the board of directors were installed for the year. The ceremonies took place at an elaborate banquet, attended by club members and friends. A review of Chicago achievements of 1924, and earnest discussions of the program of action for 1925 was engaged in, the addresses sparkling with true Chicago vigor. The Associated Business Clubs, hosts of the last session of the National Negro Business League, has outlined a program for 1925 that reads like "a new town boom" and is being backed by the wisdom and success of all the leaders of Chicago.

Judge George Highest Paid Official

Judge Albert B. George, of the municipal court, Chicago, is the highest paid racial official in the country. The salary of Judge George is \$10,000 per year.

A \$1,000,000 Racial Bank Forming

Chicago will probably be the first city in America to have a racial bank capitalized at \$1,000,000. A number of leading business men from various sections of the country, headed by a group of Chicago capitalists, are participating in this gigantic undertaking. The Associated Negro Press has been informed by high authority that already more than \$600,000 of the capital stock has been subscribed by twelve men in Chicago and other sections of the country. The venture includes a mammoth skyscraper which will also house one of the present successful business corporations of Chicago.

Chicago Developing a New Center

Chicago—aggressive, nervy, world-visioned—is developing a new business and residential section that promises to "out-Herod Herod". Old timers recall when the center of activity for the big "I Will" city did not reach to Twenty-second street. Then it went to Twenty-sixth street, and for years it stopped at Thirty-first street, around which center at Thirty-first and State, much of the history twenty-five years ago was made. About twelve years ago Thirty-fifth street and State street became the "center of the world", and has continued so. During the World War hundreds of Chicago soldiers in France wrote back home that "I would give anything if I could just stand at 'Thirty-fifth and State streets five minutes'".

REVIEWS THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE OLD FOLKS HOME

Mrs. Martha Taylor Smith, President and Founder, Tells of Struggles and Thanks All Who Have Helped.

ENLARGED OPPORTUNITIES

In an interesting paper captioned, "The Close of 1924, the Beginning of 1925—An Opportunity", Mrs. Martha Taylor Smith, president and founder of the Old Folks Home, reviews quite exhaustively the story of the growth and the development of the home from its meagre beginning to its occupancy of this present comfortable building on North Twenty-fifth street. She paid high tribute to the loyal band of women who have stood so faithfully together and worked so untiringly, despite many discouragements, through the years and points to their accomplishments as but the beginning of an opportunity for larger development in the future. She extended thanks to all who have contributed in anyway to the comfort, welfare and happiness of the inmates. She expressed the hope that "as this towering shade tree"—the beautiful maple which stands in front of the home—"provides shelter and shade to the weary traveler, regardless of creed or nationality, in like manner may this home become a great center of life and comfort to the aged and soon spread its strong branches so as to reach all who may be needing it."

She recited the activities of Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Years Day which brought happiness to the inmates.

Christmas day, like Thanksgiving, found the old people enjoying an excellent dinner, the turkey and other supplies being provided, as usual, by Mr. John H. Broomfield, who has always been deeply interested in and a generous benefactor of the home. There was a beautifully decorated Christmas tree with gifts for all, under the supervision of Mesdames Scott and Hunt, the president unfortunately being detained at home by illness, which confined her to bed. The proprietors of the North Side Bazaar, Mesdames Bailey, Peebles and Miss Lena Paul, are thanked for a generous supply of needed articles. The North Side Community Sewing club made and contributed aprons for the women and gave the men handkerchiefs. Thanks are expressed for this kindness.

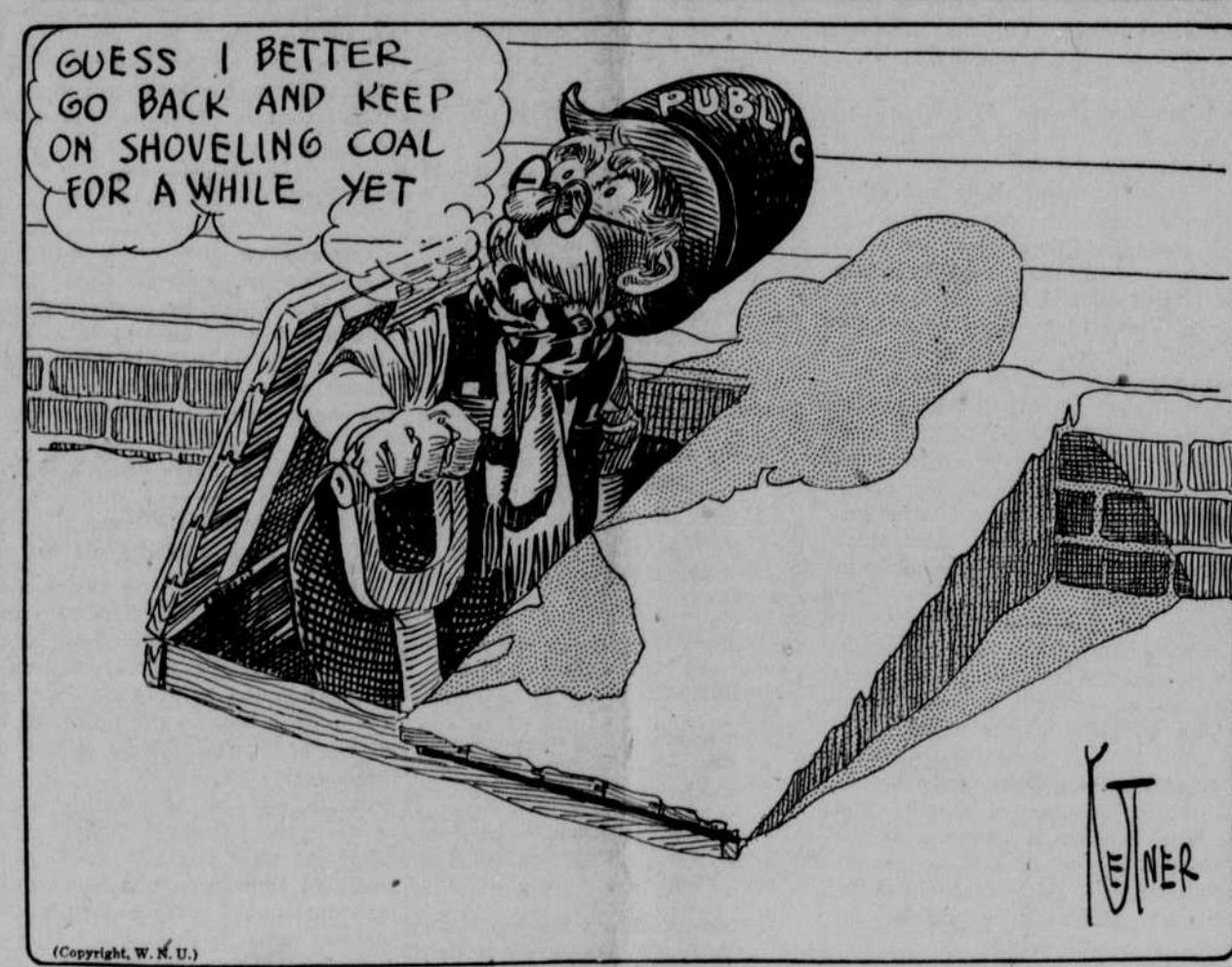
Open house was held New Years Day, Mrs. Hunt donating her services until late in the evening. The tree stood in its place presided over by Mrs. Jennie Scott and her committee as on Christmas Day. There were many visitors among whom were several present for the first time.

The paper concludes as follows: "We who have labored are not forgetful of the many who have aided in the building. Without such constructive help there would have been no home. So we extend grateful and heartfelt thanks to the Community Chest, the Board of Trustees and officers for services and donations when needed; the pastors of the churches for services rendered and contributions given through their churches; Doctors Hutten, Gooden and Wiggins for gratuitous professional services to the inmates of the home; The Monitor, New Era and Advocate for free and helpful publicity; to the Rev. John Union and the Rev. O. J. Burckhardt for conducting religious services at the home; Mr. S. H. Dorsey for a monthly contribution of \$10.00; Mrs. Marie Woods for provisions during the year; Mrs. R. W. Freeman for articles of clothing; Mrs. J. W. Pinkston for the entertainment given through her church club; the B Sharp Club of Zion Baptist church for the sacred concert rendered; the North Side Branch "Y" Girls; and the Girls' Friendly Society of St. Philip's church for their donations. To the givers and for the gifts, we give thanks to Him who sendeth all.

Mrs. Martha Taylor Smith, Pres.

Chicago has continued to expand. Bombs, almost weekly, sought to terrorize the onward march. While they made a big noise, did some damage to physical properties, they did not make a flicker in the mental processes of colored Chicago's drive for "life, liberty and the pursuits of happiness". The whites put a "dead line" at Thirty-ninth street. The blacks didn't even stumble. They went to Forty-third, and captured the councilman of the Third Ward. Now, a new center has been developed, with

Ground Hog Day



THE ASPECTS AND TENDENCIES OF THE RACE PROBLEM

Editor's Note: The American Sociological Society which includes most of the leading sociologists in the country as well as the professors of sociology in the chief universities of the country, wrote its members some months ago asking what projects they wished to suggest for presentation at their annual meeting. Two hundred replied and out of the 200 subjects offered ten were selected. One "The Aspects and Tendencies of the Race Problem" was offered by Prof. Monroe N. Work, of the research department of Tuskegee Institute and editor of the Negro Year Book. It was among the ten selected and is reproduced below.

The third primary aspect of the problem is riots. The thirteen years, 1912-1924 have been notable for the number of race riots which have occurred. Some of these riots were the most serious which have taken place in the history of the nation. Some of the immediate causes of the riots were: the migration of Negroes; an intensified housing situation; exaggerated reports concerning crime by Negroes; the state of the public mind with reference to the Negro and his place; the disposition of Negroes not to recede from what they considered a just position; another probable cause was that almost without exception the widespread presentation of the Negro in moving pictures was either as a buffoon or as a criminal.

The fourth primary aspect of the problem is the notable growth of race-consciousness which has taken place since 1912. Chief among the causes of this growth are:

1. The general rapid economic and educational progress of the group.
2. The world war conditions.
3. The contacts which Negroes throughout the world have established in recent years with each other.

Manifestations of this race consciousness are a growing race pride; increasing race solidarity and an increasing effort of the group to gain for itself those rights and privileges which are its due; the development of race literature, including hymns and poems which are national in their expression.

The fifth primary aspect of the problem is the increase in the efforts

for the betterment of race relations. There were first joint conferences of whites and Negroes on race relations where face to face they talked to and not about each other. A second factor is the presentation of facts rather than expressions of opinion. Among the chief agencies for the general dissemination of these facts were the Negro Year Book, first published in 1912; the Southern Publicity Committee and the Hampton Institute Press Service, and the growth and development of the Negro newspapers as well as their recognition and use by the students of the race problem.

The tendencies of the race problem in the United States since 1912 appear to be as follows:

1. There is a tendency for the more acute and constant points of race friction to shift from rural districts to urban centers.
2. The general advance of the Negro has tended (one) to change their status, (two) to change their outlook, and (three) to bring them into contact with the white group in a greater number of ways.
3. These newer contacts with the white group tend more and more to be contacts with the progress the intelligence of the Negro group.
4. These newer and more numerous contacts in some instances tend to create conflict situations which turn primarily not upon the ignorance, the backwardness of the Negro group, but upon its progressiveness, its intelligence. The agitation and friction now going on as to where Negroes shall live in cities, centers about the efforts of progressive intelligent members of the group to secure better places in which to live.
5. There is a growing tendency particularly in the South to endeavor to handle the problems of race relations by whites and Negroes coming together on a basis of co-operation and working together for the best interests of both races. The general advantage of this method is that representatives of both groups may meet face to face and outline policies which are of mutual benefit to each of the groups and to the whole community.

A sixth feature is the striking growth of efforts to study the problem. There are the Phelps-Stokes Fund fellowships for the study of the Negro at the universities of Virginia and

(Continued from Two Weeks Ago)

Georgia; the Y. M. C. A. study courses on the Negro in white colleges of the South, the establishing in 1915 of the Association for the study of Negro life and history and the publishing of the Negro Journal of Negro History; the increasing number of courses on the Negro and on race relations in universities and colleges. In 1922 the study of the Negro was made the home missions study subject for mission classes in the churches of the country. This greatly stimulated the writing of books on the study of the Negro with the result that in the three years, 1922-1924 there have been twenty-two race relations study books published, five of which are for juveniles, and seventeen for adults.

The third factor is the growth of inter-racial co-operation. Whites and Negroes worked together in the world war period. The result of their working together in the world war activity brought them into a more helpful relationship. Out of the spirit of the war co-operation the after war inter-racial co-operation developed. In November, 1918, the Commission on Inter-racial Co-operation was formed and an organized state inter-racial committee of whites and Negroes in most of the southern states and local inter-racial committees in some 800 counties in the South.

The fourth important factor has been the changed attitude and the activities of the church with respect to race relations. Some two years ago, the Federal Council of Churches established a commission on race relations which is carrying on an active campaign to assist in improving race relations; an important feature of this activity is the annual observance of race relation Sunday, at which time an effort is made to have sermons on race relations preached in pulpits throughout the nation.

The fifth important feature is the increasing tendency of white women's organizations in the South to work for the betterment of Negroes and to bring about co-operation of white and Negro women.

A sixth feature is the striking growth of efforts to study the problem. There are the Phelps-Stokes Fund fellowships for the study of the Negro at the universities of Virginia and

TAXICAB COMPANY DOES BIG BUSINESS

(By Associated Negro Press) Chicago, Ill., Jan. 30.—Directors of the Your Cab company met last Thursday in the offices of the Liberty Life Insurance company in their second annual meeting. A remarkable report of business accomplished during 1924 was given, one which showed the possibilities of city transportation when carried on in a large way. The Your Cab company, the pioneer in the field of operating fleets of cabs among colored people has 70 cabs on the streets of Chicago, all of the celebrated Yellow make. Its patrons are both white and colored and it prides itself on giving service of the highest sort. A gross business of over \$335,000 for the year was reported.

GARVEY'S SHIP GOES SAILING ON

(By Associated Negro Press) New York, N. Y., Jan. 30.—The steamship Booker T. Washington, purchased by the Black Cross Navigation company, one of the numerous organizations headed by Marcus Garvey, at a reported cost of \$100,000 was launched here Sunday before an admiring throng of 10,000 watchers and set sail at six o'clock for Philadelphia, from whence it will go to Norfolk and thence to the West Indies. Garvey announced that most of the loan holders to the new company are American Negroes and that the ship is expected to make trips between the West Indies and New York every twenty-five days.

ANNUAL MEETING OF NORTH SIDE BRANCH SHOWS PROGRESS

Reports Tell Pleasing Story of Most Successful Year in History of the Organization.

The fourth annual meeting of the North Side Branch, Young Women's Christian Association, was held Friday evening, January 23, 1925, at 22nd and Grant streets. So excellent were the reports of the work accomplished for the year 1924, only expressions of praise and commendation hummed through the "crowded house" at the close of the meeting.

After an opening song, followed by invocation offered by Rev. J. H. Ellis, pastor of the Grove M. E. church, the minutes of the last annual meeting were read and approved. Mrs. Estelle Craig, who presided, then called for the reports from the following committees: Health Education, chairman, Mrs. Sadie Divers; Recreation, chairman, Miss Gertrude Lucas; House, chairman, Mrs. Lenora Gray; Girl Reserve, Fellowship, chairman, Mrs. Senora M. Wilkinson; Service, chairman, Mrs. Wm. C. Ricks; General and Religious Education, chairman, Mrs. Mortha Bell; Membership, chairman, Mrs. Eva M. Pinkett; and Finance and Garden Club, chairman, Mrs. Helen Mahammit. These reports were indeed interesting, and marked clearly the wonderful progress of the past year, made possible only by a willingness to serve and a fine spirit of co-operation on the part of the different women interested in this institution. The soprano solo, "The World is Waiting for the Sunrise", by Sietz, was sung by Mrs. Venus Parker, and enjoyed.

Miss Edna M. Stratton, the executive secretary of the Branch, heartily congratulated the committee women upon their success. She urged all women of the community to accept the Young Women's Christian Association as "their own", because it is a movement of young women throughout the world and is not only Christian in spirit, but has a Christian platform in its purpose. Then too, because of a lack of proper understanding and co-operation among the Negro citizens of the city, she expressed the desire that the committee women would make their fine spirit of understanding and co-operation be as far reaching as possible.

Mrs. Myrtle Metcalf, who has served as a very faithful and conscientious Chairman of the Committee of Management for a term of three years, was not able to attend this meeting on account of illness. Because of her extreme faithfulness, of her never tiring efforts, and of her sincere co-operation, the members of the Committee of Management presented her a lovely picture as a token of their sincere appreciation. This was received gratefully by her husband, Mr. W. S. Metcalf.

Encouraging remarks and words of appreciation were given by Mrs. A. W. Carmichael, president of the Central Branch; Mrs. J. H. Vance, chairman of the Committee on Colored Work; and by Miss Elizabeth Howard, General and Religious Education secretary.

The result of the annual election, given by Mrs. Lula Rountree, is as follows: Mrs. Wm. C. Ricks, Mrs. Helen Mahammit, Mrs. John Albert Williams, Mrs. Belle Riley, elected for a term of three years; Mrs. Eva M. Pinkett, Miss Cuma Watson, Mrs. Minnie Dixon elected for a term of one year; Mrs. Anna Bowler, Mrs. Alice M. Smith and Miss Gertrude Lucas elected to serve on the Nominating Committee for one year.

A lovely play with seventeen characters, entitled "The Feast of Nations", written by Mrs. Senora Wilkinson, proved to be a very enjoyable and appropriate close for this meeting.

From all her fellow workers and associates came words of highest commendation for the self-sacrificing, painstaking and efficient work of a Miss Edna M. Stratton, the executive secretary of the Branch, to whose wise and helpful administration is due the fact that from every point of view the Branch has closed the most successful year since its organization and looks hopefully forward to enlarged service to the community this year.

The Honorable Oliver Randolph, of Newark, N. J., was recently "let out" as Assistant United States District Attorney, ostensibly because his chief was dismissed. Randolph is a staunch republican, and has a magnetic following. Jersey republicans will hardly be so near-sighted as to overlook a satisfactory adjustment of the Randolph case.

Subscribe for The Monitor.

FRENCH PROFESSOR FEARS RACE WAR IN THE UNITED STATES

Bases His Prediction Upon Superficial Observations Made Upon a Recent Visit to This Growing Country

Paris, France, Jan. 30.—(By the Associated Negro Press.)—In a paper recently read before the French Academy on "The Nightmare of the Colored Races in the United States", Professor Maurice Muret predicts future race clashes in the United States. The prediction is based upon observations made in America during a recent visit.

Professor Muret is deeply impressed by the fears manifested by Americans concerning the future of the white race. These fears must not be taken too lightly, he thinks. North America, the advance sentinel of western civilization, is facing an awakening of Asia, he points out. She is well placed to watch the nationalist movements of which the Far East is now the center. Perhaps, he says, she has a right to fear a collision. The white races yesterday had not the slightest doubt of their own superiority, the legitimacy of their world rule and the eternal duration of that superiority and rule.

Professor Muret is vividly impressed by the doubts of this dogma manifested in many places in the United States—the press, conversations with politicians and in books—where it is hotly discussed. He says there are many Americans who see with tragic foreboding the invasion of the northern state of the Union by the Negro population previously confined to the southern states. Conquest of power in Central and South American states by Indians and mulattoes who are sworn enemies of the white race also causes deep concern, and there is fear of a Japanese-Mexican combination, he says.

Professor Muret finds a certain amount of confirmation in the present-day developments of theories contained in a book published in America before the war by Lothrop Stoddard, "The Rising Tide of Color". The twentieth century, thinks Professor Muret, will be a century of struggles of races for liberation, perhaps for world power hegemony. Bolshevism encourages such struggles with all its force. It would be desirable, concludes the professor, that the white races should bury ancient hates and antagonism between nations of similar race and should unite in a common front against possible assaults of colored races.

Encouraging remarks and words of appreciation were given by Mrs. A. W. Carmichael, president of the Central Branch; Mrs. J. H. Vance, chairman of the Committee on Colored Work; and by Miss Elizabeth Howard, General and Religious Education secretary.

The result of the annual election, given by Mrs. Lula Rountree, is as follows: Mrs. Wm. C. Ricks, Mrs. Helen Mahammit, Mrs. John Albert Williams, Mrs. Belle Riley, elected for a term of three years; Mrs. Eva M. Pinkett, Miss Cuma Watson, Mrs. Minnie Dixon elected for a term of one year; Mrs. Anna Bowler, Mrs. Alice M. Smith and Miss Gertrude Lucas elected to serve on the Nominating Committee for one year.

A lovely play with seventeen characters, entitled "The Feast of Nations", written by Mrs. Senora Wilkinson, proved to be a very enjoyable and appropriate close for this meeting.

From all her fellow workers and associates came words of highest commendation for the self-sacrificing, painstaking and efficient work of a Miss Edna M. Stratton, the executive secretary of the Branch, to whose wise and helpful administration is due the fact that from every point of view the Branch has closed the most successful year since its organization and looks hopefully forward to enlarged service to the community this year.

The Honorable Oliver Randolph, of Newark, N. J., was recently "let out" as Assistant United States District Attorney, ostensibly because his chief was dismissed. Randolph is a staunch republican, and has a magnetic following. Jersey republicans will hardly be so near-sighted as to overlook a satisfactory adjustment of the Randolph case.

WHITE CIVILIZATION MENACED

Professor Muret Urges White Race to Forget Old Animosities and Unite Against a Common Danger

Paris, France, Jan. 30.—(By the Associated Negro Press.)—In a paper recently read before the French Academy on "The Nightmare of the Colored Races in the United States", Professor Maurice Muret predicts future race clashes in the United States. The prediction is based upon observations made in America during a recent visit.

Professor Muret is deeply impressed by the fears manifested by Americans concerning the future of the white race. These fears must not be taken too lightly, he thinks. North America, the advance sentinel of western civilization, is facing an awakening of Asia, he points out. She is well placed to watch the nationalist movements of which the Far East is now the center. Perhaps, he says, she has a right to fear a collision. The white races yesterday had not the slightest doubt of their own superiority, the legitimacy of their world rule and the eternal duration of that superiority and rule.

Professor Muret is vividly impressed by the doubts of this dogma manifested in many places in the United States—the press, conversations with politicians and in books—where it is hotly discussed. He says there are many Americans who see with tragic foreboding the invasion of the northern state of the Union by the Negro population previously confined to the southern states. Conquest of power in Central and South American states by Indians and mulattoes who are sworn enemies of the white race also causes deep concern, and there is fear of a Japanese-Mexican combination, he says.

Encouraging remarks and words of appreciation were given by Mrs. A. W. Carmichael, president of the Central Branch; Mrs. J. H. Vance, chairman of the Committee on Colored Work; and by Miss Elizabeth Howard, General and Religious Education secretary.

The result of the annual election, given by Mrs. Lula Rountree, is as follows: Mrs. Wm. C. Ricks, Mrs. Helen Mahammit, Mrs. John Albert Williams, Mrs. Belle Riley, elected for a term of three years; Mrs. Eva M. Pinkett, Miss Cuma Watson, Mrs. Minnie Dixon elected for a term of one year; Mrs. Anna Bowler, Mrs. Alice M. Smith and Miss Gertrude Lucas elected to serve on the Nominating Committee for one year.

A lovely play with seventeen characters, entitled "The Feast of Nations", written by Mrs. Senora Wilkinson, proved to be a very enjoyable and appropriate close for this meeting.

From all her fellow workers and associates came words of highest commendation for the self-sacrificing, painstaking and efficient work of a Miss Edna M. Stratton, the executive secretary of the Branch, to whose wise and helpful administration is due the fact that from every point of view the Branch has closed the most successful year since its organization and looks hopefully forward to enlarged service to the community this year.

The Honorable Oliver Randolph, of Newark, N. J., was recently "let out" as Assistant United States District Attorney, ostensibly because his chief was dismissed. Randolph is a staunch republican, and has a magnetic following. Jersey republicans will hardly be so near-sighted as to overlook a satisfactory adjustment of the Randolph case.

Subscribe for The Monitor.

WATSON SEEKS JOBS FOR NEGRO ASPIRANTS

(By Associated Negro Press) Washington, D. C., Jan. 30.—Leading race leaders are making two special demands on the Washington administration—an end of the segregation of our people in places under Federal control and more consideration to Negro aspirants for office.

Senator James E. Watson, who allied himself with Ku Klux Klan workers in Indiana last summer, now is pressing for jobs for Negro candidates. He has a contest for re-election in 1926 and his recent activities here are helping him to reinstate himself with the Negro politicians of his state.

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION MAKES \$75,000 GIFT

Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 30.—(By the Associated Negro Press.)—Miles Memorial college, Birmingham, Ala., has been made the beneficiary of a \$75,000 gift of the Rockefeller Foundation, according to an announcement made here on the occasion of festivities in connection with the sixty-seventh birthday anniversary of Bishop Charles Henry Phillips of the C. M. E. church.

Rev. J. F. Boulden of Natchez, Miss., was the first man to petition Congress, asking the right of franchise, and the first emancipation celebration. The petition was granted and the first celebration took place January 1, 1866. He made the first republican speech that was ever delivered in his town, and was a member of the first republican convention in the state, which met at Vicksburg, July, 1867.