

## NO AUSTRIAN BRIDE FOR ROLAND

### Texas Lynching of Three Brings Year's Total To Date To Thirty-One

New York City—Asserting that the lynching of 3 Negroes, one of them a woman, near Houston, Texas, has brought the total to date for 1926 up to 31 lynchings as against 18 for the entire year of 1925, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has telegraphed to President Coolidge urging a statement from him to the country on this subject and asking that he urge Congress to take appropriate action within its power to end the lynching evil.

The lynching evil in Texas is the second in which a woman has been among the victims, the first such lynching for the year having occurred in Aiken, South Carolina, where a mob on the morning of October 8, lynched Bertha Lowman, her brother and her cousin, the brother having been ordered acquitted by the Judge presiding at the trial.

The status of the lynching states, as reported by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for the current year is as follows: Florida, 8; Texas, 5; Missis-

si, 4; South Carolina and Arkansas, 3 each; Tennessee, 2; and one each in Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, New Mexico and Virginia.

The text of the telegram to President Coolidge is as follows:

"Within a month and 4 days of the lynching of a colored woman and two men in Aiken, South Carolina, three Negroes, one of them a woman, are reported murdered by a mob in Texas. Press reports state that the Negroes were wantonly assassinated in revenge for the killing of a white man with whose death none of the murdered Negroes was in any way connected. This latest outrage increases the number of lynchings recorded for the year to date to 31, as against 18 for the year of 1925. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People again respectfully urges that you make some statement to the country on this shameful situation and call upon Congress to take the appropriate action which lies in its power.

JAMES WELDON JOHNSON,  
Secretary.

### TEXANS MURDER THREE INNOCENT NEGROES FOR SHEER VENGEANCE

Two Men and a Woman Are Victims of Mob Despite the Known Fact They Had No Part in Death Slain White Man

Houston, Texas—On the heels of awards just made to Texas sheriffs, for the courage in protecting prisoners from the wrath of mobs, three Negroes were shot and burned to death near here Thursday by a posse of unmasked cowboys. The dead are: Scott Evans, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Brown. Evans was keeper of the Blakely ranch, near which a white man named Crowder was murdered last week.

The mob surrounded Evans' home and called him to the door. When he showed himself he was shot. The ninety-year-old cook then came out, and was allowed to depart. Brown and his wife, Sylvia, refused to leave, and were burned with the house, when fire was set to it after it had been riddled with bullets.

The triple lynching has occasioned considerable resentment even among whites, and the entire region is being scoured in an effort to apprehend the men guilty of the murders. It is known that none of the murdered persons had anything to do with the death of the white man.

### ARKANSAS MOVES FOR ORGANIZATION OF AN INTER-RACIAL COMMITTEE

Little Rock, Ark.—At a meeting of representative white and colored citizens held here steps were taken to set up a strong state interracial committee and to vitalize the interracial movement throughout the state. To that end an organization committee was created, consisting of ten members and headed by Mrs. Minnie U. Fuller, a well known leader among the whites of Arkansas. On this committee Judge Scipio Jones, Dr. J. G. Ish, and others will represent the colored group.

The organization committee was instructed to select with great care a representative state committee and to make up a survey of interracial conditions to be laid before the latter at its first meeting, as a suggestive basis for its program. It is expected that the new state committee will be called early in 1927, at which time an executive secretary will be named, a program will be laid out and work of local organization will begin.

Conditions in Arkansas at this time are said to be very favorable to the revival of the interracial movement, which functioned for a while just after the war and then lapsed. The organization meeting was convened and directed by Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, representing the Commission on Interracial Co-operation.

### SHERIFFS AWARDED BRONZE MEDALS FOR DOING THEIR DUTY

Inter-racial Committee Give Signal Recognition to Law Enforcement Officers Who Protect Their Prisoners

Houston, Texas—Handsome bronze medals have been conferred by the Texas Inter-racial Committee, in annual session here, to Sheriffs James Hilton, of Orange, Texas, Schuyler Marshall, of Dallas, and John C. Sanders, of Marshall, and to Constable A. B. Carter, of Azle, in recognition of notable diligence in the protection of prisoners from threatened mob violence. The medals, which are beautiful examples of the engraver's art, picture a heroic figure standing with drawn sword before the temple of justice, the whole encircled by the legend, "In defense of law and civilization."

The several awards had been passed upon by a commission composed of Governors Henry Whitfield of Mississippi and John W. Martin of Florida, Marshall Ballard of Louisiana, Judge Hugh M. Dorsey, of Georgia, Mrs. J. H. McCoy, of Alabama, and George B. Dealey, of Texas, acting for the Southern Commission on Inter-racial Co-operation, which prepared the medals.

In the case of Sheriff Hilton the award was made on the basis of successful efforts covering three days and nights to prevent the forming of a lynching party and to defeat other plans for private vengeance in an aggravated case at Grange in February, 1925.

The award to Sheriff Schuyler Marshall, of Dallas, was in connection with the spectacular repulse in May, 1925, of a determined mob which assaulted the Dallas jail hundreds strong, and persisted in its purpose till actually fired upon by the Sheriff's forces, resulting in the death of one of its members.

Sheriff J. C. Sanders, of Marshall, and the unique distinction in August, 1925, of dispersing by an appeal all but thirteen members of a threatening mob of two hundred, and then of arresting the unlucky thirteen and locking them up in jail.

The award to Constable Carter was based on his success in July of last year in inducing a mob to turn over to him its intended victim, by promising safe custody and a speedy trial.

### YERGAN ADDRESSES GREAT CROWDS

Wichita, Kans.—Max Yergan, internationally known Christian worker, addressed nearly six thousand persons in a series of meetings held here last week.

The Community Chest gives the Community a soul and God knows she needs it.

### EDITORIAL

EMPLOYMENT is a primary and essential need of man. Bread earning is a fundamental law of life. The right, the ability and the opportunity to earn his daily bread, to "make a living", as we generally put it, lies at the very foundation of all human existence, development, progress and well-being. By employment we mean, of course, labor, toil. This, we repeat, is the fundamental law of life. Not only is the old Latin proverb true, "Labor omnia vincit", labor conquers all things, but labor is the very fount of all things. This is implied in that wonderful statement of the Incarnate Son of God, whose Holy Nativity the world will soon commemorate, a statement so profound that no plummet has yet fathomed its depths, "My Father worketh hitherto and I work". Whatever may be its profound meaning these truths which it implies lie in sight upon its surface: Work is one of the inherent necessities of all intelligent beings; and to work is the law of existence with God, angels and with men.

Employment, work, labor, is undoubtedly a prime necessity of life. Man is, by his constitution, a toiler. Every limb, every faculty, within and without calls for labor. All the necessities, requirements, appetencies, aspirations, desires, instincts of both body and soul, not only fit him for, but make him a laborer, a worker, a toiler. Man must work, if he would live.

This fundamental question of employment, particularly as touching our own group, locally, calls for serious consideration. The labor field for the Negro workman is unfortunately limited and restricted. Certain occupations are closed against him. This, of necessity, limits his chances and opportunities for gainful employment. Occupations of which he at one time was conceded a monopoly, chiefly those of personal service, are gradually passing to others. This loss would not be serious if it were compensated by opportunities of work in other hitherto closed fields; but unfortunately, this is not the case in any large extent.

Take, for example, domestic service, which gave employment to many colored women. This field in many northern cities, and this applies particularly to our own city, is being generally occupied by white women. An examination of the want-ad columns of daily newspapers reveals the rather startling fact that about seventy-five percent of employers specify that the applicant must be "white". Are the colored girls and women who are being thus shut out of domestic service finding employment in stores and shops and factories? Not to such an extent as can be noticed.

Whether the cause for this lies in the incompetence and unreliability of colored help, or the belief in the minds of prospective employers that this is so, or to racial prejudice or some other cause, or causes, it is a serious matter, which should demand not only the attention of the thoughtful among ourselves, but that of those who have the best interests and well-being of the community as a whole at heart.

Work for men offers a broader field than that for women of the race, who are compelled to be wage earners. And yet, even here, the replacement of colored men by white men, in work hitherto done by the former, without compensatory opportunities of labor in other fields, is sufficient to arouse grave concern.

The labor situation being such as we have here outlined, we would urge upon our people to see to it that whenever and wherever employed they make the best of their opportunities by rendering honest and satisfactory service. To those who employ labor we would respectfully suggest that no barrier be placed in the way of our people who desire and must have honest and remunerative employment and that they be given an opportunity to show what they can do in industrial fields, hitherto closed against them. The Negro workman, wherever employed, must realize the honor and dignity of labor, and prove himself a workman that need not be ashamed by measuring up to every standard required and the white employer must give him larger and larger opportunities to demonstrate his worth. Only so can we have a prosperous community and nation.

### HAYES ENGAGEMENT DENIED

We are glad that the rumor, for which the Chicago Tribune is said to be responsible, that Roland Hayes, the great American tenor, was engaged to an Austrian countess, who had divorced her husband to marry this artist, has been emphatically denied as false by his managers. Artists, musical and others, do many strange things and by many are regarded as being a law unto themselves, but Roland Hayes has always been so sensible that we would be reluctant to believe that he would be so unwise as to mar his brilliant career by such a marriage. If the countess divorced her husband for the purpose of marrying the talented tenor, their union would be sinful and adulterous, according to the express statement of the Holy Scripture, and it is upon this, the highest ground, that it should meet with opposition. But this is not the chief ground upon which it would be regarded with disfavor in the United States. It would be upon racial grounds which Americans call in such cases "miscegenation". This, of course, would have little or no weight abroad, but it would affect his career and popularity here among both races. The race of Roland Hayes contains women of beauty, culture, refinement and nobleness of heart and character equalled by few and unsurpassed by many women in the world, titled or untitled.

### CLOSE CHINESE POLICY SHOPS

"Policy", that pernicious form of gambling which victimizes poor foolish people, white and black, is again running in full blast in Omaha. This time it is "Chinese policy", operated by Chinamen, presumably under the protection of white higher-ups, whose chief places of business are on Twelfth street, within a stone's throw of the city jail. Chinese policy writers have been busy among Negroes on North Twenty-fourth street, and in other parts of the city where they have been reaping a rich harvest. In the hope of making a big winning, people, Negroes and whites, who can hardly buy bread are spending money, which some of them borrow or beg, to play policy. Some months ago, white and Negro policy shops were closed by the law. These Chinese policy shops should be closed and kept closed and The Monitor hereby calls upon the city and county authorities to put these places out of business and to forbid the opening of others by anybody else.

### BUSINESS MEN OF BOTH RACES MEET FOR CONFERENCE

Principal Moton Arranges Significant Meeting With Financial Leaders in Wall Street, Which Promises Well

### DISCUSS BUSINESS PROBLEMS

Financiers Express Sympathetic Interest in the Difficulties, Problems and Needs of Negro Business

New York City—A most significant and important interracial conference was held recently at the call of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, and president of the National Negro Business League, officials of the National Negro Finance Corporation met with some of the leading financiers and investment experts of New York City. The conference was held in the Standard Oil building, 61 Broadway, and was the first of its kind in bringing together business leaders of both races to discuss sympathetically the common problems of the Negro race. Dr. Moton, who presided, sounded the keynote of the meeting by telling of the Negroes' progress in business and describing the uphill struggle which Negro business experiences because the usual avenues to Wall Street and other centers of capital are closed to our group. The discussion which followed brought into review questions of credit investments, and business experience as it relates to the Negro.

One of the white friends who spoke said that one of the chief difficulties was the lack of contact between the business men of the two races and felt that the conference had accomplished a great service in permitting him and the other white friends to learn at first hand something of the difficulties, problems, and needs of Negro business. All of the white friends expressed surprise at the information they received and admitted that they had a new and more sympathetic viewpoint of the situation. Dr. Moton announced that it is his plan to arrange a second conference of this kind early in 1927 when he returns from abroad.

Those of the white group present at the conference were: Mr. Clarence H. Kelsey, vice-president of the Title Guarantee and Trust company; Mr. Chellis A. Austin, president, Seaboard National Bank; Mr. Wilson Jay Schiefelin, chairman, Board, Schiefelin and Company; and representing the Rockefeller interests; Mr. Raymond Fosdick, Dr. Wyckliffe Rose, Dr. Beardsley Ruml; Dr. Trevor Arnett.

The colored group included, aside from Dr. Moton, Mr. C. C. Spaulding, president, North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance company, Durham; Dr. John E. Hail, New York realtor; Mr. R. L. McDougall, vice-president, Farmers and Mechanics Bank, Durham; Prof. W. G. Pearson, Durham; Dr. John R. Hawkins, president, Prudential Bank, Washington, D. C.; Mr. W. Gomez, secretary-manager, National Negro Finance Corporation, Durham; Mr. Fred R. Moore, Editor, New York Age; Mr. R. R. Taylor, vice principal, Tuskegee Institute and director, Liberty Life Insurance company; Mr. W. H. Carter, treasurer, Tuskegee Institute; and Albon L. Holsey, secretary, National Negro Business league.

### OMAHA BRANCH N. A. A. C. P. ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The adjourned meeting of the Omaha Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. for the annual election of officers will be held next Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the North Side Branch of the Y. W. C. A. The entire membership of the branch is requested to be present promptly for this very important business.

Mrs. Price Terrell, who has been ill for several weeks, is able to be up and around again.

COMMUNITY CHEST FINANCIAL CAMPAIGN, NOVEMBER 15 TO 22.

### HAYES ENGAGEMENT TO COUNTESS IS FLATLY DENIED

Alleged That Rumor "Is Periodical Plan Employed to Discredit Talented Tenor With American Public

Chicago, Ill.—The engagement of Roland Hayes, famous tenor, as reported by a white newspaper syndicate, to an Austrian countess, is denied in toto in a statement from his manager, who declares that the report is "entirely false". Friends of Mr. Hayes charge that the report grew out of the annual effort made by certain white newspapers to embarrass Mr. Hayes and cripple his success in his annual concert tours.

Once before it was rumored that Hayes was engaged to a French lady of prominence and again a story was given currently that he would lead one of England's fairest daughters to the altar. These rumors of Hayes' matrimonial prospects seem to appear periodically.

### FATHER AND SON BANQUET

The annual Father and Son banquet was held at St. John's A. M. E. Church, Monday night, November 15. There were in attendance about 100 fathers and sons. The affair was well enjoyed by everyone. The success of this affair was due to the efforts of Mr. C. A. Burnett and committee. Mr. Walter Seals acted as master of ceremonies. J. Carey was the principal speaker of the evening. Each speaker laid stress on the necessity of fathers getting in closer touch with their sons so as to make better citizens, better Christians and better men morally. Master Gerald Adams gave a response to the fathers in behalf of the sons which was given hearty applause. Rev. S. J. Grant, the new pastor of St. John's, was present and gave a very timely talk on the necessity of fathers raising their boys where there are clean environments. Dr. L. E. Britt, whose presence is always expected, being a devoted father and a lover of boys, stressed the necessity of education, leadership and clean morals among our boys and in order to bring this about it was each father's duty to see to it that his boy was led by the examples set by him.

Musical numbers were rendered by the Sunday School orchestra, Masters Burnett and Gordlet, and the Boosters' Quartette. Messrs. T. James, R. Jameson, Royal Speece and H. L. Preston.

### BISHOP CLAIR AND BRIDE VISIT OMAHA FRIENDS

Bishop Matthew W. Clair, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his bride, who are on their honeymoon, were the guests Friday and Saturday of Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Peebles. Bishop Clair was married to Miss Eva T. Wilson, daughter of Mrs. Nannie Wilson, of Washington, D. C., in Asbury M. E. church, of that city, last week by the Rt. Rev. William McDowell, assisted by the Rev. J. U. King. The happy pair left immediately after the ceremony on their bridal tour which includes Syracuse, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Denver and Kansas City. Later they will go abroad visiting in Europe and Africa. Upon their return in March they will reside in Covington, Ky.

### SPIRITED AWAY FROM MOB

Farmerville, La.—Gus Jenkins narrowly escaped mob violence and lynching when he was spirited away by the sheriff and lodged in jail at Ruston at an early hour Friday. It is claimed that Jenkins was driving an automobile at a reckless rate of speed and ran down and killed a six-year-old white boy. After the accident, a posse of white men was formed who captured the accused man, who was rescued by the sheriff.

A DAY'S PAY WILL HELP FILL THE CHEST.