

FEDERAL EMPLOYEE CRUELLY FLOGGED BY COWARDLY KLUX

HARVARD BAN FINAL SAYS PRESIDENT OF FAMOUS UNIVERSITY

Race Aroused Throughout the Country Over the Insulting Restrictions Against Negroes Inaugurated at Harvard.

NEVER BEFORE OVERSEERS

Hope of Revocation Seen in Resentment of Many of White Alumni and Decision Not Having Been Reviewed by Board.

Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 19 (Crusader Service)—That his decision to bar Negro freshmen from the dormitory where other freshmen are forced to live by college regulations is final is the latest statement of President A. Lawrence Lowell.

The Negro people have been aroused by this action of President Lowell, as over no like action of other universities and colleges, because they have always looked upon Harvard as a stronghold of liberal sentiment towards them. President Lowell's action is interpreted by many as indicating the extent to which the Ku Klux poison is penetrating into what were formerly the most progressive and liberal parts of the country.

Harvard men in New York and throughout the country who hold sacred the Harvard traditions of tolerance and fair play have voiced their resentment over the Lowell decision and have conferred with the President in an attempt to influence him to reverse his decision. His latest statement quoted above is his answer to their efforts. The situation has been aggravated by the fact that the youth barred is the son of Roscoe Conkling Bruce, himself a Negro graduate of Harvard and in a position to put up a fight.

Foremost among recent developments was the discovery that the matter has never been put before or acted on by the Board of Overseers of the University.

The Board of Overseers is one of the two governing boards of the institution. The other is the "Corporation," consisting of the President and fellows. Whether the matter has been laid before or acted on by the Corporation could not be learned. The question of which board has the higher authority is one, it is said, that has never been settled in 300 years, but joint action of both boards is required on all important matters.

The question of barring the freshmen dormitories to Negroes, which has been brought to a head by the case of young Bruce, probably will be taken up by the Board of Overseers, but no member could be reached who would discuss it or give any opinion as to the probable attitude of the Board.

The strength of the graduate protest against what is declared to be a departure from the university's historic tradition of tolerance is indicated by the fact that the memorial drawn up by seven prominent graduates last June when other cases of Negro exclusion from the dormitories were reported, had the signatures of 133 graduates of classes ranging from 1850 to 1920 when it was presented to President Lowell.

"Jim Crow the College"
Declaring the action would "Jim Crow the College," the Rev. Dr. William Channing Gannett of Rochester recently gave out a statement of his views on President Lowell's action. He said:

"I think the proposed exclusion policy at Harvard would violate all her traditions and certainly her best ideals. In its measure it would 'Jim Crow' the college. It would show her siding with those disposed to increase rather than lessen the birth burdens of the colored people in our land, and this at a critical time when inter-racial and international questions are pressing to the fore, demanding noble adjustment. Ideals of justice and democracy are certainly part of a Harvard education.

"Nor do I believe the best element (1) in the South would be won by a surrender of our Northern conception of such ideals to their social preferences. As proposed, it might be but a slight exclusion, the educational opportunity, as I understand it, not being withheld, but it would be a great racial insult, undeserved, and it is too late in history to do such a thing—above all, for Harvard, with her record, to do it. In less than a generation we should all be ashamed of it."

Wendell Phillips said: "I love inexpressibly these streets of Boston over whose pavements my mother held up tenderly my baby feet, and if God grants me time enough, I will make them too pure to bear the footprints of a slave."

PEOPLE OF JAMAICA RESENT ANNEXATION TALK

Kingston, Jan. 19.—The request of American prohibitionists to the British Foreign Office for the exchange of the British West Indies for the war debt and the publication in American newspapers of articles advocating the acquisition by America of these islands for military purposes have aroused great indignation here. Jamaicans are not inclined to exchange their present wet regime for a dry one, plus white American prejudice.

BRITISH AIRPLANES BOMB MOSUL VILLAGES

Constantinople, Jan. 19.—Reports from the Mosul district say that British airplanes are actively bombing villages in the neighborhood of Mosul, especially Rawanduz, Rayna, Mourbeit and Nameves. Four of the planes were brought down by embattled villagers wrathful at the casualties caused among the women and children and the damages to their homes. In the meantime, the revolutionary movement in Mosul itself continues to spread and the British garrisons are menaced in several towns.

COLORED BOARDING SCHOOL MATRONS STUDY AT HAMPTON

Physical, Mental, Moral and Social Development Is Central Thought of Three-Week Conference.

DORMITORY TRAINING SCHOOL

By Carrie Alberta Lyford,
Director Home-Economics School,
Hampton Institute.

Hampton, Va., Jan. 19.—Twenty-one colored women, representing twenty-one schools in eleven states, recently spent three weeks in conference at Hampton Institute, where they studied problems connected with the care of young people in boarding schools. In this group there were three deans of women, eight matrons of girls' dormitories, one preceptress of a boys' dormitory, five matrons of boarding departments, one laundry matron and three assistant matrons.

The subjects of the conference covered the entire range of the responsibilities of the matron in educational institutions. The central thought of the Hampton Institute conference was the physical, mental, moral and social development of the student and the part that dormitory life plays in this development.

Dormitory management was considered from a business standpoint. Economy in purchase and in care of furnishings was emphasized. Methods of inventorying property and of securing insurance were explained. Business management of the food department and of the dining room was discussed. Desirable correlations between the boarding department and the home economics department, as well as with the school farm and other departments were also discussed.

The conference methods included instructions by specialists, reports of present practices, observation, reference readings, and discussion of present day problems. Free use was made of all the facilities of Hampton Institute. Visits were made in the neighborhood to study community activities in their relation to the development of the students.

Special committee reports were made on care of girls, care of boys, furnishing of the dormitory, food, table service and laundry management.

EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE APPEALS AGAINST HARVARD COLOR LINE

Press Statement by Secretary Trotter,
Harvard '95, Sent to College
Managers.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 19.—Following the specific rejection of Roscoe C. Bruce, Jr., son of the famous Harvard Class Orator, as a roomer in the freshman dormitories at Harvard college, because of race, the secretary of the National Equal Rights League, who graduated from Harvard in 1895 with two degrees and membership in the Phi Beta Kappa society, gave out a statement published in the Boston American, protesting this as wrong in principle, a violation of equal rights and of democracy, and a dangerous entering wedge of further color discrimination. The statement, which appeals to the president and governing authorities of Harvard to discontinue this practice, by which Harvard caters to prejudices in far distant states in violation of local law and custom, was sent to President Lowell and the board of directors and overseers.

PRESENT DAY MESSAGES

"No one outside of a group can regulate the ultimate procedure for the inside. The people who must be helped forever are not worthy of being helped at all. The Negro henceforth must walk with his own legs."
KELLY MILLER.

HOUSE GIVES OVATION TO PLEA FOR STATUE OF NEGRO MAMMY

Washington, Jan. 19.—An unusual tribute was paid by the house recently to Representative Stedman, democrat, North Carolina, the only confederate veteran serving in that body, when he rose to plead for federal consideration of a bill to permit the erection in Washington of a monument to the southern Negro mammy. The entire membership, republicans and democrats, cheered Mr. Stedman for several minutes. The bill would authorize the Daughters of the Confederacy to erect the monument on government owned ground. Mr. Stedman painted the Negro mammy's fidelity as without parallel in history and declared the erection of the monument would mark one of the few times when a people had so honored one of another race living among them.

Elijah McCoy is a pioneer in the art of steadily supplying oil to machinery in intermittent drops from a cup? He is the holder of fifty-eight patents. His first was granted in 1872.

At least seventy-five colored men bore commissions during the War of the Rebellion? Two regiments were almost entirely officered by colored men.

INSTITUTE FOR COLORED CATHOLICS TO BE ERECT- ED IN MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 19.—The Catholic Church in a circular letter sent out recently by A. C. Monahan, secretary of the trustee board of the new Cardinal Gibbons Institute to be erected on the Tuskegee place at Ringa St. Mary's Court, Md., on a 200-acre site, says:

"The Cardinal Gibbons Institute is a movement to fulfill in part our duties as Catholics toward the colored race. It will be an institution under Catholic auspices located in the midst of the largest group of Catholic Negroes in the country, devoting its efforts toward training Catholic Negro leaders to work for and among their own race.

"What have we already done for the 250,000 Catholic Negroes in the United States? We have eight special schools of more than local importance, and about 126 small parochial schools serving local communities. The total value of all our Catholic Negro school property is approximately \$500,000, while there are Baptist Negro Schools valued at \$5,000,000; Methodist at \$3,000,000; Episcopalians at \$2,500,000; Congregational at \$2,000,000; and Friends at \$1,000,000. These valuations do not include the so-called 'independent' institutions such as Hampton, Tuskegee, Fiske, Shaw, etc., which are supported in part by contributions from Protestant churches. Such comparisons do not look well for us," says the circular.

The late Cardinal Gibbons furnished money to purchase the site. The Colored Catholics of Washington and vicinity have contributed sufficient funds to carry out preliminary work. \$250,000 is now needed for immediate

PRESENT DAY MESSAGES

"My chief business in life is to move my people to stand erect, to lift their voices to the skies and to know that no matter what the world without may do to them they must keep their souls undefiled."
RABBI STEPHEN WISE.

SAYS RACE FRICTION WILL VANISH IN 6 GENERATIONS

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 19.—"Within five generations there will be an end to friction between the white and colored races in this country," said Dr. George E. Haynes, of the race-relations committee of the Federal Council of Churches, in opening the discussion on behalf of the Negro delegates. "If the present growth of racial understanding continues the power of mutual interests and genuine good feeling will not leave an atom of race friction in the United States."

Negro members of the executive committee were given perfect equality with the ministers and bishops, according to the report of the Chicago Race Commission, which was paid a high tribute by Dr. Haynes.

During the World War Negroes furnished the largest proportionate number of draftees; 74.60 per cent of the Negroes examined were accepted and 69.71 per cent of the whites.

RUSSIA WARNS MASSES RUHR ENTRY MEANS WAR

Moscow, Jan. 19.—Russia's first official pronouncement on the occupation of the Ruhr by the French was made by the All-Russian Central Executive Committee addressed to 'all the peoples of the world.'

It sharply protests against the action of France and calls attention to the threat of war which such action involves. Declaring the army of imperialist France has invaded the industrial heart of Germany, the statement declares: "In this critical moment labor and peasant Russia cannot remain silent."

Russia charges that France has gone even beyond "shameful Versailles" and that England, Italy and Japan, by washing their hands, or only feebly protesting, are equally guilty of breaking the sovereignty of the German people and trampling upon their rights of self-determination.

"Terrible poverty and sufferings threaten the laboring classes in Germany," it concludes. "All Europe is threatened with growing economic disorder of the world of the terrible danger that menaces peace. Your fate is in your hands."

PLEASED WITH ATTITUDE OF NEW RACE LEADER

Hails With Apparent Joy Announcement from America That a Successor to Booker T. Washington Is Found.

RADICALS QUITE UNPOPULAR

London, Jan. 19.—(Crusader Service.)—The announcement from the United States of the discovery of another Booker T. Washington in the person of James Emman Kwegyir Aggrey, an African-born Negro, who is now a candidate for his Ph. D. at Columbia university, has been received here with frank interest in the prospects of usurping the present dominant radical New Negro with a leader of the old type and school. British imperialists in particular, received the announcement with undisguised pleasure, while even the liberals reacted favorably to the prospects of ousting the present radical leadership of the Negro people in the United States. Typical of the comment of the press is the following excerpt from an editorial in the Manchester Guardian:

"Like Dr. Moton, who was recently in England, Mr. Aggrey is opposed to the African Liberation movement which has been advocated by radical Negroes in the United States and has inspired many colored men throughout the world with the ambition to bring to an end European domination of the Dark Continent. Mr. Aggrey has long occupied the pulpit of a colored church near Salisbury. Many Negroes aspire to the position of influence that Booker T. Washington held in America's 'Black World' of nearly twelve million persons, but most of them are working on lines entirely opposed to the doctrines of the greatest figure which has yet emerged from the ranks of the colored men in America. Aggrey, however, is working along lines laid by Booker T. Washington—that is, to fit the Negro into a proper niche in the agriculture and industrial spheres."

Putting the Negro in his place appears to be as much a concern among Anglo-Saxons in the British Isles as among the pure Anglo-Saxon population of the most rabid Southern States. Picking leaders for the Negro people of the world is the special concern of all this class who thus hope to divert into channels less menacing to their beautiful system of world domination the increasing political activity of Negroes throughout the world. It appears a dream doomed to failure. The Negroes of America, no more than the Negroes of the rest of the world, are inclined toward acceptance of servile leadership if one is to judge by the reports emanating from America.

Organizations among colored people have showed no lack of interest in the matter of laboring and giving their scanty earnings for their own education.

HUNT FOR YOUR NAME

Each week the name of some paid-up subscriber is inserted in one of the "ads" appearing in The Monitor. If that subscriber finds his or her name and will bring his copy of the paper to The Monitor office before the following Friday he will be paid One Dollar.

PROMINENT FARM EXPERT FLOGGED BY KLUX COWARDS

Hooded Mob Severely Maltreats State and United States Government Employee for Favoring Dyer Bill.

VICTIM HIGH CLASS CITIZEN

Employed by the Extension Service Department of Agriculture and Has Been of Great Help to Farmers.

Greensburg, N. C., Jan. 19.—L. E. Hall, colored farm expert in the employ of the United States and the state of North Carolina, was taken from his home at Chadbourn by a K. K. band, and severely beaten and warned by the Klan to leave the vicinity, a few days ago.

The masked band made an effort to impress their victim that he was being whipped on account of statements made by Hall relative to the passage of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill. It is a matter of general knowledge, however, that the farm expert was beaten and warned on account of the fact that his work has greatly increased the general efficiency of colored farmers and that through his advice many colored men have become land owners instead of peons.

Called from His Home. The first intimation Mr. Hall had that he was due for a visit from the Ku Klux Klan was when he was called to the door of his home during the night. He was immediately forced into an automobile which was one of several in the party and spirited away.

At the bend in the road leading out of Chadbourn one of the men in the car with Hall suggested that he look back, and on doing so he counted the headlights of seven automobiles (a floor sack had been placed over the head of the prisoner; the lights were visible through it). The captive was told there were three more cars ahead. Something was said about a whipping. It was evident that there must be about forty men in the mob.

"Good land," said the prisoner, "does it take all these men to whip one man?" "No," he was told, "we have brought along some for witnesses." After about three miles the procession stopped, and a whispered conversation among the masks took place. The prisoner was told that he would be asked some questions before further procedure, which was something like this, according to Hall:

Q. Did you say that the Dyer anti-lynching bill would pass, and that for every Negro lynched the white people would have to pay \$15,000?

A. No, I did not.

Q. Well, did you not say that if the Dyer anti-lynching bill did not pass that the Negroes would stop lynching by lynching a few white folks?

A. No, I never gave utterance to any such statement.

Q. What do you do around Chadbourn?

A. I don't do much of anything around Chadbourn.

Q. What kind of work do you do?

A. Extension work.

Q. Who pays you?

A. I am employed by the extension service, department of agriculture.

Q. What do you do?

A. Organize and work with colored farmers throughout the state.

Q. That is just what we understand. You are organizing Negroes against whites throughout the state.

A. That is not so. My business is to assist farmers to do better farming and help them solve their farm problems.

Upon hearing what Hall had to say, the leader of the mob instructed his assistants to take him aside and whip him. About twenty lashes were applied to Hall's naked body, and he was asked a few more questions, the answers to which were not satisfactory. (Continued to Page Two)

ORGANIZATION LEADERS INVITED TO CONFERENCE

Boston, Mass., Jan. 13.—On the eve of the New Year, it became known today, the National Equal Rights League, through President M. A. N. Shaw, invited the presidents and secretaries of the African Blood Brotherhood, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, National Race Congress and National Uplift League, to consider meeting in council for conference on methods of fighting lynching, in order to have unity and cooperation in the campaign against this and other wrongs to the race and arrange by the various bodies specializing against lynching.

Plans are being made for the holding of this conference in the near future, probably in New York City.

Annual Review of the Work Done by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Powerful Organization Has an Interesting and Worthwhile Story of Notable Achievements During the Past Year—Waged Anti-Lynching Campaign—Exposed Cases of Peonage and Defended Victims of System in Arkansas—Put Across Advertising Program—Fought for Civil Rights and Against the Kluxes.

New York, Jan. 17 (Special)—The American Nation is roused to the horror and danger of lynching mobism as it has never been before, according to the 1922 Annual Report of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, of which the following summary has been made public:

In the South
In the South, where ten years ago only a few solitary individuals dared oppose lynching and where the crime was commonly condoned by influential newspapers, public officials, and ministers of the gospel, there is now wide spread opposition to mob murder. The opponents of lynching now include such powerful organs as the Atlanta Constitution, the Greensboro, N. C., Daily News, the Macon, Ga., Telegraph, the Houston, Texas, Post, and the San Antonio, Texas, Express. Powerful groups of white women in Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Virginia, Tennessee and Texas have publicly repudiated the lynching mob as a "protector of womanhood," and such courageous men as the Rev. Dr. M. Ashby-Jones of Atlanta, Governor John M. Parker of Louisiana and ex-Governor Hugh M. Dorsey of Georgia have gone before the country as opposing the mob.

The Campaign Against Lynching
The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, eight years ago began a concentrated campaign against lynching by the raising of an Anti-Lynching Fund of \$10,000. Since then, by public meetings addressed in all parts of the country, by pamphlet publications, newspaper publicity, personal investigations of lynchings and published reports of the investigators, the facts have been placed before the entire civilized world and gradually a public sentiment has been formed which is demanding the abolition of "The Shame of America." This work has been accomplished at a total expenditure of some \$40,000 in ten years.

The Anti-Lynching Advertisement
The full and half-page advertisements setting forth the facts about lynching in daily newspapers were placed as follows:

Reached 5,000,000 People
The combined circulation of the publications in which the advertisement appeared was more than 2,000,000. It is estimated that upward of 5,000,000 people were reached by the Advancement Association's advertising.

As an instance of the profound impression created by this advertisement we quote the following paragraph from an editorial in the San Francisco Call of December 2, the leading daily of the State of California, and one of the most influential newspapers of the Far West:

"The most amazing advertisement ever paid for and printed in any newspaper is now appearing in the newspapers of the East. It was 'paid for' by the Anti-Lynching Crusaders' on behalf of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Part of it is reproduced in this column, without being paid for, because the advertisement is not trying to sell anything but pity and mercy and justice and tolerance to the American people."

The consensus of opinion is that this advertisement was the greatest single stroke of propaganda ever struck in behalf of justice to the Negro.

Kansas City Journal	Nov. 24 half page..	40,266	258.72
Kansas City Star	Nov. 23, half page..	439,374	532.00
San Antonio Express	Nov. 22, half page..	30,536	168.00
Washington Star	Nov. 23, full page..	92,555	488.00
Cleveland Plain Dealer	Nov. 22, half page..	181,756	384.00
New York World	Dec. 4, 1 page.....	360,080	1,344.00
The Nation		30,584	250.00
N. Y. Times Mid-week Pictorial		60,000	250.00
		2,084,458	\$6,980.92

The money spent for this advertising was contributed for the specific purpose by the Anti-Lynching Crusaders, the American Fund for Public Service, and a number of individuals. The advertisement was intended to put the essential facts about lynching before the greatest number of American citizens possible and to correct some of the false ideas about the causes of lynching.

Before the United States Supreme Court, the Association and the men will be represented by Moorefield Storey, ex-president of the American Bar Association, who is now President of the N. A. A. C. P.; and by Scipio A. Jones of Little Rock, Arkansas.

Besides the twelve colored farmers sentenced to death, sixty-seven others were sentenced to various prison terms from a few years to life imprisonment.

Fight Against Peonage
The Association in carrying on the defense of these men has expended \$14,000 of funds raised for the purpose. Considerable sums have also been raised and expended by the Colored people of Arkansas. The fight has been conducted not only to right a grievous wrong done to these Colored farmers. It is hoped as well, by taking their case before the highest tribunal in the land to open up the entire question of peonage, which is the greatest economic handicap and source of much of the brutal exploitation under which the Negro suffers in the cotton raising communities of the United States.

Civil Rights and Extradition
In addition to these two outstanding efforts, the N. A. A. C. P. in January fought successfully with its Buffalo branch the N. A. A. C. P. in Buffalo (Continued to Page Four)

the Advancement of Colored People to continue the fight on this issue until lynching in America is stamped out. Defense of Arkansas Peonage Victims
Defense of twelve Arkansas Colored peonage victims, first sentenced to death in 1913, in connection with the riots in which 250 Negroes were killed, has been carried by the Advancement Association to the United States Supreme Court where the cases will be argued early in 1923. The cases of six of the twelve men have gone to the Supreme Court after passing through four State and Federal Courts and the men were saved after twice being sentenced to death and five times having dates for their execution set. In the other six cases through action of the Association's attorneys the Arkansas Supreme Court twice reversed the verdict of guilty of the Philips County Circuit Court. After the second reversal the Association's attorneys obtained a change of venue. On four occasions date for retrial was set but on each of these occasions the State of Arkansas announced it was unready for trial. The Association's attorneys are striving to obtain the release of the condemned men under the statute of limitations.

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