

MINISTERS ARE UNITED AGAINST "POLICY"

Race Leaders Advocate the Establishment of Influential Dailies

PROMINENT PLACE PROVIDED PRESS ON HISTORY PROGRAM

Speakers Appointed to Feature Negro Newspapers at Tenth Anniversary of Negro Historical Society

PRESS SIGNIFICANT FACTOR

Dr. Carter G. Wood, Director of the Association, Considers Development of Race Newspaper Most Hopeful Sign.

(N. A. A. C. P. Press Service.) Washington, D. C., Sept. 4.—Robert S. Abbott, L. H. King and R. L. Vann will be the speakers in featuring the Negro newspaper at the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History in Washington, D. C., on the 9th and 10. Editor Abbott will open the meeting with appropriate remarks as the presiding officer, Dr. L. H. King will discuss the development of the Negro newspaper and Mr. R. L. Vann will deliver an address on the province of the Negro press. Mr. E. Washington Rhodes of the Philadelphia Tribune and Mr. Carl Murphy of the Baltimore Afro-American will participate in the informal discussion.

Inviting attention to the wonderful influence of the Negro newspaper in making the history of the Negro in this country, Dr. Carter G. Woodson, director of the association, refers to the development of the Negro press as the most hopeful sign on the horizon. The Negro, he says, is not only learning to think but he has learned to place his thought before the world. The making of the Negro press is, therefore, the making of Negro history, in fact the remaking of the race. The Negro press is the significant factor in recording the achievements of the race that the Negro may not become a negligible factor in the thought of the world. We must support the newspapers we have, he says, and then we must develop others, especially dailies in the large urban centers that they may fight the battles of the oppressed like undaunted generals leading mighty armies to war.

In view of this appreciation of the community of interests between these workers in correlated fields in the upbuilding of the race a number of newspaper men with the staff of the association in a recent meeting in Washington to offer their co-operation in placing the work before the public. Among these were, Edward H. Lawson, W. O. Walker, W. A. Hamilton, Louis A. Lautier, and Eugene T. Davidson. These gentlemen unanimously endorsed this recognition given the press because of its service to the people, and they are co-operating with the management in working out the details of this part of the celebration.

The Negro press, they maintained, has presented the protest of the race against injustices; it has intelligently defined the demands of the race for recognition; it has interpreted the thought of the Negro; it has effectively unified their efforts along rational lines; it has stimulated Negro business; it has prevented the recurrence of racial conflict; and it has served as the clearing house for Negro music, the theatre, literature, and art, in fact, the actual life of the race. How the press may still better perform those important duties will be the theme of this special session devoted exclusively to this important aspect of the life and history of the Negro.

NEGROES HIT COOLIDGE ON KLAN APPOINTMENT

Washington, D. C., Sept. 4.—(By the Associated Negro Press.)—Failure of President Coolidge to appoint a Negro to an office of federal value, and the appointment of a klansman as customs collector at Savannah, have aroused the ire of Negro political leaders. Negro newspapers declare that Mr. Coolidge has not lived up to the hopes and expectations of those who so loudly praised him.

SUGGEST FEWER CLOTHES

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 4.—(By Associated Negro Press.)—Chicago scientists are suggesting that fewer clothes would aid good health by allowing the healing rays of sunlight to penetrate the skin.

WHITE BOY OF CAIRO IS ACCUSED OF MURDER OF COLORED GIRL

Local Branch of National Association for Advancement of Colored People Raises Funds for Girl's Mother.

(N. A. A. C. P. Press Service.) A well known white boy of Cairo, Illinois, college student and graduate of the Cairo high school, where he played on the football team, is held in \$5000 bail charged with the murder of Frances Cherry, a young colored woman who disappeared from her home on July 28 and has not been heard from since. The warrant charging murder has been sworn out by the mother of the girl.

The boy admitted taking out an automobile on the night the girl disappeared and blood stains were subsequently found on the car, which the boy explained by saying he cut his head trying to lower the windshield. He denies ever having known the girl, but conflicting stories he has told his whereabouts on the night of the crime are being investigated by the police.

The Cairo branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has employed an attorney to act in behalf of the girl's mother, and has offered a reward of \$100 for information leading to recovery of the girl's body, in addition to \$200 reward posted by the county commissioners.

A NEGRO LITERARY RENAISSANCE

Seven hundred Negro writers and artists competed for the Amy Spingarn prizes, awarded at a Harlem meeting under the auspices of the Crisis. It was not the only occasion in recent months when eminent white authors have joined in praising the fruits of the new Negro literary movement. Older writers, like Stanley Brantwhite in criticism, Du Bois in the essay, James Weldon Johnson in poetry, since 1920 there has come forward a group remarkable for its vigor, originality and racial flavor. In fiction it includes Jessie Fauset and Walter White, whose novels, "There Is Confusion" and "The Fire in the Flint," are able studies of race problems. In the short story it has produced Jean Toomer. It counts such poets as Claude McKay, the Jamaica-born author of "Harlem Shadows", and two of the Spingarn prize-winners, Countee Cullen and Langston Hughes. These and others are gaining the Negro a recognized place in contemporary letters.

In this literary movement New York may feel a special pride. We have 175,000 colored residents packed into the Harlem district, or 100,000 more than in any Southern center. Here a people whose American history till a generation ago was exclusively rural have been given the stimulation and cultural advantages of the metropolis. They have now a number of their own intellectual, social and financial leaders to guide them. The response to the new environment is already striking, and promises to affect the Negro all over the United States. Other arts—music with Burleigh, Roland Hayes and Nathaniel Dett; the stage with Paul Robeson—have welcomed Negroes, but perhaps naturally they find their fullest voice in literature.

BELL BOY'S PLAY TO GO ON

New York, N. Y., Sept. 4.—(By the Associated Negro Press.)—Garland Anderson who came here last year from San Francisco to get funds to produce his play, is on his way back to the city to present his play, "Appearances", on Broadway. It will be staged under the management of Lester W. Sagar, and directed by John Hayden.

PAINE COLLEGE SHOWS PROGRESS

(By Associated Negro Press.) Augusta, Ga., Sept. 4.—Prospects for a large enrollment at Paine College are very good. Instructors have been busy during the summer months increasing their efficiency, by travel and study. Work has been started on the new Home Economics building which is to cost \$43,000.

ENVOY TO HAYTI FOUND DEAD

Montreal, Canada, Sept. 4.—(By the Associated Negro Press.)—Arthur Bailey-Blanchard, United States Minister to Hayti since 1914, was found dead in his bed at the Mount Royal Hotel here early Tuesday morning. Nearly forty years of his life have been spent in the diplomatic service.

CLERGY INDORSE NEWS POLICY WAR

Negro Ministers Declare Gambling Is Impoverishing Many People.

The campaign of The Omaha Daily News against policy playing which resulted in the closing of all policy games last week, was indorsed Tuesday by the ministers of the leading Negro churches in the city. They promised their co-operation in keeping "policy" closed up, from now on, saying that the publicity given the open gambling had done what police and county authorities

either could not or would not do. Game Impoverished People.

The ministers called at the editorial rooms of The Omaha Daily News to express their appreciation of the campaign against "policy." They said it had been impoverishing many of their people, injuring the churches and impairing the morals of many men and women. They promised their co-operation in keeping the policy games closed.

The delegation of ministers included: The Rev. C. A. Williams, St. Johns A. M. E. church; the Rev. Z. E. McGee, Pleasant Green Baptist church; the Rev. J. S. Williams, Salem Baptist;

GAMBLING AND ITS BALEFUL INFLUENCE ON THE CHARACTER

In just what does the sin or evil of gambling consist? It is rather hard to say when one considers it apart from its social implications. When those who defend it ask what harm is there to one's character in putting a few dollars on a horse, or playing bridge or poker with moderate stakes, or betting on the baseball games, or buying tickets for the lottery, what is one to say? Well, there are several things to be said even before we consider it as a social evil—several things we may say on its effect on character.

First of all, it emphasizes the element of chance in life as over against that well-trained, disciplined, orderly, self-mastery which should be the guiding principle of all strong men. The successful and reliable men in life, those who achieve fine ends for themselves, and bring boons to humanity, are men who have disciplined themselves in youth, educated themselves in those things necessary for high attainment and then have lived their lives in accordance with these principles. Law, order, cause and effect, repose, mastery, has been their basic trait. Gambling immediately brings in a new and contradictory principle of life, namely—luck, chance, effect without cause, events that have no reason for happening—may happen or not as luck, not law, determines, fickleness for repose. Now this may not be terribly serious if not carried too far, but yet in principle it is a denial of the healthy, wholesome, successful, reposeful, masterful law of life, and strong men do not like it.

In the second place, the gambling habit is very insidious and gets a hold that creates a feverish, unnatural, abnormal state of being equal to that created by keeping the body overstimulated by continued use of liquor or drugs. The moment gambling becomes usual it demands constant attention. To the gambler every other form of amusement, except the vices that almost always accompany it, becomes tame and uninteresting. He always craves the excitement of chance, of loss or gain. Even women reach that stage where they cannot enjoy themselves unless they are playing bridge for money. Read any of the novels that picture high society life truly, such as Edith Wharton's or Mrs. Ward's, and note the pathetic women moving through the pages, bored, unhappy until some one begins a game; and note the men, uneasy, and stupid until betting or racing or poker begins. We do not say that everyone who gambles a little now and then belongs to this class, but we do say that this is the logical outcome of the gambling habit and unless carefully guarded against it tends always to pull one into this class.

One or two other things might be said here to any young man or woman who may be reading these words. You are entering life and your success and happiness will depend in some measure on the groups or classes, so to speak, in which you seek your social life and companionship. As a rule you will find the finest, most highly cultured, most interesting, the brainiest people quite outside the gambling set. This will be true even in your home town, as a usual thing. It is certainly true in the world at large. The fine, strong, forceful, intellectual men are the men in the library and not the card room, whether it be on the ocean liner, in the club, or at home. The racing crowd in Paris or London, as one finds them as certain cafes and clubs, is generally made up of the most vulgar and fastest men in the city. Somehow or other there is always something unrefined and coarse in the

(By Frederick Lynch, Editor-in-chief of Christian Work.)

atmosphere the moment one steps into the racing precincts or the places where the bookmaking is going on. The same thing is true of gambling places. Drink is as natural to them as water to the ocean. The betting places in England are the gin shops. So it is all through. In a word, gambling and the gentleman do not go together anywhere in the world. The truly refined men and women as a rule have nothing to do with it.

Another argument which will appeal to gentlemen and self-respecting people everywhere is that in taking money won at cards or by bets one is taking something from someone else and giving nothing in return. There is no quid pro quo in gambling. Gentlemen do not like to take money without rendering some service or equivalent. Especially they do not like to take it from those who cannot afford to give it, but who are tempted to gamble by the hope of gain. We remember that a noted gambler once said that he dropped it absolutely because he could not bear to take a lot of money won by cards or by a bet from other men who, led on by the excitement of the game, could not afford to lose. He said it suddenly dawned on him one night when he took five hundred dollars from a man that his home would suffer—as it did. It does in nine cases out of ten. It is pretty safe to say that in five cases out of ten when one takes money won at cards or by betting, he takes food and clothing away from someone. Of course it is a well known fact that at gambling resorts there is a steady stream of suicides. At Monte Carlo there are whole streets of pawn shops. A sensitive, highly sympathetic soul will always shrink from taking money that is not earned or that is not a gift freely given.

After all that has been said the real evil of gambling is in its wreckage of the social system, just as the real evil of drink is there. Prohibition of liquor comes not out of the feeling that it is a sin to drink a glass of wine, but that the whole liquor habit, traffic and manufacture is inimical to the people, to society at large and to the nation. Anything which undermines society, poisons the body politic, lowers public morality, spreads crime and disease, is evil. Gambling does all this as much as liquor, if not more in some countries. Not long ago a New York lawyer said that betting on baseball games is producing an army of thousands of thieves among the office-boys and clerks of the city. They pilfer everything they can lay their hands on. Postage stamps have to be kept under lock and key. The whole morale of many offices is dissipated on the afternoon of a baseball game, so excited are the clerks who have put money on the teams. Stealing to pay gambling debts is universal. Before we forbade lotteries in the United States thousands of men bought tickets out of money that the home needed. The Louisiana lottery used always to see that someone in some little city should draw ten thousands dollars on a fifty cent ticket. They then would immediately open a sale for the next lottery and would sell fifty thousand dollars worth of tickets, the people putting all their hard earned savings into it. (Of course no one in that town drew the next prize.) If one wants a picture of the havoc that gambling brings let him read George Moore's novel, "Esther Waters." Here one has the picture of what the gambling fever does to an English town when the races are on in England. It

is a terrible picture and one often wonders which is the worst foe England has—her gin shops or her gambling on the races. England is a nation of financial wrecks and poverty stricken homes the day after the Derby. America is getting as badly off with her betting on baseball. We think it can be safely assumed that gambling in all its forms is a menace to the nation. In that case a Christian will have nothing to do with it.

A new beauty recipe is more soap and less paint. "Fearthought" is defined as the self-suggestion of inferiority.

MARIAN ANDERSON HEARTILY APPLAUDED IN NEW YORK CONCERT

Young Contralto Singer Is Received Enthusiastically by Appreciative Audience of 7500 in the Stadium.

(N. A. A. C. P. Press Service.) New York, Sept. 4.—Marian Anderson, colored contralto, enjoyed a triumph at her appearance with the Philharmonic orchestra in the City College stadium on Wednesday night, August 26, having been chosen for this honor from 300 competing singers. F. D. Perkins, critic of the New York Herald-Tribune, asserts that the audience was estimated to be the third largest of the entire season of stadium concerts. Mr. Perkins in his review of the event calls Miss Anderson's "a voice in a hundred thousand" and continues: "A notable feature in Miss Anderson's singing was its entire naturalness; all that she had to do, apparently, was to sing, without any need of apparent effort to fill the stadium spaces. In high and low notes, there was a full, rich quality that carried far; the singer had no more trouble, it seemed, in singing at the stadium than in singing at Aeolian Hall, but seemed more at her ease, in smoother voice, than in the Aeolian Hall audition.

"A storm of applause followed the Donizetti number, very meritoriously sung, and Miss Anderson sang Woodman Terry's 'The Answer' as an encore. But expressively, she seemed most at home in the three spirituals scheduled for her second appearance: Harry T. Burleigh's 'Deep River' and 'Heaven', and J. Rosamund Johnson's 'Song of the Heart', in a performance characterized by what might be called expressive simplicity."

The New York Times reviewer said Miss Anderson made an "excellent impression" and found her "endowed by nature with a voice of unusual compass, color and dramatic capacity."

J. A. JACKSON JOINS TRIBUNE STAFF

(By Associated Negro Press.) Washington, D. C., Sept. 4.—J. A. Jackson, formerly of The Billboard, widely known fraternal and newspaper man, will be connected with The Washington Tribune as executive and theatrical editor, it has been announced.

It was also announced that the "Actors' Union News", the official organ of the Colored Actors Union, will be consolidated with The Tribune. The actors' paper will become a part of a theatrical and amusement page, which will be edited by Mr. Jackson and run as an exclusive feature in The Tribune. This page will begin with the edition of September 5th.

The announcement reads that "The securing of the services of Mr. Jackson, who was much sought after by numerous other papers, and the consolidation of the Actors Union News is but a part of the program of enlarging and expanding The Tribune."

WILEY UNIVERSITY PROGRESSES

(By Associated Negro Press.) Marshall, Texas, Sept. 4.—The addition of six new teachers to the faculty of Wiley University is only one of the many signs of progress to be noted at this important school of the South. The new dean of woman and the head of the music department have especially significant qualifications. Completion of the new \$75,000 girls' dormitory, and additions to the laboratories and library facilities, place Wiley in the first rank. V. E. Daniels, dean of the college, took his master's degree from the University of Colorado last summer. He has made a thorough revision of the curricula. More than three hundred students were enrolled in the summer session at Wiley. There were five candidates for degrees.

A thriving industry will be menaced when they begin to use corn in the manufacture of rubber.

FINE FURNITURE MANUFACTURED BY NEGRO FACTORY

The Hefflin Manufacturing Company of Los Angeles, Cal., Marks Departure in Racial Enterprises

INDUSTRY MAKING PROGRESS

President and Founder a Young Man Who Sees Great Possibilities in Chosen Field and Plans Accordingly.

(Associated Negro Press.) Tulsa, Okla., Sept. 4.—While it is a well known fundamental of commercial life that the greatest fortunes and most substantial successes are those which are made by the development of some raw product into the finished article, instead of being either the middleman or retailer, the Negro it was pointed out at the recent session of the National Negro Business League here, has not entered in any appreciable degree this phase of business endeavor.

A unique exception however is the enterprise conducted by the Hefflin Manufacturing Company of Los Angeles, a furniture manufacturing concern whose pretentious exhibit was a center of attraction at the league and who are successfully making and marketing high class furniture in the California city. L. N. Hefflin, president, and Emory Crain, sales manager, were on hand to explain the process of manufacture of the fifteen hundred dollar example of their product which they had on display and to tell the interesting story of the beginning and growth of their organization.

Leon N. Hefflin, the twenty-seven year old founder, designer and president, has been a woodworker all his life. When just a lad from the manual training department of grammar school, he became an apprentice in a furniture plant, which has grown until it now covers more than five acres of floor space. In five years he had worked in every department of this firm and become a skilled laborer in the complete manufacture of all kinds of household furniture. Alert to the possibilities he decided to go in business for himself, building special furniture and parts for other manufacturers. His venture was successful. He added one man and then others until today they have a plant with \$30,000 worth of new and modern machinery and last year report that they did a gross business of \$50,000. As a designer of special bedroom, dining room and parlor furniture of artistic design, Mr. Hefflin has won recognition and has had orders from a number of big figures in the movie industry who have commissioned him to do special individual designs for their personal use. Mr. Hefflin points out that a great future lies before the business and says that even at present he is only hampered by lack of facilities for doing more business. He plans, he said, to expand and build a new factory.

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FEDERAL RECOGNITION FOR COLORED REPUBLICANS SOUGHT

Washington, D. C., Sept. 4.—(By Associated Negro Press.)—Negro political leaders of this city have just reminded President Coolidge that during his administration no outstanding appointments requiring confirmation by the Senate have been given to Negroes. All prominent colored men now in federal office came over from the Harding administration.

DIPLOMAT HALTED WITH RUM

New York, N. Y., Sept. 4.—(By the Associated Negro Press.)—Eight trunks, ten cases, eight packages and one barrel proved to be too much for one man to carry, according to the customs officers who met Eugene La Bosse at Manchester, N. H., so they questioned the gentleman. He was quite frank in admitting that he was bringing liquor to some of his thirty friends in America. The officials fined Mr. La Bosse \$1,200 which he was unable to pay, but promised to pay next week.

DONATION BY UNDERTAKER

Durham, N. C., Sept. 4.—(By the Associated Negro Press.)—J. C. Scarborough, a local undertaker, through the International Ministerial Alliance, gave as a day nursery and old folks home the old Lincoln hospital plant. The gift is worth about \$25,000.