

Buffaloes Are in Second Place and are creeping dangerously close on Denver team who lead League Everyone Attend the Saturday and Sunday Games

CHICAGO CHOSEN CAMPAIGN CENTER BY REPUBLICANS

Great Mid-West Metropolis Will Again Be Chief Headquarters of Vigorous Political Battle.

WEST COMMITTEE SECRETARY

Matthews Forecasted as Influential and Very Prominent Character in Organization of Colored Voters.

Chicago, June 27.—(By the Associated Negro Press.)—Chicago is the republican political capital of the nation. William M. Butler, of Massachusetts, who has succeeded John T. Adams, of Iowa, as chairman of the republican national committee, has announced officially that the chief headquarters of the campaign will be in Chicago, with branches in New York, Los Angeles and possibly Washington. The famous Wrigley building, just across the Chicago river on Michigan boulevard, will be the headquarters of the committee and Mr. Butler will spend much of his time in Chicago.

Roy O. West, of Chicago, who has been named Secretary of the Committee, of Indiana, will function, according to information, in a more active manner in management than did his predecessor. This doubtless is due to the fact that West is a political strategist of the first water. He knows the game from Augusta, Ga., to Zanesville, O., and that's that.

How is the racial vote to be appealed to? It is a "safe and sane" bet that colored America will be more in the political limelight this Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-four than in any other previous year of our Lord. The reason is obvious, and beyond contradiction. In the first place, there are more votes to go after in the states of the big middle west and near east, where there are to be lively contests. By tens of thousands, there are votes to stack up in Missouri, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, New Jersey and many other states where the sum total has been materially changed in the last four years. Maryland, Massachusetts, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Wisconsin will have about the same type of pull as heretofore.

New York will be a great battle ground, together with Pennsylvania and with the assertion that democrats are hoping to carry Pennsylvania, republicans will doubtless inquire in to the immediate cause for such a brazen assertion, which is regarded as much republican as Mississippi is democratic.

The Associated Negro Press can state with authority that it has not been fully determined as to the exact manner in which the colored votes of the country will be organized by republicans. William C. Matthews, of Boston, rests his case with the action of the group meeting at the Elks Rest in Cleveland, and there is very good reason to believe that Matthews will get a favorable hearing. By virtue of their positions as members of the Republican National Committee, Col. Henry Lincoln Johnson and Attorney Perry W. Howard, will be a de facto part of the republican wheel of progress. Their political wisdom and strategy will be utilized to the utmost by the committee, it is understood. Careful and unbiased investigation discloses the fact that the new republican organization proposes to give a fair hearing to the opinion and viewpoints of all divisions of the various voting groups. There are those who are desirous of having bureaus as in the Harding-Coolidge campaign of 1920, and there are those who desire the "representatives to be scattered about." It will be for Chairman Butler and his advisory committee to determine which method is the more effective. It will be several weeks before the program has been entirely mapped out.

Charles G. Dawes, Chicago banker and philanthropist, who is named as the republican candidate for vice-president, is bitterly opposed to the Ku Klux organization, and was, more than a year ago, the organizer of a body known as the "Minute Men of the Constitution," whose avowed object is to uphold law and order. Mr. Dawes has general familiarity with colored America, has a few individual friends

MAYOR OF PHILADELPHIA WELCOMES CONFERENCE

Philadelphia, Pa., June 27.—Mayor W. Freeland Kendrick of this city at the opening mass meeting Wednesday night of the Fifteenth Annual Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People delivered the following address of welcome:

"As mayor of Philadelphia I extend a hearty welcome to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People of the United States. It is my earnest wish that your Annual Conference to be in session here from June 25th to July 2nd may result in much good to your people in our city and to your entire race throughout the country. "It was in Pennsylvania, in 1790, that the first definite step was taken toward the abolition of slavery in the United States. Since then the progress of your race in this country has been steady and upward, which augurs well for further and greater development in the future. "Conventions like the one to be held by your Association will not only accelerate that development, but will bring about a co-operation and understanding between the races so necessary for the welfare and advancement of our great nation."

THE GOOD OLD TYPE. THE KIND ADMIRER

Atlanta, Ga., June 27.—(By the Associated Negro Press.)—The white folk of Georgia are not disposed to think much of Col. Henry Lincoln Johnson, Georgia national committee-man, but they make no effort to conceal their admiration of Jim Democrat, an antebellum Negro whom they took and are showing off at the democratic convention in New York, where they hope McAdoo will be made the presidential nominee. "Jim Democrat went right along with the white delegates. To distinguish him a card was attached to his coat lapel, reading: "Jim Democrat is my name, of Marietta, Ga.—the birthplace of Wm. Gibbs McAdoo. I am an old ex-slave darkey. I drove the attending physician to the McAdoo home on the night that William Gibbs McAdoo was born. I came here with the Georgia delegation to see him nominated for president. Won't you vote for him?"

OMAHA COLORED WOMEN STATE CLUB OFFICERS

Lincoln, June 26.—Mrs. Fannie Russell, Omaha, was elected president and Mrs. Fannie Harrold, Omaha, second vice president of the Nebraska State Federation of Colored Women's clubs at the closing session of its annual state convention here today. Other officers included Mrs. Rhieva Harrold, Omaha, secretary.

BISHOP COPPIN DEAD. AFRICAN M. E. CHURCH

Philadelphia, June 26.—Bishop Levi J. Coppin of the African Methodist Episcopal church died at his home last night of pneumonia. He was 76 years old.

Bishop Coppin had supervision over the fourth Episcopal district which comprises the states of Michigan, Illinois and Indiana.

New York, N. Y., June 27.—(By the Associated Negro Press.)—While returning from a club engagement at 4 o'clock in the morning, Gertrude Saunders, formerly "Shuffle Along" star, ran down an ice wagon with her automobile, injuring the driver. She was arrested and obliged to leave her car as bonded until the hearing.

Upon an invitation from the Colored Commercial Club several business men attended a meeting at the club rooms Tuesday night and discussed plans for closer and more effective cooperation. A tentative organization was formed to further this plan and another meeting to perfect arrangements will be held next Thursday night, to which all business men are invited.

within the race in whom he believes profoundly, but has never been spectacular in his declarations. In Evanson, Ill., the Chicago suburban home of the nominee, there are about 6,000 colored residents, and the community spirit of the aristocratic suburb, the home of Northwestern university and hundreds of Chicago's wealthiest folk, has always been generous and favorable.

A STORY OF THE MARTYRS OF 1822

A Story of Ante-Bellum Days, Dealing With Slave Insurrection at Charleston

By Francis J. Grimke

Part VIII

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Meet Death Like Brave Men

(Concluded.)

A curious circumstance connected with this plot was the high regard in which the insurgents were held by the whites. But instead of my own, I prefer to insert in this place the remarks of the slave judges on this head. In their story of the plot they observed: "The character and condition of most of the insurgents were such as rendered them objects the least liable to suspicion. It is a melancholy truth, that the general good conduct of all the leaders, except Gullah Jack, had secured to them not only the unlimited confidence of their owners, but they had been indulged in every comfort and allowed every privilege compatible with their situation in the community, and although Gullah Jack was not remarkable for the correctness of his deportment, he by no means sustained a bad character. . . . But not only were the leaders of good character and much indulged by their owners, but this was generally the case with all who were convicted, many of them possessed the highest confidence of their owners, and not one of bad character."

Comment on this significant fact is unnecessary. It contains a lesson and a warning which a fool need not err in reading and understanding. Oppression is a powder magazine exposed always to the danger of explosion from spontaneous combustion. Verbum sat sapienti.

Another curious circumstance connected with this history was the trial and conviction of four white men, on indictments for attempting to incite the slaves to insurrection. They were each sentenced to fine and imprisonment, the fines ranging from \$100 to \$1,000, and the terms of imprisonment, from three to twelve months.

And now for the concluding act of this tragedy, for a final glance at four of its black heroes and martyrs as they appeared to the slave judges, who tried them, and to whose hostile pen we are indebted for this last impressive picture of their courage, their fortitude and their greatness of soul. Here it is: "When Vesey was tried, he folded his arms and seemed to give great attention to the testimony, given against him, but with his eyes fixed on the floor. In this situation he remained immovable, until the witnesses had been examined by the court, and cross-examined by his counsel, when he requested to be allowed to examine the witnesses himself. He at first questioned them in the dictatorial, despotic manner, in which he was probably accustomed to address them; but this not producing the desired effect, he questioned them with affected surprise and concern for hearing false testimony against him; still falling in his purpose, he then examined them strictly as to dates, but could not make them contradict

themselves. The evidence being closed, he addressed the court at considerable length. . . . when he received his sentence the tears trickled down his cheeks. "I cannot, of course, speak positively respecting the exact nature of the thought or feeling which lay back of those those sad tears of his hero. But of this I am confident that they were not produced by any weak or momentary fear of death, and I am equally sure that they were not caused by remorse for the part which he had taken, as chief of a plot to give freedom to his race. Perhaps, in that solemn moment, he remembered the time, years before, when he might have sailed for Africa, and there have helped to build, in freedom and security, an asylum for himself and his people, where all of the glad dreams of his strenuous and stormy life might have been realized, and also how he had put behind him the temptation, "because," as he expressed it, "he wanted to stay and see what he could do for his fellow creatures in bondage." At the thought of it all, the triumph of slavery, the treachery of black men, the immediate grief which arises from wasted labor and balked purposes, and wide-spreading failures, is it surprising that in that supreme moment hot tears gushed from the eyes of that stricken but lion-hearted man?

But to return to the last picture of the martyrs before their slave judges: "Rolla when arraigned affected not to understand the charge against him, and when it was at his request further explained to him, assumed with wonderful adroitness, astonishment and surprise. He was remarkable throughout his trial for great presence and composure of mind. When he was informed he was convicted and was advised to prepare for death, though he had previously (but after trial) confessed his guilt, he appeared perfectly confounded, but exhibited no signs of fear. In Ned's behavior there was nothing remarkable, but his countenance was stern and immovable, even whilst he was receiving the sentence of death; from his looks it was impossible to discover or conjecture what were his feelings. Not so with Peter, for in his countenance were strongly marked disappointed ambition, revenge, indignation, and an anxiety to know how far the discoveries had extended, and the same emotions

were exhibited in his conduct. He did not appear to fear personal consequences, for his whole behavior indicated the reverse; but exhibited an evident anxiety for the success of their plan, in which his whole soul was embarked. His countenance and behavior were the same when he received his sentence, and his only words were on retiring, 'I suppose you will let me see my wife and family before I die' and that not in a supplicating tone. When he was asked a day or two after, if it was possible he could wish to see his master and family murdered who had treated him so kindly, he only replied to the question by a smile.

The unquailing courage, the stern fidelity to engagements, and the spirit of devotion and self-sacrifice which characterized so signally the leaders of this slave plot, culminated, it seems to me, in the unbending will and grandeur of soul of Peter Poyas, during those last, tragic days in Charleston. I doubt if in six thousand years the world has produced a finer example of fortitude and greatness of mind in presence of death, than did this Negro slave exhibit in the black hole of the Charleston work house, when conversing with his chief, and with Rolla and Ned Bennet, touching their approaching death, and the safety of their faithful and forlorn followers, he uttered this intrepid injunction: "Do not open your lips! Die silent as you shall see me do." Such words, considering the circumstances under which they were spoken, were worthy of a son of Sparta or of Rome, when Sparta and Rome were at their highest levels as breeders of iron men.

It is verily no light thing for the Negroes of the United States to have produced such a man, such a hero and martyr. It is certainly no light heritage, the knowledge, that his brave blood flows in their veins. For history does not record, that any other of its long and shining line of heroes and martyrs ever met death, anywhere on this globe, in a holier cause or a sublimer mood, than did this Spartan-like slave, more than three quarters of a century ago. May some future Rembrandt heed the courage, as the genius, to paint that tragic and imposing scene, with its deep shadows and high lights as I see it now; the dark and hideous dungeon, the sombre figures and grim faces of the four glorious black martyrs, with Peter in the midst, speaking his deathless words: "Do not open your lips! Die silent as you shall see me do."

"Right forever on the scaffold, Wrong forever on the throne, Yet that scaffold aways the future, And, behind the dim unknown, Standeth God within the shadow, Keeping watch above His own." (E n d)

ANNIVERSARY WEEK OF ZION BAPTIST CHURCH

Zion Baptist Church, Twenty-second and Grant street, will observe Anniversary Week from June 29th to July 6th, in commemoration of the thirty-sixth anniversary of organization of the church and the fourteenth anniversary of the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. W. F. Botts.

The following program will be given:

Sunday, June 29th, 11 a. m.—"Thirty-sixth Anniversary of Zion Baptist Church." Sermon by the Rev. J. P. Jackson, pastor Tabernacle Baptist Church, Council Bluffs.

Monday, 7:45 p. m.—Sewing Circle and Missionary Circle, leading. Sermon by the Rev. J. S. Williams, pastor Salem Baptist Church.

Tuesday, 7:45 p. m.—Pastor's Aid and Choir leading. Sermon by the Rev. Thomas A. Taggart, pastor Bethel Baptist Church.

Wednesday, 7:45 p. m.—Sunday School and B Sharp Circle leading. Sermon by the Rev. Wm. Franklin, pastor of Pilgrim Baptist Church.

Thursday, 7:45 p. m.—The Progressive Club and Wide Awake 24 leading. Sermon by the Rev. W. C. Williams, pastor of St. John's A. M. E. Church.

Friday, July 4—The 14th annual picnic at Miller Park all day. Plenty of refreshments, amusements and games for old and young.

Sunday, July 6th. Fourteenth Anniversary Sunday. Sermon by the Rev. F. J. Union, pastor of Beulah Baptist Church, Council Bluffs.

Each brother is asked to give \$10 and each sister \$5. Each choir and congregation is to be present with its pastor. The public is invited to attend all the festivities. Visitors from other cities are also invited.

COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS, DEACONS AND TRUSTEES.

COMMITTEE ON DINNER, Mrs. M. L. Irwin, Chairman.

DR. W. F. BOTT'S, Pastor.

MRS. EDITH SCOTT, Church Clerk.

MRS. ANNIE M. JOHNSON, Church Reporter.

SOME HISTORIC HAPPENINGS IN THE MONTH OF JUNE

June 20—Charles W. Chestnut, foremost novelist and short story writer of the race, born in Ohio, 1858. The colony of Georgia refused to admit slavery, 1739.

June 21—The Supreme Court of the U. S. declared the Grandfather Clause invalid 1915. Two troops of Tenth U. S. Cavalry were ambushed at Carrizal, Mexico, by 700 Mexicans, 1916.

June 22—Sir Samuel Lewis of British West Africa is the only full blooded Negro ever knighted within the British Empire, 1903.

June 23—From African tribesman to bishop of the Episcopal church is the remarkable record of Rev. T. Monoh Gaudiner, 1921.

June 24—Negro troops of the regular army figured in a brilliant charge at Las Quasimas, Cuba, during the Spanish-American war, 1898.

June 25—Samuel Sewall of Massachusetts, contributed the first article against slavery, 1700.

June 26—A National Liberty Congress was held in Washington under the general management of William Monroe Trotter of Boston, 1918.

June 27—Paul Lawrence Dunbar, noted poet and writer, born at Dayton, Ohio, 1872.

June 28—The Negro enters the labor union. The American Federation of Labor voted to open its doors unconditionally to the Negro, 1917.

June 29—The Fifth Spingarn Medal awarded Archibald H. Grimke, for seventy years' distinguished service to his country and his race, 1917.

June 30—Charles Gilpin, distinguished Negro actor and star in "The Emperor Jones," awarded Spingarn Medal for 1921.

GILPIN IN NEW SHOW

New York, N. Y., June 27.—By the Associated Negro Press.—Charles Gilpin, former star of "Emperor Jones," is to be cast in a new piece, "The Black Hour," under the direction of John Cort. The production calls for a cast of eleven people.

New York, N. Y., June 27.—(By the Associated Negro Press.)—"Runnin' Wild," the Miller and Lyles show which had just completed a long run in this city was forced to return for a week's engagement, entertaining delegates to the democratic national convention.

EDWARDS RECEPTION PROVES ELABORATE SOCIAL FUNCTION

More Than Four Hundred Guests Attend Delightful Affair Friday Night at Beautiful Dreamland Hall.

MANY OUT-OF-TOWN VISITORS

Elaborate Gowns of Handsome Materials and Matrons Add Brilliance and Beauty to the Event.

Probably the largest and most brilliant event in Omaha's social calendar took place Friday evening, June 20th, when Dr. and Mrs. A. G. Edwards, 2409 Erskine street, gave a formal reception and dance in honor of the graduation of their son, Dr. A. Gerald Edwards Jr., Meharry Dental College 24.

This party was the first private affair to be held at the beautiful Dreamland Hall, in the new \$75,000 Jewel building.

Notably among the four hundred guests were more than one hundred graduates of various colleges and universities; the Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, of which the young dentist is a general officer, had many representatives.

Dr. and Mrs. Edwards, assisted by their daughter, Mrs. Anthea Robinson, received the guests; the hostess wearing orchid chiffon beaded with rhinestones and the daughter silver cloth trimmed with black velvet and rhinestones. Many other beautiful and elaborate gowns were worn making the party a gorgeous affair.

Autographs of the guests were received by three little girls costumed as flowers, Marjorie Jane Edwards, Celestine Smith and Albertine Johnson, who also presented the monogrammed programs and novelties.

At 12:05 an intermission was filled with a program noctel: A powderpuff dance by Miss Margaret Bell; vocal solo by Dr. A. Gerald Edwards, Jr., and a piano solo by Mr. Val'rez Spratlin of Denver.

Congratulatory telegrams and many valuable gifts were received. Dr. Edwards, Sr., dean of the medical profession of Nebraska and state vice-president of the National Medical Association, is also a graduate of Meharry '95.

Among the out of town guests were: Wm. Bowers, B. S., Howard university; R. W. May, Kansas university; Solomon Harris, A. B., Meharry Dental; Wilbur Stewart, Iowa university; H. Shackelford, Nebraska university; Miss Rachel Rice, Buffalo, N. Y.; Timothy Lindsay, Tampa, Fla.; Miss Geraldine Matthews, Missouri Valley, Ia.; Mrs. M. L. Spratlin, Miss Estrella and Mr. Val'rez Spratlin of Denver, Colo.; Mrs. W. Redman and Miss Doris Goring, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Alexander, Nashville, Tenn., and Miss Ida Mayo, Fort Worth, Tex.

Dr. Edwards, Jr., will do post work at the University of New York before entering the practice.

AFRICAN CITRUS GROWERS PLAN U. S. SALES

Washington, D. C., June 27.—(By the Associated Negro Press.)—Preparations are already being made by citrus orchardists of Eastern Transvaal and Portuguese East Africa to enter the European and American markets when their trees come into bearing with the next few years, says Consul Cecil M. P. Cross, Lourenco Marques, in a report to the Department of Commerce. This fruit will reach the American market at a time when our own production is out of season. Because of the distance and the tropical climate intervening, refrigerator service will probably be required.

DEMAND TOOTH BRUSHES IN SOUTH AFRICA

Washington, D. C., June 27.—(By the Associated Negro Press.)—The market for tooth brushes in South Africa is steadily improving, owing principally to the great increase in the number of dentists during the past few years and to advertising. While the largest demand in South Africa is for low-priced tooth brushes selling for about 21 cents, the market for the better grades is fairly good.

FIGHTING AGAINST ODDS

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is the watch dog of the race. It stands as an ever present enemy against those forces which seek to destroy American ideals. It has brought the race problem, with all its attendant horrors before the world in an intelligent and forceful manner. It champions the cause of unfortunate who are unable to combat the sinister influences which oppress the. It protests day and night against segregation and its allied evils. Because it is engaged in a heroic struggle against wrong, it is not popular with white people and to our shame, it is not supported by colored people.

The National Association has fought courageously in our courts to free victims from unjust confinement. In short, the N. A. A. C. P. is honored and feared more than any other association working for the uplift of our people. Possibly it has not done everything that it should have done and has done some things it should not have done. Its method of procedure may not please every one. However, it is a fact that cannot be gainsaid, the N. A. A. C. P. stands in the vanguard working for the elevation of a down trodden people. Regardless of what we think of the individuals who head the association every fair minded person must admit that it has been instrumental in accomplishing much good for colored people. Results are the only fair means by which a movement can be judged. The main question is, what has it done? Scan the annual report for 1923 and the answer jumps out from every page. The association has accomplished great things for colored people. Because it is working for our elevation, it should have our support. Every Negro in America, it does not make any difference what his position in life may be, is affected by race hate. It is as inescapable as the air we breathe or the water we drink. This common enemy of the race makes us brothers suffering the same sorrows, enduring the same heartaches and chafing under the identical task masters. The agony which is caused by this curse to humanity stinks to heaven and transcends all others. How it is possible for any Negro to see the sufferings and agonies of his people without trying to correct them is beyond understanding. If colored Americans can be satisfied while coals of fire are heaped upon their heads without joining forces with those agencies which are working for our mutual benefit, they are indeed inferior and deserve the punishment meted out to them by the dominant group. If colored Americans can sit down and see the grossest and most inhuman insults heaped upon them without offering vigorous resistance, they are unfit to be called men and ought suffer the agonies of hell. If we are too selfish and self-centered to work for our full rights as American citizens we should not have those rights and even those which we do have should be taken away.