

WOMAN KILLED; FALLS 2000 FEET

ARDENTLY ADVOCATE
HIGHER EDUCATION
FOR NEGRO YOUTH

Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity Wages Its Seventh Annual Campaign for High School and College Training.

CAMPAIGN MACHINERY READY

Movement Begun at Cornell University Has Resulted in Increased Numbers Seeking Higher Education.

Announcement has just been made by Raymond W. Cannon, General President of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, designating and proclaiming the week of May 10th to 16th as the time for the operation of the Seventh Annual Go-to-High-School, Go-to-College Movement. This announcement had been keenly awaited by the members of the various chapters of the Fraternity who have been working zealously on plans to make this the most intensive campaign that has ever been held.

Something of the scope and origin of this movement can be obtained from a presentation recently given of the origin, purpose, and operation of these campaigns by the General President who is also the Director of the Go-to-High-School, Go-to-College campaign. He says in part:

"Greek letter fraternities among college men are recognized as distinct American institutions, originally created by Americans to satisfy the needs of Americans. Therefore, we, as Americans, must have our fraternities to satisfy those needs which only fraternities can satisfy. Fraternities have become such a factor in college life that they are now recognized as a part of the educational institutions in most instances. Certainly they constitute a part of the student's college life. They seem inseparable from the institutions recognizing them.

In 1906 seven Negro students enrolled at Cornell University, were struggling to sustain life and obtain an education. They conceived the idea that in union there was strength, and then and there banded themselves together with the added purpose of insisting upon the progress of each other, the highest possible scholarship, and to render aid to each other wherever and whenever possible and necessary. Here was Alpha Phi Alpha! Founded upon principles of service! The idea spread to other institutions of learning where there were Negro students. Various groups began to obtain charters for chapters. Each year a convention was held, always in a different place in order to extend the influence.

I shall remember the Twelfth Convention of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, held in 1919, as the turning point in the history of education among Negroes in America. The delegates came from far and near. All think the same thoughts—"What can we do to help our people rise?" The delegates were supercharged with an ambition to engage immediately on a large constructive program. What should it be? How should it be? What was needed anyway?

The seriousness of the situation was patent to all of the delegates. While the great question was being pondered, two young undergraduate brothers from a small, struggling but very observant chapter came forward and presented statistics to the convention which, among other matters, described an American city of 800,000 population of which 30,000 were Negroes. Of this 30,000 Negroes the classes graduating from the high schools in June 1919 saw but six Negro girls and but one Negro boy. This was no exaggeration but was representative of a type of condition and situation prevalent along the same proportions in many cities. Alpha Phi Alpha thought. A special committee was appointed to report back to the same convention. The

wheels began to turn. A few hours later the Go-to-High-School, Go-to-College Campaign was created by our action.

Thus it was that Alpha Phi Alpha created within itself an institution which is now many times larger and dedicated its cause to the service of mankind when it decided to extend its efforts and influence for the protection and enlightenment of our youth, and for the assurance of a better future by the dissemination of knowledge to our boys and girls, thus raising the moral, intellectual and physical standards of the race."

Already the machinery in sixty-seven chapters has started to move and during the week set aside, Alpha Phi Alpha men everywhere will work unceasingly to carry the message of larger and better education to the people. They will go to the masses and get the ear of boys and girls, encouraging them to stay in school; they will urge those not in school to enter or re-enter; they will insist that no one leave school until someone has been accomplished.

State campaign managers will work under the direction of the National Director and assign speakers to cover the small communities in their states. They will secure the cooperation of the ministers in their territory and will look to the press to help in this movement so significant to our people. The rural communities will be invaded, literature distributed, oratorical and essay contests held, and other unique methods employed to extend the idea of the movement far and wide. Wherever meetings are announced, it is hoped that all citizens will cooperate to see that they are largely attended both by the youth and by their parents.

There is no doubt that the former campaigns have been helpful in stimulating the ambition of our boys and girls and it is not hard to prophesy that with more chapters and more workers this year, the results will be even greater than they have been in the past.

A. LEILA WALKER WEDS DR. J. A. KENNEDY OF CHICAGO

Indianapolis, Ind.—Culminating a romance begun some several years ago and interspersed by separations, a wedding and carving a career, all through the hand of fate, A'Leila, only daughter and heir of the late Madam C. J. Walker, president and owner of the Mme. C. J. Walker Mfg. Co., benefactress, good fairy to children, mistress of Villa Lewaro, today became the bride of Dr. J. A. Kennedy of Chicago, Illinois, at the home of Attorney F. B. Ransom, Rev. H. L. Herod officiating.

At high noon amid simple surroundings with Mrs. Sari Price Patton attending the bride and but a mere handful of friends present, East met West, plighted their troth and embarked upon the fathomless sea of matrimony. There was no show of splendor, no flash of ostentation, no restrained emotions. Just a modestly garbed, radiant, happy bride, and an immaculate, manly, understanding groom.

Dr. Kennedy is a native of Arkansas, was educated at Cotton Plant Academy, Branch Normal College, Walden University and Meharry Medical college. From the latter he received degrees in both pharmacy and medicine. He began the practice of medicine in Chicago in 1917 but soon thereafter began service in the World War where he served with distinction successively as First Lieutenant, Captain and Transport Surgeon, earning the Croix de Guerre, March 27, 1919. He is at present a staff member of Wilson Hospital of Chicago, active member Cook County Medical Society, civically useful, highly respected citizen and member of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.

Little Rock, Ark.—By the Associated Negro Press) Without even a lump on his head, J. A. Brown, who engaged in a quarrel and fight with Charles Randolph, emerged victor, after having been struck over the head with the barrel of a shotgun. Both barrels of the weapon were broken

EDITORIAL

We believe the time has come for our people who constitute one-eighteenth part of Omaha's population and pay a proportionate part of the taxes and contribute our share to the welfare of the community, to secure certain representation and emoluments to which we are entitled. We have in mind, especially, the matter of employment in municipal affairs and activities for which we are taxed, and corporations whose products we purchase and thereby contribute towards their financial success.

As we pointed out last week, there are over 2,000 persons employed by the Board of Education, from laborers to the Superintendent of Schools, and there is not so much as one of our number directly employed by the Board of Education. As far back as twenty-five years ago there were employed one teacher, three janitors and several others. For several years now we have had no representation either on the corps of teachers or in any other department. When our population numbered less than one-third of what it does now, we were counted in. With multiplied financial and political strength we are now counted out. Why? Simply because we do not realize and use our power. We lost our representation on the teaching corps when the two young women, who had served most acceptably in these positions—one teaching at the Cass school and the other at the Mason school—married and resigned. For a number of years thereafter there were no applicants. But for the last four years there have been, and at the present time applications by young women who can meet every requirement are on file in the Superintendent's office. There is, therefore, now no excuse, for not going vigorously after securing the appointment of teachers. The same is true as to the appointment of janitors and other employees, mechanics, clerks and laborers. Let us get busy in our demand upon the Board of Education for the appointment of teachers.

Then, take the public utilities like the Gas company and the Water Board. These are municipally owned, controlled and operated. Among the hundreds of employees in these utilities we have practically none of our people employed. That is not right. But it will continue just so long as we let the impression prevail that we are satisfied to be counted out. Why should we not have clerks and other employees, just like other groups have, in both the Gas and Water works?

The Northwestern Bell Telephone company is, of course, a private corporation. It has hundreds of employees. There is not one colored employee among this number. It is safe to say that there are at least 2,000 phones rented by our people. Suppose, on the first of some given month 500 or 1,000 of these subscribers should order their phones discontinued. Would this make no difference in the revenue of the Telephone company? We suppose not. We simply call attention to this to show how we help support these institutions and yet receive nothing in the way of wages in return.

The Street Railway Company is among the few public service corporations which treat our people with anything like fair consideration in the matter of employment. They have between thirty and forty regularly employed. Of course, they ought to employ some as motormen and conductors, but they haven't quite worked up to that yet. But they have dealt very fair with our people. Bear this in mind on election day.

The matter of employment and representation in these public utilities and corporations should be considered a serious matter both by our own people and all public-spirited citizens who have the best interests of Omaha at heart. It is up to us to go after employment in these various activities and not give up until we get it. We can get whatever we are justly entitled to if we intelligently plan what we want, organize under efficient leadership and go after it. Now is the time to do it.

CHICAGO UNION GIANTS
TO PLAY KANSAS CITY
ALL NATIONS IN OMAHA

Omaha baseball fans will have the opportunity of seeing the Chicago Union Giants, a fast colored aggregation, play the Kansas City All Nations at League Park, 15th and Vinton streets, on Saturday and Sunday, May 15 and 16.

Both of these teams carry some of the well-known Negro ball players familiar to readers of this publication, and a pair of fast games can be expected.

If proper support is given these clubs by fans, they will be returned here on several of the open dates at the park during the summer. Games will be called at 3 p. m.

PICKENS ASKS FOR ALL
KINDS OF EQUALITY

San Antonio, Texas.—(By the Associated Negro Press) Invading that dread Texas which the late Bert Williams so wisely shunned, William Pickens, field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, came here and in a meeting where enthusiasm bordered on frenzy, declared that Negroes wanted and demanded all kinds of equality, and explained that the only kind of equality which meant anything was the kind which included everything.

He was welcomed to the city by a group of thirty-four men who own a million dollars worth of property and control millions more.

Interviewed here by the Associated

Negro Press, Mr. Pickens asserted: "I am surprised to learn that in this largest Texas city the Negro is one of the most important political factors, that there is one Negro here who is accused in other Texas cities of being the 'colored mayor' of this town, so great is his influence. I have also been pleased to hear that nearly every Negro family in San Antonio owns its own home. One man is worth \$250,000 and lives on a 4-acre block in the city in a house that rivals Mme. Walker's in beauty."

WASHINGTON SCHOLAR WINS
DARTMOUTH HONORS

Washington, D. C.—Lowell C. Wormley, Junior at Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, it was announced last week, has been awarded a scholarship to study biology at Woods Hole, Mass., this summer.

He is the son of the Principal of the Randall Junior High School, G. Smith Wormley, of this city. The scholarship award was made on the basis of competitive examination, eligibles being chosen from students having a high scholarship in zoology. The young zoologist is a graduate of Dunbar High School, Class of 1923.

He that diligently seeketh good procureth favor, but he that seeketh mischief, it shall come unto him.

A man likes to have it said that his baby looks like him, but he gets angry if told he resembles the baby.

ONLY KNOWN WOMAN
AVIATOR OF COLOR
INSTANTLY KILLED

Bessie Coleman Who Learned to Fly in France Loses Control of Plane And Meets Death in Florida.

THOUSANDS ATTEND FUNERAL

Memorial Services Held in Jacksonville Churches After Which Body Is Shipped to Chicago For Burial.

Jacksonville, Fla.—(By the Associated Negro Press)—Bessie Coleman, the daring and accomplished colored aviatrix, was instantly killed when losing control of her plane, it turned over two thousand feet in the air, and she, together with D. W. Wills, white, her pilot and mechanic, were dashed to death, while making a practice flight preparatory to an exhibition she was to hold here Saturday under the auspices of the Negro Welfare League of this city.

Miss Coleman was known internationally for her skill and daring as a flyer. She had won her pilot's license abroad where she had learned to fly after failing to gain the opportunity in her own country. After obtaining her license, however, she had returned to America, where she has been much in demand for exhibition flying.

Miss Coleman, who was twenty-four years old, was a native of Texas, but went to Chicago to reside many years ago. There she became a manicurist working along Chicago's famous stroll. It was while engaged at this service that she met a Spaniard who is said to have made it possible for her to pursue her studies in aviation, subsequent to the World War.

The fatal accident Friday was the second of a grave nature that Miss Coleman had encountered. Three years ago her plane toppled during exhibition in Los Angeles and she was picked up from the field with three ribs and a leg broken. Friends at that time and ever since cautioned her against her dangerous avocation, but she persisted and promised just before leaving Chicago on this last trip that after a few exhibitions she was going to give up flying and confine herself to lecturing.

Miss Coleman had been married. Her husband, a man by the name of Glenn, now lives in Chicago. She is also survived by a mother and a sister, Miss George Coleman, who also resides in Chicago.

More than five thousand mourners crowded their way into Bethel Baptist church at memorial services for Bessie Coleman, aviatrix who lost her life Friday, held under the auspices of the Jacksonville Negro Welfare League. Thousands of other persons jammed the streets outside.

Among those who seemed most heartbroken over the tragedy which overtook the only Negro aviatrix were hundreds of school children to whom the young woman had talked during her few days in the city.

All the civic organizations in the city joined to make the memorial services impressive. Nearly all the churches were resented. Dr. T. H. B. Walker delivered an exalted eulogy of the dead woman flyer and Dr. John E. Ford accorded her equal praise. A poem in her honor, composed by W. E. Dancer, was read at the services. Memorial services were also held Sunday night at St. Philip's Episcopal Church.

Monday night the body was shipped to her family in Chicago, over the Big Four. Thousands crowded the Forty-third street station to get a glimpse of the daring "manicure girl."

An eyewitness for the Florida Sentinel describes the "death flight" as follows: "Miss Coleman went to Paxon Field at 7:15 a. m., along with John T. Betsch of the Welfare League, and Wills. After reaching the field it was agreed that Wills should pilot the plane to a certain altitude before Miss Coleman would

take charge. This being agreed and the plane thoroughly tested by Wills, Miss Coleman took the cockpit seat and Wills the front.

"They soared to a height of approximately 2,000 feet, and for about five minutes flew around in large circles, then went to a greater height, at about 3,500 feet, and continued to fly arounds in large circles for about five minutes, travelling at the rate of eighty miles an hour, when suddenly the plane speeded up to 110 miles an hour. Instantly, there was a nose dive for about a thousand feet. At this altitude it turned completely bottom side up. Miss Coleman fell from the plane, and for a distance of approximately 2,000 feet, turned somersaults until she hit the ground with a sickening thud, crushing nearly every bone in her body. The plane, still bottom side up, continued to the ground, falling slant. Mr. Wills was undoubtedly holding to the plane, as he did not fall, and neither he nor Miss Coleman was strapped in, since they did not contemplate doing any stunt flying. The plane caught fire on striking the ground, and Wills, already dead from the fall, was severely burned. The distance from the spot where the plane struck the ground and from where Miss Coleman struck was approximately 1,800 feet.

The body was met by a military escort of the 8th Illinois infantry and lay in state under a military guard until last Friday, when funeral services were held at Pilgrim Baptist Church, the Rev. J. C. Austin, pastor.

ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH
HAS ENTERTAINMENT FOR
MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS

Nearly 100 Mothers and Daughters Enjoy Delightful Program In St. Philip's Guild Rooms.

Nearly 100 mothers and daughters enjoyed a delightful evening in the Guild Room of the Episcopal Church of St. Philip the Deacon Tuesday night in observance of Mother and Daughter week. The entertainment was under the efficient chairmanship of Mrs. Herbert Wiggins who was ably supported by an energetic committee. The Guild Room was attractively decorated and presented a homelike and cheerful appearance.

The program consisted of singing a number of the authorized songs for Mother and Daughter week; an address of welcome to mothers and daughters by Mrs. Wiggins; piano numbers by the Misses Elaine Smith, Sarah Brown, Lavina Scott, Margaret Dickerson and Sylvia Adams; a reading "Mother," by Miss Louise Scott, and excellent address by Miss Ruth Collins, girl reserve secretary of the North Side "Y," speaking from the girls' point of view, on "My Mother," in which she urged girls to make confidants of their mothers; and by the Rev. Mary E. Palmer of Los Angeles, Cal., from the mother's point of view, on "Motherhood." Her address was replete with wit which only emphasized the more important advice given on the dignity of motherhood and the preparation for motherhood, which should be begun early in childhood by instilling into the girl the highest ideals of beauty, truth, purity and love.

Refreshments consisting of temptingly brewed Butternut coffee, donated by Paxton-Gallagher company, and made only as Mrs. Jennie Hunt, their skilled demonstrator can make; appetizing sandwiches donated by the Rex Baking company and demonstrated by Miss Ernestine Singleton; delicious Hostess cake, donated by the Burns Baking company and demonstrated by Miss Rice; and ice cream generously donated by two local business men who are too modest to have their names published.

Nashville, Tenn.—After James Cole had been in jail nearly a year, and sentences aggregating five years have been imposed upon him for robbery, he has now been pardoned by Gov. Austin Peay because the white witnesses who formerly identified him now admit that they were wrong.