

INTERSTATE ASSOCIATION OF NEGRO TRAINMEN

Substantial Men of Oklahoma Incorporate Union for Protection of Colored Employees of the Nation's Railway Systems—Five Brotherhoods in Prospect.

(Special to The Monitor.)

Washington, D. C., June 26.—"The Interstate Association of Negro Trainmen of America, looking to the perfecting of a union of all unorganized colored employees of the railway lines of America, for their full protection in working conditions and wages, has been incorporated in the District of Columbia, following the completion of preliminary plans inaugurated about a year ago.

Attorney E. T. Barbour, of El Reno, Okla., is named as general counsellor and organizer. Richard A. Buford, of Oklahoma City, Okla., is general secretary, under a bond of \$5,000, with the United States Fidelity and Guarantee company. Both are substantial and reliable men of affairs of Oklahoma, and are vouched for by the strongest financial forces of that state.

The objects of the Interstate Association of Negro Trainmen are: To maintain and insure standard working conditions and a uniform wage scale; to destroy caste and color prejudice that militate against justice as to these essentials; and to establish reciprocity between such other bodies of organized labor as shall be necessary for the promotion of the welfare of the Negro employees of the nation's railway lines. It has the exclusive right, under its terms of incorporation, to form a National Union of Negro railway employees, subordinate associations as auxiliaries to the parent stem. The association at this time has upwards of 2,000 members.

The primary aim of the organizers is to place the association upon a firm, business basis, and its success in attracting to its ranks a group of our most intelligent, influential and public-spirited men is regarded as a tribute to its worth as a factor for racial uplift.

NO SATURDAY HOLIDAY SAVES ALABAMA \$26,000,000 IN 1918

(By Associated Negro Press.)

Raleigh, N. C., June 25.—Dr. Robert R. Moton, of Tuskegee Institute, is organizing the Race in the South into an association which pledges itself to work on Saturday afternoons as on other days. In 1918 the race in Alabama, it is alleged, made \$26,000,000 as the result of their decision not to use Saturday afternoon as a holiday. Three hundred thousand men of the race are organized by pledge to work six full days through 1919.

BIENNIAL SESSION OF ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF NEGRO LIFE AND HISTORY

(By Associated Negro Press.)

Washington, June 25.—The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History convened in biennial session here June 17 and 18, at the Twelfth Street Branch Y. M. C. A. The reports for the year were heard, new officers elected, and plans for the coming year were formulated.

The chief interest of the meeting, however, centered around the address on "The Negro in the World War," by Julius Rosenwald, George Foster Peabody, Emmet J. Scott, George E. Haynes, W. T. B. Williams, Ralph W. Tyler, James H. Dillard and Thomas J. Jones. Every phase of the war history which the Negro helped to make was treated. Returned soldiers were invited to take part in the discussions.

The association worked out the plans by which it will collect data to write a "History of the Negro in the World War," just as soon as the treaty of peace is signed and documents now inaccessible because of the proximity to the conflict become available.

In addition to publishing for four years the Journal of Negro History, a repository of truth now available in bound form, the association has brought out also "Slavery in Kentucky," an interesting portraiture of the institution in that state; "The Royal Adventurers Trading Into Africa," a study of the early slave trade, and a "Century of Negro Migration."

The officers of the association are R. E. Park, president; J. E. Moorland, secretary-treasurer; and C. G. Woodson, director of research and editor; who, with Julius Rosenwald, George Foster Peabody, James H. Dillard, John R. Hawkins, R. E. Jones, A. L. Jackson, Thomas Jesse Jones, Sir Edmund Walker, Irving Metcalf, L. Hollingsworth Wood, Moorfield Storey and J. G. Phelps Stokes, constitute the executive council.

\$50,000 LEFT ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL

(Special to The Monitor.)

Lawrenceville, Va., June 25.—Intelligence has just reached the St. Paul Normal and Industrial school, an institution of the Episcopal church for the training of colored youth, Lawrenceville, Va., founded by Archdeacon James S. Russell, 31 years ago, of the bequest of \$50,000 left to the school in the will of the late Miss Harriet Blanchard, of 1511 Walnut street, Philadelphia, who died on June 2.

For many years Miss Blanchard was one of the school's most interested and liberal contributors.

RACE PAPERS REFUSE TO RETRACT STATEMENT ABOUT WHITE COLONEL

(By Associated Negro Press.)

Chicago, June 25.—Neither the Union Reformer nor the Raleigh Independent, two race papers published here, will retract statements published May 24, in regard to Col. James E. Young, (white), which the latter alleges are false and defamatory. Yesterday, each paper carried copious references to the issues involved, together with announcements of determination not to accede to the demand of Col. Young for a retraction and apology served on them last week by Col. Young through his attorneys. With the refusal of the papers to retract, Col. Young will proceed with his action for damages on account alleged libel in the editorial references to him.

The Union Reformer, which alleged that Colonel Young is crazy, in its editorial yesterday explained that it did not mean Colonel Young is "non compos mentis," and expressed its confidence that Colonel Young is very sane, and for that reason expects to hold him responsible for utterances it has quoted him as making.

On the other hand, The Raleigh Independent heads its editorial column with a large blank space, two columns wide. At the top are the words: "The Colonel Demands an Apology," and at the bottom the information: "We Have None to Make."

KICK-BACK THREATENED IN MISSISSIPPI

(By Associated Negro Press.)

Vicksburg, Miss., June 25.—Officials here have received many threats that the Negroes of this section intended to start riots here to kill white people in retaliation for the lynching and burning of a Negro here recently.

Much uneasiness has been caused, though officials apprehend no trouble. No chances have been taken,

though, for with big crowds here, the police force has been doubled, deputies are on duty, no fire arms are being sold, the cross river saloons are closed and the jail has been converted into an arsenal.

HIS HONOR, "JIM CROW"

(By Associated Negro Press.)

Chicago, June 25.—Congressman Martin Madden, of this city, sent to Congress on the votes of Colored citizens, has introduced his annual "jim crow" opposition bill, and it has created the same little ruffle that it usually does.

Congressman Madden has the happy faculty of introducing these bills and sending copies of same to his "worthy constituents," but the bills never get beyond committee. There are a great many people who have become doubtful of the congressman's sincerity of purpose, and look dubiously on the outcome of this new bill, which is all right if it passes.

The Reidsville (N. C.) Review, white, states: "No doubt there is a good bit of politics in his proposition, but it serves to disturb the good feeling between the races." It is very natural nevertheless, that there should not be much good feeling between the races on account of "jim crow" cars in the South.

"HUMAN INTEREST" AGENCY TO POPULARIZE CENTENARY

(By Associated Negro Press.)

Chicago, June 25.—Dr. Edward L. Gillam, director of the Negro activities of the centenary celebration, is employing a "human interest" agency as a medium of arousing the Methodists of his own race to support the celebration by attending it.

To popularize the centenary idea and to advertise the celebration, Dr. Gillam has sent Dr. David D. Turpeau, Washington, the Rev. I. G. Penn, Jr., Maysville, Ky., and the Rev. J. S. Bailey, Columbus, as an embassy of

information and invasion to tour a score or more of the principal cities stimulating interest through addresses, interviews and publicity.

VOTERS SECURE COLORED POLICEMEN IN WATERBERRY

(By Associated Negro Press.)

Waterberry, Conn., June 25.—This famous old town is all agog over the prospects of having a Colored policeman, a kind of a bi-product of the war. The demand of the voters for such recognition is to be recognized.

WISCONSIN PROGRESSIVE ASSOCIATION HOLDS FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

(By Associated Negro Press.)

Madison, Wis., June 25.—The fourth annual convention of the Wisconsin Progressive Association took place in the Grand Army rooms of the capitol, June 17, 18 and 19. Speakers and singers appeared daily.

Thursday night the annual banquet and promenade took place at Kehl's hall. Entertainments and outings featured the gathering. Representatives from clubs all over the state were present.

The address of welcome June 17, was given by Mayor George C. Sayle.

BOMB THROWERS AT WORK AGAIN

Chicago, June 25.—A bomb was exploded in the exclusive residence district of the North Side, known as the "Gold Coast," breaking windows for blocks around and doing minor damages to property.

The bomb was exploded near the residence of William D. Austin, broker, and is believed to be the sequel to a telephone warning to Mr. Austin to get rid of Negro tenants in property he owns on the South Side. In that section repeated bomb explosions have occurred in buildings occupied by Negroes.

BLACK TERN
(*Hydrochelidon nigra surinamensis*)



Length, ten inches. In autumn occurs as a migrant on the east coast of the United States, and then is in white and gray plumage. During the breeding season it is confined to the interior, is chiefly black, and is the only dark tern occurring inland.

Range: Breeds from California, Colorado, Missouri, and Ohio, north to central Canada; winters from Mexico to South America; migrant in the eastern United States.

Habits and economic status: This tern, unlike most of its relatives, passes much of its life on fresh-water lakes and marshes of the interior. Its nests are placed among the tules and weeds, on floating vegetation, or on muskrat houses. It lays from two to four eggs. Its food is more varied than that of any other tern. So far as known it preys upon no food fishes, but feeds extensively upon such enemies of fish as dragonfly nymphs, fish-eating beetles, and crawfishes. Unlike most of its family, it devours a great variety of insects, many of which it catches as it flies. Dragonflies, May flies, grasshoppers, predaceous diving beetles, scarabaeid beetles, leaf beetles, gnats, and other flies are the principal kinds preyed upon. Fishes of little economic value, chiefly minnows and mummichogs, were found to compose only a little more than 19 per cent of the contents of 145 stomachs. The great consumption of insects by the black tern places it among the beneficial species worthy of protection.

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