

OVERSEERS OVERTHROW COLOR LINE AT HARVARD

RACE OR RELIGION PROVIDES NO BAR AGAINST STUDENTS

Harvard Board of Overseers Stand For Traditional Policy of Freedom From Discrimination on Racial Grounds.

TOLERATE NO SUBTERFUGE

Proportional Representation Viewed With Disfavor Because Violation Of Equality of Opportunity For All.

Cambridge, Mass., April 13.—The board of overseers of Harvard Monday voted unanimously that "in the administration of rules for admission Harvard college maintains its traditional policy for freedom from discrimination on grounds of race or religion."

The vote was taken after the board had accepted the report of a committee appointed last year to consider and report to the governing boards principles and methods for more effective sifting or candidates for admission to the university.

The board further voted to commend other recommendations of the committee's report to the careful consideration of the faculty of arts and sciences, with the request that any changes in the methods of admission to Harvard college adopted by the faculty be presented to the governing boards for approval.

Another vote of the board of overseers dealt with the question of admitting Negro students to freshman dormitories. Its conclusion was that "men of the white and colored race shall not be compelled to live and eat together, nor shall any man be excluded by reason of his color."

In its report the so-called "sifting committee" made nine recommendations, constituting a unified plan of admission. These included the following:

"That in the administration of rules for admission to Harvard college maintains its traditional policy of freedom from discrimination on grounds of race or religion."

"That, as a general policy, transfer of students from other colleges be confined to such candidates as have lacked opportunity to prepare themselves for admission by the usual methods."

"That no candidate be admitted whose examination in English composition is not passable. This rule is not to apply to candidates for whom English is a foreign tongue."

"That as an experiment, the following modification be introduced in the published requirements for admission: Pupils who have satisfactorily completed an approved school course such as is outlined in the discrimination of the new plan, and whose scholastic rank places them in the highest seventh of the boys of their graduating class, may, if recommended by their school, be admitted to college without examination. This method of admission is intended to facilitate access to college by capable boys from schools which do not ordinarily prepare their pupils for college examinations. The college records of students thus admitted will be scrutinized with a view to determining the expediency of extending, restricting or abolishing the practice."

Dealing with certain aspects of its work, the committee said in its report:

"Foremost by reason of publicity and apparent urgency, among the matters to be examined by your committee was the question of racial proportion in the student body. — The committee believes that if the intellectually unfit can be eliminated and if our entrance requirements can be adjusted to the work of good schools now sending men to Harvard college our whole problem can be met, and the student body will be properly representative of all groups in our national life."

Equal Chance For All.

"Concerning proportional representation, your committee is unanimous in recommending that no departure be made from the policy that has so long approved itself, the policy of equal opportunity for all, regardless of race or religion. Any action liable to interpretation as an acceptance of the principle of racial discrimination would to many seem like a dangerous surrender of traditional ideals. "Under the circumstances the introduction of any novel process of scrutiny seems inexpedient. Even so rational a method as a personal conference or an intelligence test,

FOUL ROBS HUBBARD OF NEW YORK JUMP

Ann Harbor, Mich., April 13.—DeHart Hubbard, star track athlete of the University of Michigan, came within an ace of shattering the broad jump record of Ned Gourdin, established last year, only to have his mark blotted out when the referees claimed a foul.

Hubbard leaped the unheard-of distance of 25 feet, 4 1/4 inches. The lad later won the event himself, but did not use any unnecessary exertion.

Hubbard declares that he is primed for the Penn relays in Philadelphia this month.

RACE SUPPORTS DEMOCRATS IN CHICAGO FIGHT

Second and Third Wards, Colored Strongholds, Return Heavy Pluralities for Dever, Successful Candidate for Mayor.

A LOYALTY DEMONSTRATION

Stand Faithfully by Colored Candidates on Republican Ticket and Re-elect Them to City Council.

Chicago, April 13.—The Second and Third Wards in this city gave large pluralities Tuesday, to William E. Dever, Democratic candidate for Mayor. These are the two wards dominated by the Colored voters which returned Louis B. Anderson, in the Second and R. R. Jackson, in the Third, to the Council, February 27th.

In the election Tuesday: The Second Ward gave Dever 8,269, Lueder, Republican, 3,714. The Third Ward was Dever, 9,218, and Lueder, 7,119. This bolting from the Republican ranks by the Colored voters was only in the case of the candidates for Mayor. The Negroes gave pluralities to the other Republican candidates.

Dever Plurality Big. Mr. Dever's plurality was 103,748. His total vote was 387,961. His chief opponent, Arthur C. Lueder, Republican, received 284,213. William A. Cunnea, Socialist, had a total of 40,841. Judge Dever received a majority of 62,907.

The Thompsons claim that they delivered more than 100,000 votes to Dever yesterday and feel that they are strong enough to go into the county primary next year and give battle to the Deneen, Brundage and Crowe organizations. The Thompson leaders still talk of running a man against Senator McCormick when he comes up for re-election.

Every Simon-pure Thompsonite on the Aldermanic ballots was beaten. Not only have the Democrats an overwhelming majority, but they have enough votes to suspend rules and to dominate any legislative battle that may arise.

With a numerical strength of thirty-eight, as against twelve Republicans, the victors never before had such a sweeping power over city hall affairs.

If now adopted here as a means of selection, would inevitably be regarded as a covert device to eliminate those deemed racially or socially undesirable, and however fairly conceived and conducted, could not fail to arouse damaging suspicion.

"Your committee is opposed also, under present conditions, to an arbitrary limitation of the number of students to be admitted and to the policy of giving preference to the sons of graduates. Unearned exemptions and favors are apt to be demoralizing to their recipients. And if the size of our freshman class is to be reduced, the reduction can best be accomplished by raising the standard for admission."

The following vote, passed on March 26 by the corporation of Harvard college, was presented this afternoon by the president to the board of overseers, and was unanimously concurred in by the board:

WALTER F. WHITE TO SPEAK HERE SUNDAY AFTERNOON

Walter F. White, assistant secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who will speak at the Grove M. E. church Sunday afternoon is a man who has had many thrilling experiences in investigating lynchings. He is the man who gave the facts of the Tulsa riots to the world. A well arranged program will precede his address.

From Nebraska to Arkansas and Back

Experiences and Observations of the Editor on Trip to Southland Where He Saw Many Things of Interest

THE LOUSE ON THE LADY'S BONNET

Last week I spoke of the South's plan to prevent as far as possible, "physical contact between the races" as it is applied in their method of seating passengers in the street cars. All enter by the same door, the colored people seating from the back seats forward and the white people from the front seats backward. This places, as one can readily see, the colored passengers in the back, so that in case the car is crowded white passengers are compelled to elbow and push their way forward through the colored passengers standing in the aisle. If this does not necessitate "physical contact between the races," then it is difficult to see what does.

And then, too, this system does not prevent white and black sitting side by side; for on the longitudinal seats the twain do frequently meet.

To paraphrase Kipling, For black is black and white is white, And never the twain shall meet; And yet this plan does not work out quite

On the longitudinal street car seat. These inconsistencies amused and impressed me as being almost childish and puerile. The motive behind it all, of course, is to impress upon the Negro American the idea that he is an inferior being. It is the pith and marrow of America's caste system, which one sees most pronouncedly in the Southern states. Other sections are not free from it, but in those sections it is not so acute or glaring. The puerilities and inconsistencies of this dual system as applied and noted on the street cars and in other cases and the real superficiality of the racial differences which are supposed to make it necessary are seen in a comparison of the conduct in banks and stores.

I went into two or three handsome and well appointed stores. I do not know how it might be in other stores, but in these the colored and white patrons were standing side by side at the same counters making their purchases.

ELECTED MEMBER OF BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Rev. John Albert Williams was elected one of the first ten of the Board of Governors of the Omaha Welfare Federation at a meeting of delegates representing twenty-seven charitable organizations held at the Chamber of Commerce Wednesday night, standing third on the first and second ballots and second on the third and final ballot. There were four colored delegates present at the meeting, Dr. R. C. Riddle and Mrs. Grace M. Hutten from the Colored Commercial Club, and Mesdames Martha Taylor Smith and Cecelia Wilson Jewell from the Negro Christian Women's Old Folks Home Association. These delegates were united upon the one candidate.

Dean Cutler presided and briefly charged the delegates to make a careful selection of the governors as much of the success of the federation would depend upon the ability of those elected.

Those elected in the order of their standing were as follows: S. S. Caldwell, Rev. John Albert Williams, Dr. Irving S. Cutter, Mrs. Charles Metz, Henry Minsky, John L. Kennedy, Mrs. C. M. Wilhelm, J. A. Munroe, Mrs. C. C. Belden and T. C. Byrne.

A called meeting will be held next week from the donor group at the Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of electing ten governors. The combined twenty with Mayor Dahlman will elect four more. These twenty-five will form the complete governing board.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 13.—Booker T. Washington, Jr., son of the founder of Tuskegee Institute is a candidate for the city council here. Mr. Washington is engaged in the real estate business.

CHURCH OF ST. PHILIP THE DEACON.

A large congregation was present at the 11 o'clock service Sunday, which was the choral eucharist. The services next Sunday will be at the usual hours: Holy communion 7:30 a. m.; Church school 10; sung eucharist with sermon or address by one of the delegates in attendance upon the Conference of Educational Workers of the Episcopal Church in session here this week at 1 o'clock. Vespers will be said at 6:30 o'clock.

FROM NEBRASKA TO ARKANSAS AND BACK

THE LOUSE ON THE LADY'S BONNET

I also went with Bishop Demby into one of the banks, The American Bank of Commerce. It is as handsome a banking room, I believe, as can be found in any part of the country. I was delighted to see the large number of colored Americans doing business here. We were in this bank about twenty minutes. During that time I counted some twenty-two men and women of our race making deposits and withdrawals. I am not so sure of this, but I think every fifth or sixth person entering the bank and taking his or her place in line was colored. Several of the men wore rather rough-looking working clothes. Not uncleanly nor untidy, but as though they were mechanics, farmers or truckmen. Their very air and manner spoke industriousness. That they were banking for themselves and not for their employees I concluded from the fact that several of them made out their deposit slips and some of them wrote checks which they cashed. People who do these things are acting for themselves and not for others. Some of course of the number may have been making deposits for their employees.

Of course I was pleased with this evidence of thrift. The man or woman who realizes the value of banking his money is on the highway to success and substantial self-respect and citizenship. Here then was visible evidence of the fact that the colored citizens of Little Rock are industrious and thrifty.

But please notice this significant thing: In the lines before the receiving and paying teller's windows, there was NO SEPARATION OF THE RACES. Each took their turn and places in line according to their initial. Here, for example in one line, stood a colored man, behind him a white man, behind him a colored woman, behind her a white woman, and behind her a colored man. This was the actual make-up of one line before a receiving teller's window in the American Bank of Commerce and Trust

THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA REFUSES TO PARDON WHITE MAN CONVICTED OF LYNCHING

Executive Says Granting Clemency To Prominent Citizen Would Be Lending His Sanction To Mob Violence.

Associated Negro Press. RICHMOND, Va., April 13.—Governor Trinkle has taken a stand against mob violence when he refused pardon in the case of A. L. Napier, a prominent white man, of Wise County, sentenced to one year in the penitentiary for participating in the lynching in 1921 of a Wise county Negro.

Napier was convicted in the circuit court of Wise county and the Virginia supreme court of appeals turned down a motion for a writ of error, after which citizens of the county presented a petition to the governor. S. B. Tate, another Wise county citizen, was sentenced to two years in state prison on the charge of being an accomplice in the lynching. Napier is said to be a prominent citizen of Wise county, but in granting him clemency, the Governor stated he would be lending his sanction to mob violence.

WOMAN GETS A \$2,500 VERDICT AGAINST THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13.—Because she was bitten on the arm by a horse belonging to the city Mrs. Eulalia Joiner was given a verdict for \$2,500 damages against the District of Columbia by a jury here last Thursday before Justice Hitz. It is said the District of Columbia will appeal the case.

Nearly all your business life is spent in meeting people, finding out what they want and getting it to them.

DYER BILL IN PENNY STATE LEGISLATURE

Harrisburg, Pa., April 13.—In an effort to give this state an anti-lynching bill, Representative Andrew F. Stevens of Philadelphia introduced an exact reproduction of the Dyer Bill in the Legislature last week.

Mary Heady, infant daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Wiggins, who has been quite ill for several days is much better.

FROM NEBRASKA TO ARKANSAS AND BACK

THE LOUSE ON THE LADY'S BONNET

Company, Little Rock, Ark., as seen by my own eyes, on Monday morning, February 12, 1923. Each one was attending strictly to his own business, simply doing his or her banking business, as we were accustomed to seeing it done in the United States National, First National or any other Omaha bank.

I do not know what the custom is in other banks in Little Rock. I presume, however, it is the same; for one rule of treating customers and patrons generally obtains in all like business and commercial institutions bidding for business. I presume therefore, that this is the rule. But I am writing of what I saw personally.

But please note this: If colored and white patrons of banks can stand in the same line to transact business just as ordinary self-respecting American citizens, where is the sense or consistency in drawing the racial line so rigidly on street and railway cars, in depot railway ticket offices, waiting rooms, etc., which are purely business and not social relationships? It impresses me as extremely silly and foolish, and shows the shallowness and superficiality of the whole business.

Did you ever read Robert Burns' "Lines to a Louse" which he saw on a lady's bonnet in the kirk? The lady belonged to a class who put on a deal of foolish airs and looked down upon the people whom she did not consider in her class. It is from this many considered vulgar poem that the well known lines are taken:

"Oh, wad some power the giftie gie us To see ourselves as others see us! It wad frae mousie a blunder free us, And foolish notion;

What airs in dress and gait wad lea' us And even devotion."

Lady South does not realize it, but there is a louse on her bonnet. Some day the fair lady will discover it and rid herself of her foolish notions.

Next week, "The Negro Organization Which Loaned The Government \$750,000."

BILL ELIMINATING RACE DISTINCTIONS INTRODUCED IN KANSAS LEGISLATURE

Woman Fosters Measure That Would Erase Entirely The Color Line In All Public Places.

Pacific New Bureau. TOPEKA, Kan., April 13.—What is considered the most radical measure yet introduced in the Kansas legislature was recently introduced by Mrs. Minnie Gristead of Liberal, Kansas, in the house.

The proposed bill would eliminate entirely any distinction between Negroes and white people, making it compulsory for all theatres and hotels to admit Negroes the same as white persons. This bill is causing the Kansas motion picture theatre owners considerable worry and strong opposition against this bill from this source is expected.

PRESENT AGE FULL OF DANGERS FOR GIRLS

Woman Speaker Praises Rapid Advancement of Colored Girls.

Chicago, Ill., April 13.—(By A. N. P.)—"The girls of this generation are facing greater dangers, with more unnatural hazards, but they also face more glorious opportunities for success in many fields than have ever confronted women since the beginning of time, and you white girls want to watch the colored girl; she is coming," said Beatrice Forbes Robertson Hale at Recital Hall, Fine Arts building, recently.

Nearly all your business life is spent in meeting people, finding out what they want and getting it to them.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT BUYS TANNER PICTURE

Works of Race Artist Are Receiving Unstinted Praise.

Paris, April 13.—In the field of art the work of an American Negro, Henry O. Tanner, is receiving high praise on two continents. One of his pictures, "Christ and the Disciples at Emmaus," has been purchased by the French government and hung in the Luxembourg Gallery. A collection of his pictures is being exhibited in American cities and receiving high praise.

Charles Joiner has returned to Omaha after several weeks' sojourn in Tihuna, Mexico, Denver and other Colorado points.

METHODIST BODIES HAVE ARRIVED AT MEETING GROUND

Northern and Southern Branches Decide to Unite—Division Made Prior to Civil War Now to Be Healed.

TERMS NOT YET DISCLOSED

More Than 300,000 Colored Members of Northern Branch Are Awaiting Conclusion of Commissions on Unification.

Associated Negro Press.

St. Louis, Mo., April 13.—Colored members of the Methodist Episcopal Church throughout the country, numbering over 300,000, are awaiting with interest the report of the sub-committee, recently in session here, on the union of the Methodist Episcopal Church North, and the Methodist Episcopal Church South. The division in the church came a few years before the Civil War, on the slavery question. Great effort covering a period of years, has been made to reunite the two religious bodies, but there has always been a falling down at the "color line." It is presumed that some kind of adjustment has finally been reached on the subject.

The northern and southern divisions of the Methodist Episcopal Church finally have reached a general agreement upon unification of the two religious denominations after a separation of seventy-eight years, it was stated by members of the sub-committee of the joint commission on unification of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church South. The sub-committee did not make public its conclusions, but it was asserted by members that all the disputed questions in regard to the unification plan were disposed of, and amicable adjustment was made of all the main points at issue.

The reported agreement upon plans for merger of the two bodies represents many years of investigation and conferences between the two branches, it was said. It was added that the agreement if ratified by the joint commission and the respective general conferences, would bridge completely the division, which began in 1845. The sub-committee ended a two days' conference here.

TEN REPUBLICANS DESERTED COHEN

Washington, D. C., April 13.—The names of the ten Republican senators who prevented the confirmation of Walter Cohen as collector of customs at New Orleans, has just been made public. They are: WILLIAM E. BORAH, of Idaho. H. O. BURSUM, of New Mexico. CHARLES L. McNARY, of Oregon. FRANK R. GOODING, of Idaho. ROBERT M. LA POLLETTE, of Wisconsin. SELDEN P. SPENCER, of Missouri. WESLEY L. JONES, of Washington. TASKER L. ODDIE, of Nevada. DAVID A. REED, of Pennsylvania. IRVINE L. LENROOT, of Wisconsin.

The vote in the United States Senate against Cohen was 35 to 37. But for the treachery of these ten senators, the vote would have stood 27 to 25 and Cohen would have gotten the job.

Chicago, Ill., April 13.—(A. N. P.)—Big projects continue to force their way to the front in Chicago. The latest to be announced is the erection by the National Amusement Corporation of an eight story theater and office building.

SOCIALISTS SEE SIGNAL SUCCESS SECURING VOTES

Colored Americans' Growing Political Independence Believed To Be Valuable Opportunity For Party.

MISSIONARY WORK IS URGED

New York Writer Cites Recent Vote In Metropolis as Example of Political Dissatisfaction Among Group.

New York, April 13.—Frank Crosswaith writing in the New York Call, cites the fact that there are about 175,000 Negroes domiciled in New York City, and that recently a large number of these turned their backs on the Republican party and voted the Democratic ticket, going so far as to elect a Negro Democrat as Assemblyman. The action of these workers in this instance carries a story according to Mr. Crosswaith. The story is this:

The Negro has at last arrived at the crossroad of his career here in the United States; for ages he has had unwillingly to bear the evils of lynchings, segregation, disfranchisement, etc. While bearing these burdens he stuck true to the party of Lincoln and Douglass and Roosevelt with the high hopes that faithfulness would eventually move the hearts of that party and its representatives to do something tangible for him and his race; he has grown gray hoping, while the evils visited upon him are increasing with frightful rapidity.

He has seen the reorganization of his nemesis, the infamous K. K. K. He sees the gaunt figure of "jim-crowism" ruling Harvard University. He is aware of a veritable campaign further to discredit him before the rest of his fellow-citizens. Yes, he has carefully read and thoroughly grasped the significance of President Harding's Alabama speech, in which the President gave official approval to all the evils from which Negroes suffer, and, pondering over his cursed lot, he has decided to break loose from the old moorings; he is surely turning his back on the old ideas and institutions and traditions that have served him ill in the past.

Our task in this matter is clear; our duty calls us to the aid of these black men and women who, by every right and reason, belong to us. Let us manfully face our obligations; let us resolve once and for all that the fine and ennobling characteristics of the Negro—his ready wit, his humor, his song, his music, his glib tongue—these shall be drawn upon to enrich and spiritualize the revolutionary working class movement; let us begin a campaign of appeal and education among our Negro fellow workers, so that, with our ranks closed tight, our hearts undaunted, we will march on and on over the rugged walls of cruel capitalism to Socialism and the co-operative commonwealth, in which the strong won't lynch the weak; where hate, prejudice and war will find no place, but wherein will dwell all the sons of men—black, brown, yellow, and white—heartily co-operating with each other for the good of all.

Forward to our duty, Comrades.

WELL-KNOWN WIDOW AND MINISTER ARE MARRIED

Large Assemblage Witness Nuptials of Rev. John Union and Mrs. Mary A. Shelton at Bride's Residence.

The marriage of Rev. John Union to Mrs. Mary A. Shelton was solemnized Monday night at the residence of the bride, 3410 North Twenty-ninth street, in the presence of a large assemblage of friends and well-wishers. Preceding the ceremony Mr. H. L. Preston, the popular baritone soloist, sang "Sing Me to Sleep," by Green, Mrs. Preston being his accompanist. At the conclusion of the solo to the strains of Lohengrin's wedding march, played by Mrs. James G. Jewell, the groom, accompanied by his best man, Herbert Kemp, descended the stairs and took his place in the arched doorway of the parlor. Then came Mrs. Mattie Johnson, matron of honor, gowned in gray, followed at a short interval by the bride, aadamsomely gowned in a gray silk creation and carrying a bridal bouquet of roses.

The Rev. W. C. Williams of St. John's A. M. E. church performed the ceremony. Over two hundred guests were present to extend congratulations. The gifts were many, beautiful and costly.