

NEGRO LABOR IS THE SOLUTION

RACIAL MATTERS IN MIDDLE WEST PASS UNDER REVIEW

Various Problems Demanding Solution—Housing, Schools and Recreation of Chief Concern in Most Communities.

SENTIMENT DETERMINES REPLY

Despite Growing Problems, Negroes Confident of Helping to Find Satisfactory Method of Living.

Cleveland, Ohio.—(By A. N. P.)—When one travels east and south, it is interesting to hear inquiries about the middlewest. It has only been in recent years that the middlewest has been able to place itself on the map of public interest. The answer, very largely, is migration. Before it, the families of the section had lived here several generations, and there was no special excitement.

During the summer a few people would pass through certain cities, but for most part they were just "passing through." They would stop in Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Cleveland, but they would have another ultimate point east or north in mind.

The chief cities of the middle west, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Louisville—belonging likewise to the near south—Kansas City and Chicago have been making remarkable progress in many ways during the last ten years. New conditions have forced these cities to new activities.

Then there is a smaller group of cities in all of the states in which the larger cities are located. In Ohio, such cities as Youngstown, Canton, Columbus, Springfield, Dayton, Toledo; and in Indiana, Fort Wayne, Terre Haute, Evansville, Richmond, Gary, and even smaller locations, where racial development has been attracting more than ordinary attention.

Therefore, visitors of the summer and even winter months have many of these places as their final destination. They are concerned about them, and are not only learning, but they are becoming a definite part of their development.

Since this section has had the largest influx of newcomers, it is expected that the progress would be manifest in more ways than one. Industrial opportunity being worked out by slow degrees of progress, housing, schools and recreation have been among the chief problems that concern the various communities.

In housing, there have been varied efforts to work out satisfactory solutions. In no community has there been a set rule established, nor will there be, according to the best information that can be gotten. Economic necessity and individual desire will be the chief factors in housing developments. As long as there are demands for houses, they will be found in some way. As long as there are individuals who wish to buy, there will be those other individuals who will sell. This is true universally. The big job is to handle all of it with the least amount of friction and ill-feeling. There is some success in this respect.

The problem of schools is being worked out according to the prevailing sentiment of various communities. In some of the cities, there is a determined effort to keep the schools mixed. In others, the effort is just as determined to separate them. This problem of schools will not be finally adjusted for many years to come, and then the question of satisfactory adjustment will be considered separately.

In many of the communities where there are separate schools in the cities of the middlewest, you will find that certain elements of colored people have aided in the action, for the most part to get positions for their own, but certainly furnishing the whites who prefer separate schools, a convincing argument: "Why, some of your best citizens want separate schools," they will tell you. In many cities, both white and colored have

pulled together to prevent separation of schools, and thus far have succeeded.

The tendency, however, is towards separate schools, at the present time. Cincinnati, where there are two separate schools, with "voluntary attendance," as one will be told by the superintendent and principals, there is a strong undercurrent to establish a "voluntary" high school. Indianapolis, where separate schools have been maintained for years, is now building a separate Negro high school.

Cleveland has mixed schools and mixed teachers, but this condition has been maintained by the hardest kind of effort, anyone will advise, and the encouragement for additional teachers is not to be seen at this time.

Recreationally, in the larger cities, there is separate provision for the encouragement of racial recreation. In the smaller cities, some of them have no opportunity, and in others a few are permitted in the general scheme of things, but not at times without some embarrassment to the people of both sides. The whole thing resolves itself to the matter of public sentiment, which in this period seems inclined to cringe or flare and things, or people rather, colored. Theatres are either closed or segregated, in most of the places, large and small.

Despite all these problems, the Negroes of the middlewest continue to seek a way, and are finding a voice. They are discovering the practical use of the ballot, and they are learning how to protest intelligently and effectively. Newspapers have helped much in this respect.

OMAHA BRANCH N. A. A. C. P.

In view of the fact that inclement weather killed the regular business meeting of the Omaha branch last Sunday, a joint business and forum meeting will be held on the third Sunday, September 19, in the Guild rooms of the Church of St. Philip the Deacon, 21st and Paul streets.

An interesting program is being prepared and will be announced later. At a special meeting Monday evening, the executive committee decided to have one of the National officers visit the branch during the latter part of November or early in December.

A baby contest is to be inaugurated and conducted under the management of Mrs. J. A. Williams, and will be climaxed by the coming of the National officer.

The committee also decided to take immediate and determined steps towards putting a stop to the flagrant breaches of the Civil Rights laws of the state by numerous concerns in our own city. In this, those who constantly criticize the association for being inactive can render much service towards removing their criticisms by co-operating with it in this effort which should seriously concern every colored citizen. We need both moral and financial support to aid in checking these offensive encroachments upon both our rights and privileges. It is far better to nip these encroachments in the bud than to wait until they have gained unconquerable strength by rapid and carefully planned growth.

RACIAL GOOD WILL CLUB DOES INVALUABLE SERVICE

Detroit, Mich.—A few more organizations, in this and many other cities, of the type of the Highland Park Americanization association of this city which holds classes in Americanization and racial good will, would go a long way towards overcoming the strained relations between races. Five hundred men and women, students and graduates of the association classes, representing twenty-five nationalities, held a celebration, in honor of the fifth anniversary of the work of the association, on board the Steamship Put-In-Bay, at which time they extended the ideal of brotherhood of nations. One of the white dailies of Detroit has this to say:

"Old world racial, national, and religious rivalries were forgotten and Christian and Mohammedan, Caucasian and Ethiopian, Nordic and Latin—all united by common ideal of Americanism—sang and danced and played together till the boat brought them back to Detroit late in the evening."

LEDRUE GALLOWAY A VICTIM OF TUBERCULOSIS

Former Popular Athlete of Central High School Succumbs to White Plague.

Ledru Cooper Galloway, stepson of C. C. Galloway, died in California Wednesday morning, where he had gone from Arizona, with tuberculosis. Ledru, who was born in Oklahoma, and brought to Omaha when he was an infant and where he was reared



and educated, was 22 years old. He graduated from Central High School in June, 1923, and entered the University of Iowa in the autumn of that year.

During his high school course he not only made a good record in scholarship but was the outstanding star on the track in basketball and on the football squad. For three successive years he was chosen as a member of the All-State team, twice as tackle and once as a halfback. He was popular with faculty and students, not only because of his athletic prowess, but also for his attractive personality and gentlemanly character.

At the University of Iowa he rapidly became as popular as he was at Central. He was a member of the varsity eleven and distinguished himself by his stellar playing against the University of Illinois. On entering the university last fall an examination revealed tubercular germs, and he was advised to go to Arizona, with the hope that the disease would be checked. Recently he removed with his mother to California, where he died Wednesday morning.

SOUTHERN POLITICAL CORRUPTION SCORED

Washington, D. C.—Referring to the democratic cry of "CORRUPTION" in states where there have been large expenditures in primary contests, Representative Wood (Republican), Indiana, chairman of the Republican Congressional campaign, says: "There has been LESS violation of the law in elections in ALL the northern and western states in the past twenty years than in a single southern state in a single year."

Chairman Wood is confident that the Republicans will elect in November a working majority of at least 25 in the national House of Representatives.

LIBERIAN MINISTER RESIGNS

Washington, D. C.—(By the Associated Negro Press)—Solomon Porter Hood, minister to Liberia, has resigned. Mr. Hood who was an appointee of the late President Harding prior to assuming the position was a minister in New Jersey and prominent in A. M. E. circles.

PENN GOVERNOR REMOVES NEGRO ATHLETIC HEAD

Harrisburg, Pa.—Charles Fred White, of Philadelphia, Negro member of the Pennsylvania Athletic Commission, was removed from office by Governor Pinchot, early last week. No successor was named in White's place. The governor announced his action by making public a letter to the deposed commissioner informing him of the reasons for removal. These centered in what the governor said was failure of the commissioner to live up to a promise to refrain from discussing disputed boxing questions in newspapers.

ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY EXPECTS PROSPEROUS YEAR

Oldest Negro Educational Institution Will Begin Sixtieth Year of Recognized Service to Humanity.

Nashville, Tenn.—Wednesday, September 29, Roger Williams university begins its 60th year of widely recognized service to humanity. These years have been distinguished by a series of memorable achievements in Christian character development and scholastic attainment which today place this oldest of Negro institutions pre-eminently among its contemporaries.

Under the present efficient and progressive administration headed by Lee Henry Harlan, president, and a group of forward-looking trustees, Roger Williams is rising to new pinnacles of fame. The faculty is now composed of graduates from the leading universities in the United States, such as Michigan, Northwestern, Lincoln, Iowa, Ohio, Harvard, Fisk and Chicago. The science laboratories have been recently equipped at great expense in order to meet the standard requirements. Many useful volumes have been added to the library, thus enlarging the field for research. Moreover, the living conditions have been improved by the installation of an up-to-date cafeteria, the decorating of all the buildings, overhauling the heating systems and providing hot water in all dormitories.

With these pleasant changes has come also an awakening on the part of the Baptists of Tennessee, to whom the school belongs. Financial support has been pledged liberally and already returns are being received. The student outlook is the brightest in years, indications being that the body will number easily between three and four hundred members in all departments. Thus the 60th anniversary, to be formally celebrated, October 14, bids fair to mark a new era in Roger's onward march toward the goal of world service set by its venerable founders.

TWO RACE EDITORS VICTORIOUS IN CALIFORNIA STATE PRIMARY

Colored Assemblyman Re-Elected to Legislature for Fifth Term; Former Omahan Wins.

(Pacific Coast News Bureau.) Los Angeles.—Returns from California's state primary election reveal the fact that two Negro editors have been victorious. Fred C. Williams, editor and publisher of the "Pacific Defender," was nominated as a member of the Republican county central committee.

Roberts Re-Elected to Legislature. Frederick M. Roberts, editor of the "New Age," and for four terms the only Negro member of the California legislature, carried 1,431 votes against his white opponent's 814, thereby receiving the nomination, which in his case means Roberts' return to the legislature for his fifth term.

Other Colored Candidates Defeated. Titus Alexander, the only Negro democratic candidate, Attorney Tyler and Attorney Broyles, colored candidates for the assembly, were defeated. Tyler and Broyles, opposing each other in the 73rd assembly district, polled enough votes collectively to have defeated their white opponent by a margin of 191 votes. Splitting the vote cost Tyler the victory; Howard W. Davis, incumbent, defeating Tyler by 446 votes.

Attorney Tyler, a Harvard graduate, was undoubtedly opposed by the powerful realty interests, who resent his wonderful success in fighting local segregation cases.

Fred Williams is a former Omahan, and at one time was circulation manager of The Monitor.

The second installment of the fascinating serial, "The Doom Trail," begun in our last issue, will appear next week. Watch for it and keep up with the story.

LABOR BODIES PROTEST THE IMPORTATION OF PORTO RICANS

Efforts to Dispense With Negro Labor in Southwest Cotton Fields Blocked by Active Opposition.

NEGRO LABOR THE SOLUTION

Only Available Kind Sufficiently Numerous Which Measures Up to Requirements of Southwest.

(Pacific Coast News Bureau.)

Phoenix, Ariz., Sept. 10.—The labor situation in the cotton producing states of the southwest has reached the critical point of choosing between using Black American labor or the less efficient Mexican from our sister republic.

With a bumper cotton crop in Arizona, Texas, New Mexico and California, thousands of harvest hands must be secured. The Chinese, Japanese and Hindus heretofore the chief source of labor supply have been driven away through the strict enforcement of the anti-alien land law. The Mexican is unavailable in sufficient quantities, due to the United States immigration laws. The influx of Black American labor is undesired for fear of attracting a parasite class of migratory labor whose permanent abode will be undesirable. Free from Oriental domination, yet unable to recruit sufficient white farm hands to make up the deficiency, the farmers find themselves faced with a problem more serious than ever.

A solution in the Mexican situation is being sought through an attempt to set aside the present immigration restrictions for the purpose of allowing contract Mexican labor to be imported across the border, under the condition that they are to be returned after the harvest. A bill to this extent will be introduced in the next California legislature.

Protest Porto Rican Entry.

Another solution is the attempt of the Arizona Cotton Growers Association to import 1,500 Porto Ricans and three families into the Salt River Valley district near Phoenix, where there exists a shortage of 2,500 cotton pickers. Claiming that the Porto Ricans being classed as American citizens are not barred by federal immigration restrictions, a shipload of Porto Ricans are being brought in by the Association. They are expected to arrive at Galveston within a short time.

The labor organizations of the southwest have filed in Washington a complaint against their importation, claiming that their use in the southwest cotton fields will lower the wage scale to the point where American labor can not compete. This same objection has applied to the use of Japanese, Chinese and Mexicans, together with the fact that they are unassimilable, and retard the commercial, industrial and educational growth of the respective communities by holding back improvements of all kinds, as well as withholding their money from general circulation.

Black American Solution.

The bankers, railroads, merchants and moneyed interests are gradually reaching a consensus of opinion that the only real solution to the problem is to populate the various communities in the cotton districts with a thrifty selected class of producing Black American farmers.

The Black American, of all the laboring classes available in sufficient numbers is the only class that measures up to the southwest's requirements. The only objection to him is that he is black. Nevertheless, Black Americans are assimilable to Americanism and the white man's standard of living, they maintain the same standard of morals and living as conducive to the highest type of American civilization. As shown by the 100,000 or more who now reside in this southwest territory, the Black American maintains highly organized bodies of Christian worshippers, he has hundreds of good, modern comfortable

homes, his household is maintained on an independent and self-respecting basis; he is engaged in business; his money is constantly in circulation; and as a wage earner he is to be found in thousands of homes, factories, banks and business establishments, occupying positions of respect and trust without detriment to the prevailing local standard of labor conditions and wages.

LYNCHINGS IN 8 MONTHS OF 1926 EXCEED ENTIRE YEAR 1925

New York.—According to statistics published by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the lynchings in the first eight months of 1926 have already exceeded the number for the entire year 1925, there being 20 lynchings to date this year as against 18 for the whole 12 months of 1925.

In addition, whereas no white man was lynched in 1925, there have been two lynched already during the current year. The leading states thus far this year are Florida, with five lynchings, and Mississippi, with four.

Responsibility for the increase in lynchings was placed squarely upon the shoulders of the United States senate by the N. A. A. C. P. "While there was the hope and the threat that the Dyer Anti-Lynching bill would be passed," says an N. A. A. C. P. statement, "lynchings sharply declined. Now that the senate by its indifference and hostility to this legislation, has again indefinitely postponed any hope of enactment of a federal anti-lynching law, the lynchings have again become emboldened."

"The present disgraceful increase in mob murder throughout the United States again brings to the front the crying need for federal action to stamp out this crime. The N. A. A. C. P. will not cease its efforts in this direction until a year shall pass in which no mob murder is recorded."

U. OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA COLORED STAR RE-ELECTED TO VARSITY GRID TEAM

Los Angeles.—(Pacific Coast News Bureau.)—University of Southern California's chances of winning the 1926-27 Pacific coast conference football championship have been greatly strengthened by the announcement that Eric Taylor, the colored football demon, was eligible for the varsity squad for the coming season. Compelled to work after school hours to earn his tuition, Taylor failed to make his English credits for which he became ineligible for the spring track events. During the summer, in addition to selling automobiles, he succeeded in passing the required examinations.

Compared with Dixon of the Oregon Aggies; Paulson of Leland Stanford; Coltrin of California U., and Brix of Washington, Taylor heads the list. Not only great as a defensive tackle and offensive guard, Taylor has the speed and power of a locomotive and is by far the most spectacular player in the conference.

It was in the Syracuse game last year that Taylor demonstrated his phenomenal speed and cleverness. Once when McBride, Syracuse star back, shook himself loose and was on his way for a touchdown, Taylor saved the day by getting the Syracuse star from the rear.

BEAUTY MEASURED BY WEIGHT

Washington, D. C.—The Touregs, a mysterious and fanatical race inhabiting the most remote and inaccessible regions of the Sahara measure the beauty of their women by weight. It is the custom for the rich to fatten their daughters from the age of 7 or 8, massaging them with oil and restraining them from taking exercise, till by the time they are of marriageable age they frequently weigh several hundred pounds and can move only with the aid of slaves.