

A MONUMENT FOR NEGRO SOLDIERS

FEWER NEGROES
BUT MORE WHITES
IN GEORGIA JAILS

Statistics Show Seventeen Per Cent Decrease Among Former Group and Thirty Per Cent Increase Among the Latter.

REVERSE FORMER CONDITIONS

Official Department of Public Welfare Draws Conclusion That Race Is Becoming More Law-Abiding

Atlanta, Ga.—That the Negro population of Georgia is becoming more law abiding and the white population less so is indicated by a study of the county jails of the state just made by Miss Rhoda Kaufman, secretary of the state department of public welfare. The study shows that in the last four years the number of Negroes in Georgia jails has decreased 17 per cent, while the number of white inmates has increased 30 per cent. "Some years ago there were on the average two Negroes in jail for each white man," says Miss Kaufman's report. "While now the numbers are almost equal. This is still too high a proportion of Negroes, since the colored population of the state constitutes only about 40 per cent of the total."

Continuing, Miss Kaufman says: "The state department of public welfare is working hard to improve conditions in the jails for white and colored prisoners alike. In about one hundred counties local committees of interested citizens have been appointed by the department to make regular inspection of the jails in the effort to see that the prisoners have clean, healthful living conditions and a sufficiency of good food. From literature furnished by the department these committees study the best thought and experience in jail construction, equipment and management, and measure their own jails by the most approved standards. They then make reports and recommendations to the officials responsible for jail maintenance and management. They are accomplishing great good through co-operation with county officials and by the stimulation of public interest in this subject."

ERECT STATUE TO UNDER-
GROUND RAILWAY HERO

Detroit, Mich.—It is quite singular but true that instead of erecting a "black mammy" statue as a monument to the Negro slave as some cities are wont to do, a tablet was unveiled a few days ago which marks the spot where once stood the famous old Seymour Finley hotel, which was the Detroit station of the "underground railway" through which many slaves passed to freedom.

Seymour Finley, proprietor of this hotel and station in defiance of the Fugitive Slave law, housed and fed and secretly passed hundreds of runaway slaves who were able to reach this town over the border into Canada and freedom.

COLORED SCHOOLS EXCELLED

Washington—Illiterate adults in the state of Delaware are eager students, and in regularity of attendance, colored schools excelled, according to a survey made by the U. S. Bureau of Education. Says the bureau: "Of the 1,014 men and women enrolled during the year in short-term night schools in Delaware, organized to give the rudiments of education to native-born illiterates at the time of their admission, nearly twice as many men as women were enrolled. In all 55 schools were conducted, under the direction of 69 teachers. Ages of pupils ranged from 16 to 82 years. In regularity of attendance, colored schools excelled. In one place at least, where the school house was not wired for electricity, the pupils brought their own lamps and lanterns in order to make night study possible."

MONUMENT TO BLACK SOLDIERS
TO GRACE GRAND BOULEVARD

Soldier of the Famous Eight Illinois Will Pose for Heroic Figure to Adorn Proposed New Monument

Chicago, Ill.—The South Park board, the body which supervises Chicago's boulevard system, has authorized the placing of a monument at Thirty-fifth street and Grand boulevard, commemorating the services of Negroes in the world war. Some opposition had arisen to the site and various white organizations had protested against it, because of a claim that it would prove an obstruction. The committee composed of Commissioner Edward H. Wright, George T. Kersey, Alderman L. B. Anderson, S. B. Turner, and Colonel Otis B. Duncan recently approved the design for the memorial. A soldier of the Eighth Illinois who will be selected by Colonel Duncan will pose for the heroic figure which is to adorn the statue.

N. A. A. C. P. URGES QUIZ OF
SENATORS ON DYER BILL.
VOTE AND SEGREGATION

New York, Sept. 23.—The N. A. A. C. P. has announced that in view of numerous inquiries received at the national office concerning the record of candidates for election or re-election to the U. S. senate this fall, the Association was urging colored voters throughout the north to quiz the senatorial candidates and put them on record with regard to the following issues:

- 1.—The Dyer Anti-Lynching bill.
- 2.—Disfranchisement of colored voters in the south.
- 3.—Segregation in the government departments at Washington.

A statement issued by James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., is as follows:

"In the fall elections of 1926, the colored voters have an opportunity to show their power and to make that power effective in behalf of the race. This has been brought home to the N. A. A. C. P. by numerous letters of inquiry asking about the record of candidates for office and seeking our advice about how to vote in the coming elections.

"Our reply is very simple: make every candidate for election to the United States senate state unequivocally and plainly what he intends to do, if elected, about the Dyer bill, disfranchisement and segregation in Washington. As everyone knows, it is the United States senate that has blocked passage of the Dyer anti-lynching bill, with the result that there have been more lynchings in the first eight months of 1926 than there were in the whole twelve months of 1925.

"Our advice to colored voters everywhere, is to vote for the senatorial candidate, irrespective of his party, who answers the three questions in a straightforward and satisfactory manner; and to vote against any candidate who fails to do so. If a candidate's past record does not accord with his promises, demand an explanation. If colored voters will concentrate on these issues, if they will write in large numbers to candidates for election to the senate, if they will force these men to declare themselves, a great step forward will have been taken toward making the votes of Negroes as a group in America, effective."

LYNCHING INQUIRY STARTS

Richmond, Va.—Governor Byrd has directed the attorney general to be on hand to represent the state at Witheville when the special grand jury summoned by Judge Sutherland is sworn in to begin investigation of the lynching of Raymond Byrd, the colored youth, several weeks ago. Attorney General Saunders has designated Leon M. Bazille, one of his assistants, to proceed to Witheville, and the governor has named Joseph H. Chitwood, former United States district attorney, now at Roanoke, to aid the prosecution.

SUNSHINE SAMMY SIGNS
CONTRACT WITH ORPHEUM

Turns Down Movie Contract to Open in Chicago Week of October 11.

Hollywood, Cal.—(Pacific News Bureau.)—Arriving home for a few weeks' rest following his latest appearance at the Interstate theatre (Orpheum booking), San Antonio, and the Iris theatre, Houston, Tex., Joseph Morrison and his famous son, "Sunshine Sammy," in a personal interview with a Pacific Coast news representative showed a telegram and contract from the Keough agency, Chicago, engaging "Sammy" for a 20-week engagement at \$500 per week over the Orpheum circuit to open the week of October 11 at the Chicago Orpheum.

Several movie deals including the one heretofore mentioned with the De-Villard company were turned down in accepting the Chicago offer. After a few days' rest Sammy and his partner, Harold Baquet, accompanied by Mr. Morrison, will leave for Chicago.

APPALLING MATERNAL
MORTALITY

Washington—"In the birth registration area for 1921 the Negro maternal death rate was 67 per cent higher than the white rate."

The above disturbing fact is brought out in a report just released by the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor. This report, the work of Dr. Robert Morse Woodbury, formerly director of statistical research for the Children's Bureau, brings together and analyzes all available material, both American and foreign, on deaths of mothers during childbirth and is considered one of the most important pieces of recent research in the field of the bureau's work. Children's Bureau officials feel that it indicates the necessary emphasis during the coming decade in the effort to reduce deaths among both babies and mothers and the bureau outlines a national program for the prevention of maternal mortality and morbidity throughout the United States.

This information, giving nationwide publicity to the high death rate among colored mothers, and following so closely the release of statistical data showing the alarming death rate of colored infants, under one year of age, in 90 cities throughout the country, should result in the adoption of a very definite program calculated to remedy a condition which is a reproach and which can be largely prevented through a co-operative effort on the part of our physicians, nurses, editors, ministers, and welfare workers. Dr. Woodbury says that most of the deaths from puerperal septicemia are preventable and that this is the most prevalent cause of death in childbirth.

The editors of our leading newspapers have recently and conclusively shown their willingness to render service in this very important matter which so vitally affects the welfare of our racial group.

RECREATION CENTER PLANS
PAGEANT

Philadelphia, Pa.—Mrs. Leona Knox Robinson gave a spectacular pageant entitled "Cinderella in Flowerland," at the playground at Fifty-eighth and Haveford avenue on September 18. The play was enacted by a cast of more than 400 children, all under 12 years of age, and includes children of both races.

TUSKEGEE EXPECTS LARGEST
ENROLLMENT

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—From the present indications enrollment of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute will show an appreciable increase over that of last year, according to Alvin J. Neely, registrar, who in a statement issued here Friday, said: "During 1925-26 we had an enrollment of 1,850 students. Applications received indicate that this year we will reach the 2,000 mark."

FLORIDA GOVERNOR ACTS
AGAINST MOB RULE

Sixty-three Floggings Added to Lynchings and Other Depredations Moves Florida Executive to Action

Tallahassee, Fla.—Sixty-three recent floggings, added to the general spirit of unrest created by lynching and nightriding in this section of the state have forced Governor John W. Martin to issue a statement which is meant to hold strict accountability law enforcement officers of Florida who permit mobs to rule. Sheriff R. J. Hancock of Putnam county was recently warned that if he did not get the upper hand of the mob he would be removed, and that the office of sheriff would be filled with other men until a man came who was strong enough to cope with the spirit of lawlessness now existing. The possibility of proclaiming martial law was also indicated.

SIXTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE
CONVENES IN LINCOLN, NEBR.

Lincoln, Nebr.—(Special to The Monitor from W. W. Mosley)—The sixth session of the Nebraska annual conference opened here in Quinn chapel A. M. E. church, Tuesday morning, September 14th with the Women's Mite Missionary convention. Mrs. P. E. Knight, presiding. The Rt. Rev. A. J. Carey of Chicago, presiding bishop of this district, was the guest of Rev. M. C. Knight while here. The session was taken up with the reports of the missionary ladies, traveling ministers and delegates. There were some thirty-five ministers in this district and about 200 delegates and visitors in attendance at this conference.

The reception in honor of the bishop, ministers and delegates was held Tuesday evening. Mayor Zehrung was not present at that time as was planned, but did address the conference Friday morning. At this time he paid tribute to the bishop, and asked him to return Rev. M. C. Knight to this church for another year. Rev. J. B. St. Felix Isaac of Kansas City, Kansas, responded in behalf of the conference, and was well received by all. Each session was well attended by ministers and delegates and large crowds were attracted at night to hear the preaching, addresses and musical numbers. After Sunday morning services the ordination of Elders and Deacons was held. Singing by visiting choristers from Kansas City was fine at noon. At 3 p. m. Bishop Carey presided and gave out appointments to missionary workers. This was followed by the ministers' commissions. These are as follows as they affect the Lincoln, Nebr., district: Rev. John Adams, Presiding Elder of the Omaha district; Rev. I. B. Smith, Nebraska City and Falls City; Rev. T. J. Porter, Grand Island; Rev. M. C. Knight, Quinn chapel, Lincoln. The conference closed Sunday with preachings and great song services. The Bishop, ministers and delegates returned to their homes elated over the hospitality shown them by Lincoln residents.

ALPHA KAPPA ALPHA

New York.—First recipients of the Alpha Kappa Alpha scholarships of \$150 each are Miss Harriet Ida Pickens, 17-year-old daughter of William Pickens, and Miss Elizabeth Beine. Both girls are graduates of Wadleigh High school. The scholarships were awarded for the high scholastic averages maintained by the girls during the four years of their high school training. Miss Pickens is to major in chemistry at Smith college, and Miss Beine, now 16, plans to enter Hunter college, majoring in Latin.

KLAN FLUNKS IN COLORADO

Denver, Colo.—U. S. Senator Rice W. Means, directing head of the Ku Klux Klan in Colorado, was defeated for renomination in the recent republican primary, and all other Klan candidates, by a ticket composed of anti-Klan men, led by former Governor O. H. Shoup, who was himself nominated as a candidate for governor. The Klan candidates were sponsored by Senator L. C. Phipps, chairman of the republican national senatorial committee.

MARY M'LEOD BETHUNE PAYS
TRIBUTE TO HER BENEFACTRESS

Los Angeles, Cal.—(A. N. P.)—The drama of race relationship, the sisterhood of women, black and white, and the possibilities which may lie before some tattered little Negro girl whom the throng passes by probably never were better exemplified than in the life story behind a dramatic incident during Mary McLeod Bethune's recent visit here.

The National Association of Colored Women had concluded their Oakland meeting and had come on to Los Angeles, where the hospitable citizens of this great city had gathered to do them honor in a great meeting and reception. Sitting on the platform beside Mrs. Bethune, who after a term of wonderful accomplishment as president of the organization had been re-elected, was a shy and modest little white woman. Perhaps some gave a moment's wonderment as to who she was. To most she was lost in the glitter of the bright, vigorous personalities who adorned the stage.

The meeting reached its peak. Mrs. Bethune had made a wonderful address in which she had plead for greater help and support for the under-privileged colored girl. A delegation of club women brought forward in appreciation a beautiful bouquet of flowers, and the audience watched as Mary Bethune gathering them into her arms carried and laid them in the lap of the little white woman who sat there. And then she told a story which riveted the attention of every person in the vast gathering and left scarcely an eye which was not wet with tears.

This little white woman was the one who had given Mary McLeod Bethune her chance in life. Miss Mary Crissman is her name. As a child in a Quaker family, she had been taught to give one-tenth of her income to charity. As she grew up and became a school teacher, she continued the habit. The money which she sent into the Quaker fund was appropriated toward the expenses of Mary McLeod Bethune, little Negro girl in the rice fields of South Carolina. Thirty years had passed. Their only communication had been by correspondence, and for many years that had been broken. Just recently Mrs. Bethune had learned that the woman who had with her meagre savings educated her was still living and in Los Angeles. That was why Miss Crissman was occupying the place of honor on the platform.

Mary Bethune began to speak gain. Tears were streaming down her cheeks. There she stood, undoubtedly the most outstanding Negro woman in the world today, a college president, a leader of her group, wonderful in her accomplishment, the result of a little investment by this little Quaker girl. And so she plead with the multitude present—rich and poor, white and black—to "invest in a human soul." "Who knows," she said, "it might be a diamond in the rough."

LOUISIANA LILY-WHITES
WEAKEN

New Orleans, La.—The death knell of Lily-Whitism was sounded in New Orleans Tuesday when in the primary held for members of congress, William C. Harder, president of the Pelican Republican club, whose platform was against the colored man in politics in any manner whatsoever, received 21 votes in the entire first congressional district. Gus Oertling, candidate of the regular republican party will go on the official ballot in November. Harder received only one vote in his own precinct.

WHITE CHICKEN THIEVES STEAL
FORTY CHICKENS

Los Angeles—White chicken thieves from a tourist camp at the rear of 1415 Third street, Palomar, entered the coops of A. A. Drikas of that address and made away with forty chickens valued at \$60.

LACK OF HOSPITALS PRESENTS
SERIOUS PROBLEM

Chicago.—(A. N. P.)—That there is a serious and dire lack of adequately equipped hospitals for Negroes is indicated by the report of the council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association, which shows only eight accredited hospitals operated primarily for Negroes and nine that accept members of our race as internes.

The hospitals making up the accredited list are: to John A. Andrew Memorial hospital, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; Freedmen's, Washington, D. C.; Provident, Chicago; Kansas City General, Kansas City, Mo.; St. Louis, Mo.; Frederick Douglass Memorial, and Mercy, Philadelphia, Pa.; and the George W. Hubbard hospital, Nashville, Tenn.

These institutions, along with the Harlem hospital of New York City, accommodate annually 67 internes, which when compared with the number of young men and women who graduate yearly from the medical colleges of the country, presents a serious problem. Especially is this true in states where at least one year of internship is required for graduation.

This lack of hospitals not only affects the medical education of our group, but also the hospitalization afforded Negroes throughout the country. These hospitals listed can accommodate some 1,125 patients, which is far inadequate in spite of the additional patients afforded hospitalization by private sanitariums and county institutions.

In the south, the condition is more acute on account of the prejudice which prohibits the admission of Negro patients and the opportunity to Negro physicians to practice in the hospitals.

This spirit is rapidly pervading the northern cities and daily Negroes seeking hospitalization at white hospitals are met with the answer, "We are sorry but we have no room."

In some of the cities, including Chicago and Cleveland, movements are on foot to acquire hospitals adequately and modernly equipped to meet the demands of the communities and to afford an opportunity for a larger number of graduate physicians to receive internship.

WHITE DENOUNCES CLERGY'S
ATTITUDE TOWARD RACE

Speaking before the 11th biennial session of the National Convention of Congregational Workers Among Colored People in Detroit, recently, Walter White, Assistant Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, delivered a scathing denunciation of the attitude on race relations of Christian clergy in the United States.

"In the city of Detroit," declared Mr. White, "not one clergyman raised his voice during nine months in which colored people were threatened and attacked, culminating in the case of Dr. Sweet's defense of his home; whereas when Clarence Darrow visited the colored Y. M. C. A. in that city and declared that he could and did drink now just as he did before prohibition, the Presbyterian clergymen met and denounced him."

Mr. White further assailed the white branches of the Baptist and Methodist churches in the south as recruiting grounds for the Ku Klux Klan and asserted that the Negro in America was becoming increasingly sceptical of the professions of white Christianity, when these were consistently unaccompanied by any action in accord with the doctrine preached.

The address was enthusiastically received by a mixed audience of white and colored clergymen.

Mrs. M. F. Singleton was called to New York Thursday by the serious illness of her sister, Mrs. Ida Duval.