

“ENTIRELY COLORED STAFF”---HARDING

THE DUBOIS PLAYERS GIVE “THE PRICE” TO BIG AUDIENCE

Local Dramatic Club Scores Great Thespian Triumph in Latest Production of Famous Play

THE CAST WELL BALANCED

Leading Roles Ably Impersonated And Minor Ones Not Overlooked. Artistic and Financial Success

The Dubois Players scored a great Thespian triumph in its splendid presentation last Thursday night at the Brandeis theatre of the famous drama “The Price,” or to call it by its real name, “The Ironmaster,” by Prichard, a play that was included in the repertoire of the late Sarah Bernhardt. It was therefore an ambitious undertaking for amateurs to attempt such a heavy production. That it was well staged, intelligently interpreted and artistically presented is generally conceded. The production was most creditable from every point of view, and showed the result of patient, diligent, protracted and painstaking work. Individually and collectively it was a well-finished piece of acting. Stage settings and effects, and the costumes were all in harmony with the demands of the drama. No detail was overlooked. The characters were well chosen, the role assumed being particularly adapted to the one impersonating it. The cast was so well balanced and each one did so well that it is difficult to single out for special commendation any individual character, save that some had more difficult roles than others. For a finished production, however, a minor part must be as well presented as a major one, and this was done by the Dubois Players. There was a little crudeness here and there, but no outstanding blemishes. The two most exacting roles were those of Phillippe Derblay, the Iron Master, and Claire re Beaulieu, the proud daughter of Marquise de Beauvoir, who married him through pique, but subsequently learned to love him. These were highly emotional roles which could easily be overdone. Andrew T. Reed's impersonation of Derblay was admirable; and Ada Hill-Smith as the haughty Claire, played the part exceptionally well. Mrs. Fannie Watts-Russell as the dignified Marquise de Beaulieu looked and acted the role to perfection. C. Eugene Reed's impersonation of Monsieur Bechelin, the lawyer and trusted friend of the Beaulieus and Derblay was excellent. Mrs. Eddie Lou Robinson admirably interpreted with becoming poise the character of Sophie, niece of the marquise and wife of Baron de Prefont, scientist, which was well taken by Dr. John Andrew Singleton. The role of Monsieur Moulinet, newly rich, and of Athenais, his socially ambitious daughter, were made to order for John A. Smith and Mrs. Ray Middleton Jones, so well were they presented, also the impersonation of Athenais was a little too blaze. As Susanne, the sixteen year old sister of Derblay, Ruth Killingsworth looked and acted the part, and O. C. Winn, as Octave de Beaulieu, Susanne's youthful lover, was a decided success, with the one fault that he spoke too rapidly. John Otis Wood made a good Gaston, Duc de Blinky, an adventurer, but he was too blustering in the first scene, a fault which he overcame in his subsequent acts. James C. Jewell made a good footman. Brigitte and Captain de Pontac, were minor parts well taken by Cecelia Wilson-Jewell and Edward Turner.

At the close of the third act Mrs. Jewell, under whose management the play was given, graciously thanked the audience for their patronage and all others for appreciated co-operation and gave information concerning the Old Folks' Home and the aims and ideals of the Dubois Players. An appreciative audience of more than 800 witnessed the play. The players were coached by Andrew T. Reed. The management and members of the Dubois Dramatic Club are to be congratulated upon their excellent work and artistic production and the people of Omaha should feel highly gratified at this manifestation of histrionic ability upon the part of our group in the city. The play was a financial as well as an artistic success. The total receipts were \$1,100.50; total expenses \$420.30, making the net receipts \$680.20.

CHAMPIONSHIP TRACK MEET AT HAMPTON, MAY 19

Gourdin, World Record Holder For Running Broad Jump and Other Athletes Coming

By Gideon E. Smith
Acting Physical Director, Hampton Hampton, Va., May 11.—Edward O. Gourdin, world's record holder of the running broad jump—25 feet and 3 inches—will take part in the second annual championship track and field meet, which will be held on the Armstrong Field, Hampton Institute, on Saturday May 19, beginning at one o'clock in the afternoon. Arrangements are being made to bring other prominent athletic stars to Hampton on May 29. Last year the following schools took part: Howard University; Virginia Union University; Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute; St. Paul Normal and Industrial School; Bordentown Manual Training School of New Jersey; Princess Anne Academy of Maryland; Dunbar High School, Junior High School, and Armstrong High School, all of Washington, D. C.; Huntington High School, of Newport News, Va.; Booker T. Washington High School of Norfolk, Va.; and Norcum High School, of Portsmouth, Va. All of these institutions are expected to be represented this year. The following schools have stated their willingness to enter teams for this second meet: Lincoln University of Pennsylvania; Livingstone College of Salisbury, N. C.; Wilberforce University of Wilberforce, O.; Knoxville College of Knoxville, Tenn.; St. Augustine School of Raleigh, N. C.; and Harrison High School of Roanoke, Va.

ELAINE FARMERS' TRIAL POSTPONED BY PROSECUTION
Arkansas Men, Twice Convicted and Sentenced to Death, May Yet Win Their Freedom.

Marianna, Ark., May 11.—Trial of six of the farmers who were twice convicted and sentenced to death for their part in the Elaine riots in October, 1919, was continued in Circuit Court here last Saturday until the October term on request of the prosecuting attorney who announced that witnesses on whose testimony the defendants were formerly convicted, had subsequently repudiated their statements, and that unless the state could find other witnesses to present evidence of a damaging character he would recommend the dismissal of the cases in October. Defense attorneys announced that early next week they would institute habeas corpus proceedings in behalf of their clients before the State Supreme Court.

Six other defendants are confined in Little Rock awaiting trial in the United States Court, following a prior verdict of guilty and sentence to death, which was later reversed and remanded by the United States Supreme Court. Five white persons and an undetermined number of colored people were killed in the Elaine riots in Phillips county. The case of the six who were to go on trial here was transferred to this (Lee) county on change of venue.

SPRAGUE TIRE COMPANY INCREASES SALES FORCE
Two additions to the sales organization of the Sprague Tire & Rubber Company were made this week, according to an announcement given out by E. H. Sprague. W. Earl Thurber, a tire man of many years experience, joins the organization as service station merchandising manager and J. E. Wenzel becomes Denver distributor. Thurber will have complete charge of the merchandising of Sprague free tire stations in the United States and will maintain his headquarters at the factory in Omaha. He recently came to Omaha from Chicago where he has been connected with one of the largest tire companies in the business. Wenzel has an organization already perfected in Denver and several cars of Sprague tires have already been distributed.

CARD OF THANKS
We wish to thank our many friends for their kindness shown us during the illness and death of our father, Mr. Evans Corneal; also for the beautiful floral offerings. Mrs. O. L. Howard, Mrs. Richard Young, Ben F. Corneal. Lincoln, Nebr., May 8.

DR. SCOTT PICTURES SOUTHERN CONDITIONS

Replies in Detail to Heated Communication of Official of North Carolina Pine Association. Makes Plea for Release of Colored People From an Economic Slavery.

Washington, D. C., May 12.—As a result of the telegram sent by Dr. Emmett J. Scott, Secretary-Treasurer of Howard University, to Honorable Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation, a heated communication was sent him by Mr. John M. Gibbs, Secretary-Treasurer of the North Carolina Pine Association, Inc., of Norfolk, Va., objecting to Dr. Scott's statement that the colored people of the South are in position to supply any labor shortage in the large industrial plants of the United States. To Mr. Gibbs' letter Dr. Scott has sent the following reply:



EMMETT J. SCOTT
Secretary-Treasurer of Howard University, whose telegram to Gary, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Trust Corporation opposing repeal of immigration laws and advocating employment of Negro labor, has created nation-wide comment.

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

SOME PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

There was some disappointment expressed that this series was interrupted last week. It is gratifying to learn that readers find such pleasure in the perusal of these informal and sketchy articles. My fear was that they might become wearisome; but it seems not, judging from the many favorable comments received. I have enough notes to continue the series to an almost indefinite length, but I assure you I have no intention of permitting them to run on like Tennyson's brook. Do you recall the lines to which I refer? They are these: "Men may come and men may go, But I go on forever." This literary brook will dry up, perhaps, when summer heat comes on. Little Rock has many interesting public institutions devoted to the interests of our group. There are churches of all denominations, from "Holy Rollers" to "High Fliers," schools, public and denominational; hospitals, private, semi-public and fraternal; a Y. W. C. A., and doubtless others of which I did not learn. Many of the church buildings are attractive, well-kept edifices, filling one with pride to see them as indices of a vigorous religious life and substantial prosperity. Some, however, of these buildings, have a shabby, run-down-at-the-heel appearance. This is true of some of the larger buildings which from their size would indicate that they have large congregations who ought to have the ability to keep up their property. An alert, progressive congregation can always be told by the appearance of their church property. Whenever I see

tumble-down, ram-shackle, poorly cared for church property, I size up the members as ram-shackle, slovenly people, no matter how much religious "fervor" or "rousements," they may manifest. My space does not permit particularization of the various churches which I saw, but suffice it to say that many of them were a great credit and would indicate vigorous religious life and becoming pride, progress and self-respect.

The Gibbs High School is a substantially built brick building; but its inadequacy to take care of the children is indicated by many small frame buildings scattered around the grounds as annexes. In the location of this school I noted the disposition so prevalent in the South of makeshifts, anything will do for the Negro citizens. This, as I see it, is the logical outcome of the prevalent dual system, founded upon the belief that the Negro is innately an inferior race and the determination never to let him improve this status. The school building is located in a hollow, or gully, instead of upon higher ground. When a site was being chosen it could have been chosen more advantageously, topographically, and it would have been if it had been a school for white children. The approach to the school is by no means attractive. There is no comparison between the beauty and attractiveness of the High School for white children and this for colored children. I was advised that the principal of Gibbs high, a Mr. Gilliam whom I did not have the pleasure of meeting, is an excellent man and a successful educator, with an efficient corps of teachers. Good enough. But

Letter
Washington, D. C., April 24.
Mr. John M. Gibbs,
Secretary-Treasurer,
The North Carolina Pine Association,
1203 Natl. Bank of Commerce Bldg.,
Norfolk, Va.,
Dear Sir:

I write to acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 19th. I fear from the tenor of your communication that you must not have read my complete telegram but only a portion thereof. I therefore send you herewith a copy of said telegram that you may more fully inform yourself of just what I said to Judge Gary.

Refutes Suggestion That He is Not Familiar With Southern Conditions

Evidently you rest under the misapprehension that I am, as you state, "unfamiliar with Southern conditions." You probably are not informed of the fact that I am a Southerner who has spent most of his life in the South, having been born in Texas, where for a number of years I conducted a newspaper, and of my having served for 22 years in the heart of the Black Belt of the South as Secretary to the late Booker T. Washington of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. I also served for twenty-one years as secretary of the National Negro Business League. I am therefore venturing to suggest that I have a fairly accurate knowledge of Southern conditions.

The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace commissioned me to make a study of the whole program of Negro migration during the war. The conclusions of the study are set forth in a publication widely distributed by that organization. I would venture to call the conclusions of that study to your attention.

Describes Southern Situation

I approached the study of Negro migration in no spirit of hostility. I did approach it, however, with the very definite feeling that the South owes to the colored people a square deal than it has been giving them. The horrible stories of peonage, the lynching crime, the lack of educational opportunities, the residential and labor segregation laws, the Jim Crow car system, the destruction of political privileges and the curtailment of civil rights, are all matters which stimulate the migration of colored people from the South.

I now come to that part of your letter in which you attempt to show that there is a shortage of labor in the South. I am assuming that you are referring to Negro labor. If there is such a shortage in the South, the reasons therefore must be apparent to you. Even when a 50 per cent increase in wages has just been made for Negro labor, I wonder if one circumstance like yourself, is not acquainted with the fact that even when

this increase has been made it bears no adequate relation to the amount offered in other sections of the country.

I must not fail to emphasize the fact that the Negro is no longer willing to accept the intolerable conditions to which I have referred and a lowered wage at one and the same time. It is a matter of common knowledge that the vagrancy laws of the South are used to intimidate Negro laborers and to force them to work under intolerable conditions. It is equally a matter of common knowledge that as a result of his refusal to work under the oppressed economic conditions of the South he has even suffered himself to be placed in prison. If unwillingness to work under these dehumanizing and restrictive conditions is to be interpreted as a shortage of labor, then, if there is not a shortage of labor in the lumber plants and other industries of the South, there should be such a shortage.

Colored People Should Leave Those Sections Where They are Oppressed

I very definitely feel that it is the duty of colored people wherever opportunity offers to leave those sections where lynching and peonage are practiced upon them with impunity. I know quite definitely the difficulties the black men are likely to meet in some of the Northern sections, but these difficulties are inconsequential when compared with the privileges of a free and untrammelled citizenship.

I am sorry that you are disposed to consider the ambition on the part of colored people to seek their fullest development and the enjoyment of the fullest American citizenship as being unworthy. I should very much dislike to feel that the South, the natural habitat of the Negro, as you say, is going to assume a permanent feeling of hostility toward the Negro in these fundamental directions. If it does, migration northward will continue.

Monitor—FOUR—Carter Colored Men Support Statement That Situation Has Been Correctly Interpreted

Dozens of letters and telegrams have reached me from all parts of the South—from as far south as Lake Charles, Louisiana, for instance, and from points in Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama, and Virginia, from colored men advising that my telegram to Judge Gary correctly interprets the situation in their sections just as I described them.

These communications very definitely indicate that these colored Americans seeking a higher wage and release from the economic slavery which holds them in many parts of the South to a one-crop system are ready and willing to supply the labor shortage in American industrial plants where conditions are more to their satisfaction, if plans are taken on a large and important scale to transfer them to the centers where their services are needed.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) Emmett J. Scott.
Nation-wide discussion of Dr. Scott's telegram has ensued. Northern and Southern newspapers, daily and weekly, colored and white, are giving wide publicity to the suggestions contained in his telegram to Judge Gary.

ALABAMA TAKES DRASTIC STAND AGAINST MOBS

Montgomery, Ala., May 11.—(Associated Negro Press).—That sentiment in the South is growing against lynching, is manifested by the code which has just been recommended of Alabama, which states among other things, "any number of persons assembled for any unlawful purpose and intending to injure any person by violence and without authority of law shall be regarded as a mob, and any act of violence exercised by such mob upon the body of any person shall, when such act results in the death of the injured person, constitute the crime of lynching; and any person who participates in or actively aids or abets such lynching shall, on conviction, suffer death or be imprisoned in the penitentiary for life." J. J. Mayfield, Code Commissioner of Alabama, informs the Associated Negro Press that "The Constitution of Alabama provides that if any sheriff allows any prisoner to be taken from his custody or the jail in consequence of his fault or neglect, it shall be the ground of impeachment and that he shall be impeached before the Supreme Court of the State without the right of jury trial."

Mrs. Venus Parker is reported ill at her home with pneumonia.

COLORED DOCTORS AND NURSES WILL DIRECT HOSPITAL

Effort to Supply Government Hospital For Negro Ex-Service Men With White Staff Meets Defeat

PRESIDENT HARDING ACTS

Advices National Advancement Association That Entire Personnel Will Belong to Race

New York, May 11.—President Harding has broken the silence on the Tuskegee Hospital situation to inform the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, that the institution on Tuskegee grounds for the care of colored veterans of the world war, is to be manned entirely by colored personnel, including colored doctors and nurses. This decision ends the fear that prevailed for some time that an attempt would be made through the Veterans' Bureau to man the colored hospital with white doctors and nurses, leaving only menial labor for colored people. The letter of Mr. Christian, directed to the Association, containing the good news is as follows:

"THE WHITE HOUSE"
WASHINGTON
April 28, 1923.

"My Dear Mr. Seligmann:
Your communication of April 19 has been submitted to the President and he directs me to make reply and say that the task of selecting and completing the colored staff for the management and administration of Tuskegee Hospital is well under way. It is the plan of the Director of the Veterans' Bureau, with the approval of the President, to man this institution completely with a colored personnel. It is not an easy matter to perfect such an organization under the limitations of the Civil Service, but the program is being worked out in a most pleasing and gratifying way. The Tuskegee experiment is going to afford the trained representatives of the colored race to give proof of their capacity and efficiency in a highly important public service. Yours sincerely,
(Signed) Geo. B. Christian,
Secretary to the President.

The letter sent from Mr. Christian follows two appeals sent to President Harding by the N. A. A. C. P., both pointing out that the effect of depriving colored doctors and nurses of the opportunity to treat colored war veterans in a hospital designed for them exclusively and built upon ground given to the government by Tuskegee Institute would be most unfortunate.

EX-SERVICE MEN INVITED TO BOOSTER MEETING

Prominent Speakers Will Be Present to Give Valuable Information Concerning the Bonus.

Theodore Roosevelt Post, American Legion, will have a booster meeting at South's restaurant, 2420 North Twenty-fourth street, Saturday, May 19th, at 8 p. m. All ex-service men are requested to be present. Legion men, prominently connected with the state headquarters, will be present to give valuable information concerning the bonus and other matters of extreme importance to all ex-service men.

No ex-service man in Omaha can afford to be absent from this meeting. Our post needs to awaken to the needs of our men and it can only do so by every man coming out and taking an active part. This means much to you and me. Will you come out and see what we are doing and help along the cause? The colored people of Nebraska are looking to Roosevelt post to give them the assurance of hope and inspiration which is badly needed. As you did your part in the war, will you, ex-service men, do your part in peace? We can help you, we want to help you. Please come out, Saturday, May 19th. South's is the place.
R. C. Long, Adj.
W. W. PEBBLES, Post Commander.
Miss Frances Smith entertained at a delightful dancing party at Hanscom Park pavilion Tuesday night in honor of her birthday anniversary. The younger set report a most enjoyable evening.