

ASK U.S. TROOPS GUARD TUSKEGEE

NEGRO HOSPITAL IS ENTIRELY IN HANDS OF SOUTHERN RING

Personal of Defunct Institutions Being Rapidly Transferred to Positions at Tuskegee Plant

SOUTH PROVIDES FOR OWN

Executive Order From President Harding Believed to be Only Method of Employing Race.

(By MELVIN CHISUM)

Tuskegee, Ala., July 5.—The Associated Press dispatch recently to the contrary notwithstanding, there is no intention of the Veterans' Bureau of placing colored people in charge of the work at the Tuskegee Veterans Bureau Hospital.

The releases sent out from the White House and appearing in the papers are pure buncombe. The crackers in the Veterans' Bureau ran Forbes until they wrecked him and they are doing the same thing to Gen. Hines.

Gen. Hines sits in his office and calls upon them for this report and the other and they lie to him as they lied to Forbes, tell him one thing and do another. I am sure that Mr. Hines thinks that he knows what he is writing about, but the crackers in the Bureau are running the thing.

The application blanks sent out to the doctors and nurses is a technical test and is the only examination given them. This is the only regulation employed to qualify white people and all this noise about colored people not being able to qualify is pure buncombe.

There is not now and never has been the slightest intention on the part of the crackers who run the Veterans' Bureau to allow colored professionals to operate the Tuskegee Hospital.

Almost a year ago, it was decided to curtail expenses by closing up two of the hospitals in the South because they have two for one in every other section of the country; the ones to be closed are one at Mobile, Ala., and one at Greenville, S. C., and the personnel officer of the bureau acting under the orders of the chief, most poorly informed official in the bureau, Col. Ijams, the executive officer of the Bureau, has shifted the personnel from these defunct institutions to the Tuskegee Hospital.

They have been very skillful in the manipulation, by shifting some of them to other places temporarily, but they are all billeted to eventually go to Tuskegee.

Col. Ijams at Fault.

Delay and disinclination on the part of Colonel George A. Ijams, a North Carolina white Democrat, to staff the hospital with colored people, is held responsible for the situation at present. Field letter, Number 78, issued by Ijams from the U. S. Veterans' Bureau states:

The chief nurse, chief aids, chief dietitian, and their assistants will be white. The staff nurses, aides, and dietitians will probably be colored. The medical officer selected to take charge of this hospital will be from the Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service, of Southern birth, and one who thoroughly understands the Negro.

Mrs. L. H. Payne, 1114 E. Leigh street, Richmond, makes public the following letter showing how she was turned down when she applied for one of the positions at the hospital:

"On March 13, I received reply from W. M. Cobb, chief of personnel, advising that I take the matter up with the American Red Cross.

"This I did, and on March 17, I received two application blanks from this headquarters, directing that they be filled and return one to that office and forward the other to Miss Elizabeth Wisner, Atlanta, Ga.

"This was done immediately. On March 23rd, Miss Wisner informed me by official correspondence, that the plan was to use only white workers on the social service staff."

More than fifty such letters addressed to both nurses and physicians by officials in the Veterans' Bureau and Civil Service Commission indicate that these applicants are being turned down in order to prove that the colored race has not sufficient qualified nurses and physicians to take charge of the hospital.

With a known prejudice existing in the Civil Service Bureau and the U. S. Veterans' Bureau, it becomes plainer every day, that it will require an executive order of the President to

cut the red tape and place colored physicians and surgeons in charge of the Veterans' Hospital.

55,522 PLOWS IDLE IN GEORGIA

Atlanta, July 6.—Within the past three and a half years, 228,938 colored people have migrated from Georgia to the north, according to figures compiled here by the Georgia Bankers' Association.

During the first six months in 1923, 77,500 Negroes have left the 'state, and for the same period 29,513 whites have left the farms of Georgia, the figures show.

As a result of this exodus, the report stated, from the rural communities, 46,674 farm dwellings have been left vacant, and estimating thirty acres to the plow there are 55,522 idle plows. Labor shortage on the farms is estimated at 70,743 on June 15.

\$15,000 FOR MONUMENT

Chicago, Ill., July 6.—Governor Len Small signed the bill passed by the state legislature appropriating \$15,000 for a monument to colored soldiers killed in the World War, last Friday afternoon. The Governor said it was the only bill for a monument he had signed this session.

500 IN SUMMER SCHOOL

Greensboro, N. C., July 6.—A. and T. summer school has broken all previous records by enrolling 500 teachers for summer work. Among the instructors are Prof. Miles W. Conner, of Union University and Prof. Benjamin Brawley of Shaw.

SUPREME COURT ORDERS RELEASE OF ELAINE FARMERS

Men Twice Sentenced to Death Are Released After Determined Fight of More Than Four Years

JUSTICE FINALLY TRIUMPHS

Action Believed to Mark Beginning of End of Infamous Arkansas Riot Cases of 1919.

Washington, D. C., July 5.—Flashing over the wires from Arkansas to New York and Washington came the news late Monday, June 25th, that six Elaine farmers, held for more than four years, following the fatal Arkansas race riot, had been ordered released from prison by the Arkansas Supreme Court.

The news of the release of these six men is believed to really mark the "beginning of the end," for all the men, and has brought to its final stage one of the most unique and tragic injustices the race has ever been forced to undergo.

Influential colored citizens, civic and fraternal organizations, headed by the N. A. A. C. P., have staged an unceasing barrage of protests ever since the men were arrested. More than \$14,000 has been spent in a mammoth effort to keep the ends of justice unthwarted, and to release the sixteen unfortunate men who had been slapped into prison at the height of the disorder.

Twice convicted by the Phillips County Court, and with the decision twice reversed by order of the State Supreme Court, the case was brought to a head early this year, when Moorfield Storey, former president of the American Bar Association, appeared before the United States Supreme Court in a final plea for justice.

In his speech, Attorney Storey charged that the sixteen men had been practically "railroaded" to the electric chair. The courts of Arkansas, newspapers, leading citizens, the Rotary Club, American Legion and other organizations were included in the startling revelations.

Storey declared in his brief that torture of the most vicious nature was employed "to make the prisoners testify falsely, mob hysteria dominated their trial, which is alleged to have taken place in less than an hour."

At that time, he declared that he had "distinct evidence" that 200 or 300 colored men were killed during the rioting, that the citizens of Helena "were determined that these men should be convicted," and that "they manufactured the evidence for the purpose."

The sixteen men for whom Storey pleaded at that time were first sentenced to death in 1919, following their alleged participation in the riots, when it is said white farmers tried to



Looking for Red Spots

Marcus Garvey: Interpreter of Discontent

An Editorial by John Albert Williams

WE DO NOT know the man. We only know that he was, may be, the central figure in a great movement. His conviction in our judgment, may temporarily impede, but it will never stop the great social movement to which he has given the impulse. His conviction and imprisonment may give impetus to that movement. We believe it will, for his enthusiastic followers and disciples, either rightly or wrongfully, will look upon him as a victim of persecution and hence a martyr. That "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church," is a truth that has been verified in social and political movements, no less than in the Christian Church. It is therefore not improbable that Garveyism may be advanced by the same influence; for Garveyism is a great social movement, which cannot be ignored. It would not have gained the magnitude it has attained but for the fact that Marcus Garvey has made articulate, whatever his mistakes may have been, the discontent at exploitation by dominant groups in all parts of the world, of the black race. Discontent with this domineering domination undoubtedly exists and is growing. There are those who believe that the black man can never come into the full possession and enjoyment of his rights as a man where the vaunted "white man's civilization" exists. There are those, for example, who look upon the black man's status in the United States as virtually static and hopeless. They maintain that here he will always be an underling and the victim of galling discrimination. We are not

of those who share this belief. We believe that here on this American continent, in these United States, the black man or Negro, as he is generally called, will work out his destiny and attain his full manhood rights. Less than this he ought not and will not be contented with. More than this he ought not and does not expect. Despite much that would seem to augur against this we have the faith to believe that it is even now coming to pass, surely but slowly. There are, however, many who hold the opposite opinion, that expressed by Garvey that the hope of the Negro or black races of the world lies in the erection of a great black empire or republic, in which the race will be supreme. Garvey sees this Empire of Kingdom in Africa. Many of our American youth of color are looking to the Latin republics of South America as the mecca of their dreams and ambitions. Others have a dream of the colonization of one or more of the thinly populated western states where a sovereign state controlled by the race from the governor down may become a reality. Inchoate and indefinite as all these dreams may appear they are more substantial than the things of which dreams are made. Garveyism is the groping for this ideal. To realize this Garvey conceived gigantic commercial enterprises, the Black Star Steamship line and the allied industries and succeeded in raising vast sums to finance them. That they failed is to be regretted. But commercial and industrial success among the white race is strewn with failures. So will it be with us. He

was convicted upon one count: using the mails to defraud, by continuing to sell stock in the Black Star Steamship line when he knew it was insolvent. Illegal, true. Dishonest, granted. Yet much depends upon the motive. He gambled for a big stake. Doubtless he hoped to win. Could he have secured sufficient capital to have financed his great projects perhaps none would have lost. Inexperience and ignorance were causes contributory to failure. Garvey fought against tremendous odds. Being an egotist and autocrat he doubtless alienated many who could have helped him. But after all is said and done the significant fact to bear in mind is this, that Garvey impregnates the growing consciousness of the black races of the earth that they must unite and unify their forces, commercially, industrially, politically and religiously to resist exploitation and attain their place in the sun. This spirit is abroad. It cannot be ignored. Whereunto it will grow, who dare prophesy? Garvey's violation of the law is to be regretted. His fall should cause no rejoicing upon the part of any of our group no matter how widely we may differ from him or question the wisdom of his methods. We believe he was actuated by the best of motives and moved by a sincere desire to help the race. Whatever of truth there may be in Garveyism it will survive and triumph even though its founder pays the full penalty of the law's violation within the walls of the Federal Prison at Leavenworth.

Men die, but great social movements survive.

place colored workers in a state of bondage and peonage.

Brief Review of Case.

It was contended at the trial in behalf of the accused colored men that they had assembled in their church at Hoop Spur, in Phillips county, October 1, 1919, to devise means as tenant farmers to relieve themselves of conditions which they asserted amounted to peonage. While so assembled, the men claimed that armed whites surrounded the church and fired upon them, killing a number.

This marked the beginning of one of the fiercest race riots in the history of the country. For days armed parties of men of both races hunted each other as one would hunt an animal. Scores were killed in the urban, and it is claimed that colored women were subjected to the most brutal torture and suffered untold indignities.

On behalf of the State, it was asserted that the condemned men had assembled in connection with a plot to massacre white men, and that the firing was done by a posse sent to quell the riot.

Decision Marks Real Triumph.

The decision of the Arkansas Supreme Court marks a real triumph, not only for the organizations which interested themselves so unsparingly, but for the entire race.

which provides that unless a date for trial is set by the court within two terms from the indictment, the defendants are entitled to dismissal. The attorneys for the men contended that their cases had been pending for two terms, and that, although they had filed motions in each term to have the day set for trial, the court had not set the day and that they were, consequently, entitled to dismissal under the statute.

GARVEY'S EFFORTS TO SECURE BAIL NOT SUCCESSFUL

Third Application For Release of Convicted Head of U. N. I. A. on Bond Pending Appeal Denied.

PRISONER MAKES STATEMENT

Has Nothing to Regret and is Willing to Serve Any Sentence Imposed Conscious of Service to Race.

New York, July 5.—Attempts by Marcus Garvey to obtain his release on bail, following his conviction of using the mails to defraud in the sale of Black Star steamship stock, failed, Judge Rogers, in the Federal Circuit

the SaSamson shorn of his power awaiting his doom from the Philistines.

A dozen deputy marshals, 20 Department of Justice agents, a force of bomb squad men, at least fifteen Secret Service men and six uniformed patrolmen were scattered thru the court room and corridor. Known friends of Garvey were not among the few hundred admitted unless they had passes. Mrs. Garvey was there and they exchanged glances frequently.

Garvey Makes Statement.

"We are a low-abiding people," said Garvey, when asked if he had anything to say before sentence was passed. "We have done and desire to do nothing contrary to the laws of the United States, which is the greatest country on earth and whose laws are the fairest and most just of any land in the world. There have been reports that I would do or incite something contrary to law (meaning in retaliation for his conviction), but as I am a man of intelligence, that is too ridiculous for consideration.

"I have absolutely nothing to regret. I am willing to serve any sentence the court may impose, secure in my knowledge of the service I have rendered to my race, whose day will yet have its dawning."

Regretted Outbreak

He expressed regret for his outbreak against Assistant District Attorney Mattuck when he was convicted, and Mattuck responded that there was no vindictiveness on his part.

"I am glad the defendant made the statement he just uttered," said Judge Mack. The Court took offense at no time to anything during the trial realizing that patience is required when a man acts as his own lawyer."

Judge Mack granted a stay of execution of the sentence to Atlanta, explaining that he wished to give Garvey the choice of going to Leavenworth if he preferred, but that the original sentence must be to the Georgia prison and a transfer could only be effected by application to the Attorney General. Prosecutor Mattuck said he would make the application personally.

YEAR'S GRADUATES NUMBER MORE THAN ELEVEN HUNDRED

Several Rank High in Scholarship and Secure Special Honors at Their Respective Schools

MARKED INCREASE IS NOTED

Poll Taken by Crisis Discloses Over 5000 Colored Students in Various Colleges of Country.

New York, July 6.—Colored students numbering 1152 finished various schools and colleges throughout the United States last month, according to a poll made by the Crisis Magazine.

This poll reveals 1,740 colored students in Northern colleges and 3,289 in colored colleges this year.

From colored institutions were graduated, 514 bachelors; 3 masters; 90 physicians; 1156 dentists; 55 pharmacists; 37 lawyers; and 25 ministers.

From the white schools there were 129 bachelors; 20 masters; 1 doctor of philosophy; 24 lawyers; 25 dentists; 46 pharmacists; 7 ministers; and 5 engineers, etc.

Most prominent among the graduates is Charles H. Houston of Washington, D. C., who graduated from the law department of Harvard University. He was a member of the Harvard Law Review Editorial Board and winner of the Sheldon Travelling Fellowship for next year which will take him abroad to study in Spain.

Edward Porter Davis received his Ph. D. degree in Germanic languages and literature, magna cum laude, from the Chicago University. During the year, Dr. Davis was chairman of the Germanic Club, of the University of Chicago, composed of graduate students and instructors.

He is spending the summer in Europe and will return to his work as head of the department of German at Howard University.

Miss Sonoma Tolley was the first colored girl to receive an artist's diploma from the Damrosch Institute of Musical Art in New York. She had a place on the program and received a \$500 prize.

Miss Clarissa M. Scott, daughter of Emmett J. Scott, of Washington, D. C., was a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Wellesley College. She won scholarships each year and a college letter in athletics.

REQUEST MADE FOR FEDERAL TROOPS TO GUARD TUSKEGEE

National Advancement Association Wires President Harding to Protect Head of Famous School.

FOLLOWS PARADE OF KLAN

Alabamans Have Threatened Lives of Moton and Colored Doctors If Sent to Veterans' Hospital.

New York, July 6.—Because of the stand taken by Dr. Rusa R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee institute, who favored a colored personnel for the Negro Veterans hospital, which was promised when it was decided to erect this institution, his life has been frequently threatened and only a few months ago Tuskegee was virtually in a state of siege. The South has insisted and the Veterans bureau, as available correspondence shows, has acquiesced in the plan, that whites should man the hospital and protesting against the employment of colored physicians and nurses.

It has been openly threatened that if colored physicians are certified and attempt to take their place in the hospital they will be killed. A parade of the Ku Klux Klan was pulled off Tuesday evening and it was asserted by spokesmen for the Klan that the demonstration symbolized the protest of 50,000 Klansmen of Alabama against the placing of a Negro personnel to man the hospital. The previous threats of mob violence and this demonstration has lead the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to wire President Harding requesting that federal troops be sent to guard Tuskegee. The telegram was sent Thursday and reads:

"National Association for Advancement of Colored People, representing 100,000 American citizens, asks that federal troops be sent to Tuskegee, Ala., to protect colored doctors sent to United States Veterans' hospital to care for Negro world war veterans. Lives of these United States doctors and security of Tuskegee institute, an internationally known agency, making for inter-racial good will, should have protection against lawless defiance of government. We urge especially federal protection for R. R. Moton, successor to Booker T. Washington, whose life has been threatened."

Petersburg, Va., July 6.—John Mitchell, Jr., grand chancellor of the Pythians of Virginia, resigned his office at the state meeting last week.

Mr. Mitchell is under a sentence for three years, pending an appeal, on charges growing out of the receivership of the Mechanics Bank.

Attorney William Reed, of Portsmouth, was elected to fill his place under orders of the state insurance department into whose hands the affairs of the Pythians have been placed since the loss of its funds in the bank failure.

Planning for Elks' Excursion

Marshal Craig, passenger agent for the Chicago, Great Western railroad, which will run a special to Chicago for the Elks National convention, is actively and energetically planning to make this a big affair. Letters have been sent to passenger agents in the west urging them to route delegates by Omaha, so that they may reach here by the morning of August 20 and spend the day, leaving on the special at night. Iroquois Lodge is planning a big feature for the entertainment during the day of their western brethren.

ONE-NIGHT CARNIVAL

Come and enjoy the one night carnival in the beautiful grounds of the North Side branch of the Y. W. C. A. given Wednesday evening, July 18th, under the auspices of the Garden club. Admission ten cents.

Adv. Mrs. T. P. MAHAMMITT, Chairman.

WILL PRESENT PUPILS IN RECITAL

Mrs. Jack Pinkston will present her pupils in pianoforte recital at the North End branch Y. W. C. A. Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The public is invited.