

WILL IGNORE PARTY LINES

National Conference of Social Workers Elect Negro Worker an Officer

PRESSING PROBLEM BEFORE AMERICAN NEGRO IS BALLOT

National Advancement Association Issues Important Address to Members of Race.

PARTISANSHIP IS SECONDARY

Organization Urges Scrutiny of Candidates and Intelligent Discrimination in Their Support at Election.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 11.—The N. A. C. P. in Fifteenth Annual Conference has made public the following message to the American people: The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Fifteenth Annual Conference, assembled before the American Negro today is using the use of his vote in the approaching election.

Republican Party

We face the two old parties and a possible third party movement. The republican party, which has always commanded the great majority of our votes, has, during the last two administrations, recognized our right to a voice in the party councils and made some effort to carry out our wishes in legislation and administration; nevertheless, although in power in all branches of the government, it has specifically failed to pass the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, to abolish segregation in the government offices at Washington, to take any action with regard to "Jim Crow" cars in interstate travel, to withdraw our military forces from Haiti, and to make a loan to Liberia.

Democratic Party

The Democratic Party appears to us in two distinct parts. The northern wing of the party has recognized our demands in many states and treated us with great fairness. But this northern wing is at the absolute mercy of the "solid South" with its "rotten borough" system depending upon the disfranchisement of the Negro; with its segregation and "Jim Crow" legislation, its mob law and lynching, and its denial of proper education to Negro children.

The Klan Denounced

Both parties are catering to the Ku Klux Klan, that secret fomentor of religious intolerance, race hate and midnight murder, whose spread is the greatest proof of national decadence and the greatest menace to democracy.

The Negro Vote

It is manifestly impossible that under these circumstances the enfranchised Negroes of the United States should vote a straight ticket for either of these parties. Our voting must be primarily a matter of individual candidates for office. In order to vote

effectively we must know the records of such candidates. We must demand of them clear statements as to their attitude toward matters of vital interest to us.

We must remember that we are electing in the approaching election and other near elections not simply the President of the United States, but members of Congress and of the State Legislatures, state officials, judges, members of school boards and other local officials. We must especially keep in mind the fact that the emancipation of the Negro today is more largely a matter of state law and local ordinance than of national enactment and that the interpretation of the law by the courts and the administration of the law by officials are just as important and often far more important than its actual content.

We need, therefore, to redouble our agitation and our effort in court action and law administration, and we need especially to use our ballot in order to reward our friends and to punish our enemies. We must utterly ignore party labels and vote for the man who will best serve us and our country.

Education

The need for such determination is shown in many ways but perhaps more especially by the continued attitude of this nation toward the education of Negro children. We have no adequate common school facilities and we have continually put forward by United States government, state and local undemocratic segregation in education, but the astonishingly undemocratic doctrine that Negroes should have no voice in the education of their own children but that their schools and colleges should be dominated by their enemies. We have repeatedly asked federal aid for education and in answer we have now a bill before Congress which seeks to grant it but which is a travesty on justice and would perpetuate in local school systems these very discriminations against which we vigorously protest.

Third Party

Nothing will more quickly bring the old parties to a clear realization of their obligations to us and the nation than a vigorous third party movement. Such a movement may save us from a choice between half-hearted friends and half-concealed enemies or from the necessity of voting for the same oppression under different party names. Such a movement may give the American Negro and other submerged classes a chance to vote more directly for economic emancipation from monopoly and privilege and a fairer chance to work according to ability and share more equitably in the social income.

Migration

Finally, may we remind the new immigrants to the North as well as Negroes living there that the greatest significance of this migration is the increased political power of black men in America. We have at last

(Continued on Page Three.)

BISHOP L. J. COPPIN BURIED FROM MOTHER BETHEL

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 11.—One of the largest funerals held in Philadelphia for many a year was that of Bishop L. J. Coppin, who was buried from Bethel Church on Tuesday of last week. On Monday night the body lay in state in Bethel Church and services were conducted by the Masonic fraternity. A large crowd of friends of Bishop Coppin viewed for the last time his body as it rested in the shadow of the pulpit from which he had preached so many years. Long before the time

for the service on Tuesday morning at ten o'clock the church was crowded. Hundreds of people had to be turned away and many reluctantly stood on the outside of the church paying their last tribute of respect to Bishop Coppin. The funeral was attended by all the bishops of the A. M. E. church, except Bishops W. A. Chappelle, W. A. Fountain and J. S. Flipper. Bishop J. S. Caldwell of the A. M. E. Zion church and representatives from all of the other churches of the race were present. Men came from long distances to pay this last tribute of respect.

Bishop John Hurst preached the sermon from the text, "And the king said to his servants, know ye not that there is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel?" (2 Sam. 3:38). Bishop Hurst reviewed the life of Bishop Coppin and pointed out how his life should be a benediction to the generations which follow him. He reviewed his life as a school teacher, as a minister, as an editor and general officer of the A. M. E. church, as a bishop of South Africa, as a bishop of America, as a friend, and as a husband and father and public spirited man.

EUGENE KINCKLE JONES ELECTED TO EXECUTIVE BOARD OF SOCIAL WORK

At the fifty-first annual session of the National Conference of Social Work held in Toronto, Canada, June 26th to July 2nd, Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League was elected to the executive committee.

This was the first time in the history of that organization that the conference at large, consisting of nearly 6,000 persons—3500 delegates present—has voted a colored person into this office. As evidence of the fact that Mr. Jones was a popular choice, the audience applauded vigorously when the announcement was made by the president at the general session on Tuesday night. There were thirteen candidates for the five positions on the executive board that were open—Mr. Jones standing third on the list of candidates. The other persons elected to the board were Edith Abbott, dean of the School of Social Administration of the Chicago University; James F. Jackson, chairman of the section on Family Welfare of the Cleveland Council of Social Agencies; Julia C. Lathrop and Robert A. Woods, former presidents of the National Conference of Social Work.

At this conference there were some forty colored delegates. There were nineteen places on the program at which the Negro was discussed in some form and fourteen of the speakers were colored.

This recognition of the problems among Negroes and the part which Negro social workers are playing in efforts to improve the community life of the nation is considered most significant by students of inter-racial problems—it being considered that this conference group made up of the leading and most active social workers of the United States and Canada is the most liberal and democratic of the organizations interested in human betterment. Mr. Jones who served this year on the Committee of Time and Place was elected for a term of three years.

WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY HONORS PROMINENT COLORED WOMAN

At the commencement of Wilberforce University held June 11-18, the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon Miss Mary G. Evans, prominent minister and evangelist of the A. M. E. Church. Miss Evans is an alumna of Wilberforce, having received her B.D. degree from there in 1914. She has since then pursued her theological studies in Union Theological Seminary and Columbia University. She is now pastor of St. John A. M. E. Church, Indianapolis, Ind., and is considered one of the most prominent evangelists in the country. She is one of the 24 trustees of Wilberforce University, and a woman of rare talent. It is generally conceded that she will be one of the first women delegates to the next General Conference, African Methodist Episcopal Church.

SPEAKER OPPOSES SEGREGATION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

Philadelphia Presbyterian Pastor Presents Phenomena Promoting Separate Schools in North.

MIGRATION PLAYS BIG PART

Southern Sentiment and Propaganda Have Far-Reaching Influence—Advancement Association for American Ideal.

Philadelphia, July 11.—Dr. William Lloyd Innes, pastor of Central Presbyterian church of Philadelphia, speaking at the mass meeting of the Fifteenth Annual Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in the Union Baptist church, Nineteenth and Fitzwater streets, Friday night, June 27, declared his opposition to segregation of colored children in public schools of the North. Dr. Innes said, in part: "Racial segregation of Negro children in schools of the North is connected with two phenomena; first, the migration northward of colored people especially during the five years following the World War and, second, a feeling among white people that the Southern way of dealing with the so-called 'Negro Problem' is the best.

"Colored people of the North are themselves divided on this question. One group believe racial separation to be hurtful to the welfare of America and are willing to struggle for full interracial fellowship in all public and civic institutions. The other group believe the easiest way lies in submitting to a color line drawn by the dominant race.

"There are, of course, other shades of opinion, such as the extremists on both sides and those who favor complete separation not because they wish to submit to a dominant hostile group, but because they wish to be rid of that group's prejudice.

"Thus, although it is clear that the opposed forces are not divided along the color line, since there are both white and colored segregationists and anti-segregationists, yet it is regrettable true that the greater part of the segregationist group is composed of white people.

(Continued on Page Three.)

"THE NEGRO'S PLACE"

By ERNEST FREMONT LITTLE

(In Rocky Mountain News)

"I remember reading some time ago a statement made by Prof. Commons of the University of Wisconsin to the effect that the Teutonic race, until 500 years after Christ, were exceedingly primitive in their civilization, yet had mental qualities which made it possible for them to absorb the highest Roman civilization. And I was particularly impressed with his assertion that, 'Could their babies have been taken out of the forest 2,000 years ago and transplanted to the homes and schools of modern America, they would have covered in one generation the progress of twenty centuries.'

"How impatient we are with the Negro. Only sixty years out of slavery; yet we expect him to measure up to the very highest standard of white world culture. And because he sometimes fails to do this, we jump to the conclusion that he is an inherently, and therefore permanently, inferior being who may be tolerated only if he keeps his place.

"What is the Negro's 'PLACE'?"

"The youngest student ever to receive the degree of Ph. D. from the University of Pennsylvania was Harris F. Blackstone, a Negro.

"In 1922, second on the list of 200 young medical students examined for internships at Cook County Hospital was Dr. Walter S. Grant, a Negro.

"In 1922, as the result of four years study, Smith College granted both the A. B. and M. A. degrees to Miss Eunice Hunt, a Negro.

"In 1921, the prize for the best French novel for the year was granted to Rene Maran, a Negro.

"In 1921, the Drama League of America elected as one of the ten persons who during the year had contributed most to the art of the theatre, Charles S. Gilpin, a Negro.

DELEGATES CHEER HAITI'S PLEA FOR FREEDOM

(By The Associated Negro Press) Lyons, France, July 11.—At the close of a brilliant address by Dantes Bellegarde, the Haitian leader and delegate to the League of Nations in session here, the members of the League arose en masse and cheered him for several minutes. Delegate Bellegarde made a plea for "justice and liberation" directed at the United States which is now occupying his country by force. It was very evident that the entire assembly was in sympathy with the views as expressed by Haiti's representative. C. A. Dunaway, white American, agreed after the debate to the resolution on the subject which was passed unanimously by the congress. The resolution expressed the satisfaction of the federation at the fact that the secretary of state of the United States had declared the intention of the government to withdraw from Haiti as soon as possible.

TEACHERS TO HOLD SESSIONS AT DALLAS

Dallas, Tex., July 11.—(By The Associated Negro Press.)—The twenty-first annual session of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools will be held here for three days, beginning July 30. Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president, has arranged for an original American Negro music night at which time R. Nathaniel Dett, composer, will be one of the chief contributors to the program. Mrs. Portia Washington Pittman of this city will have general charge of the musical program.

St. Benedict, the Moor, is one of the first colored men canonized by the Roman Catholic church. He was born at San Fradella, Messina, Sicily, in 1526, of African parents, who had migrated from Ethiopia to Sicily. He was superior of the monastery of Santa Maria de Jesus a Palermo and ruled until his death in 1537.

LOOKING BACKWARDS July—The Year of 1923

By Robert Paris Edwards for the Associated Negro Press. New York—Dr. R. R. Moton, president of the National Negro Business League complimented Harlem business men on the fact that 75% of the real estate occupied by Negroes in Harlem is owned by them. Richmond—The 10th anniversary of the Interstate Dental Association was held at Buckroe Beach, Hampton, Virginia. Toronto, Can.—The Coleridge-Taylor chorus, Robert P. Edwards, conductor, was voted a special resolution of commendation and thanks by the directors of the Canadian National Exhibition on their performance on Music Day, it being the first time colored talents had ever participated in that event during its 45 years of existence. Chicago, Ill.—The Binga State Bank has bought property at the center of the world (35th and State Sts.) and is preparing to erect an exclusive bank building costing \$200,000.

Philadelphia—The Northeastern Federation of Women's Clubs, comprising states from Maine to District of Columbia, and representing 20,000 colored women held its 27th annual conference in the new Y. M. C. A.

BISHOP BROOKS ON WOMEN'S PROGRAM

Chicago, Ill., July 11.—(By The Associated Negro Press.)—Bishop S. W. Brooks, of the African Methodist Episcopal church, will be one of the principal speakers on the program of the National Federation of Colored Women's clubs at the biennial convention to be held here in August. Others whose names have been announced as being on the program are Mrs. Luke Johnson, Georgia; Mrs. Booker T. Washington, Dr. Sara Brown, Mrs. Julia Lathrop and Franklin Nichols. Miss Pauline Lee, president of the National University of Music, will direct the musical program.

A. M. E. BISHOPS ASSIGN CHICAGO DISTRICT

(By The Associated Negro Press) Philadelphia, Pa., July 11.—The death of Bishop Levi J. Coppin so soon after the general conference left the important 4th district embracing Chicago without an episcopal head. The entire Chicago and Illinois delegation attended the Coppin funeral here and the Bishops council later presented a petition that Bishop A. J. Carey be assigned to the 4th district. Bishop Coppin's last letter is said to have contained this same request. Owing to the heavy demands of the important work with which Bishop Carey has been intrusted by the council he declined the nomination, retaining the 5th district. The 4th district was divided between Bishop A. L. Gaines and Bishop Vernon, the former taking the Chicago and Northern Illinois and the latter the Southern Illinois and Indiana districts.

COLORED BOY ADDRESSES BAR ASSOCIATION

Terre Haute, Indiana, July 11.—(By The Associated Negro Press.)—The joint meeting of the Illinois and Indiana State Bar Associations in session here had as its two special guests the winners of the two states in the recent nation-wide high school oratorical contest. Archibald Carey Jr., who won in Illinois and Miss Margaret Jenkins (white) of Indianapolis, Indiana victor, were the two who attended the banquet and spoke. Young Carey who was presented by Hon. Roger Sherman, president of the Illinois State Bar Association, chose as his subject "The Constitution". Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson delivered the principal address.

When a child dies in some parts of Greenland, the natives bury a live dog with it, the dog to be used by the child as a guide to the other world. When questioned in regard to this peculiar superstition, the natives will only answer, "A dog can find his way anywhere."

KLAN BIGGEST POLITICAL ISSUE FOR NEGROES, SAYS MR. JOHNSON

James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in an address at the Sunday afternoon mass meeting of the Fifteenth Annual Conference of the Association held in the Metropolitan Opera House, urged Negroes in the United States to make the Ku Klux Klan the main issue in the coming election. Mr. Johnson said:

"The most imminent question before the American Negro at the present time is that of his political responsibilities and opportunities. The biggest single political issue before him is that of the Ku Klux Klan. Colored Americans should not be lulled into a feeling of security by the fact that the Klan is seemingly no longer anti-Negro. The Klan is as much anti-Negro now as it was the day it was organized. At present it is not spending much time in tarring and feathering or branding or mobbing individual Negroes. It is devoting its energies to a bigger job, the job of gaining political power, of gaining control of government. When it has done this, if it succeeds, it will again turn its attention to the Negro and it will then execute its policies not upon individual Negroes but upon the race as a whole. "If the Klan gains the power which it contemplates it will at once begin to take from the Negro his guarantees and even his claims to the common

rights of citizenship. That is one of its deepest laid plans. It is, therefore, the duty of Negro citizens in states where the Klan is an issue and where the votes of Negroes count and are counted, to discard sentimental political allegiance to any party and vote against candidates who are named or supported by the Klan.

"The situation in Indiana is a case in point. There the republican nominee for governor has the open endorsement of the Klan, an endorsement which he has fully accepted. In that state the republican senator, James E. Watson, who stands high in administration circles, openly confers and consorts with Klan leaders. It has been left for the democrats in that state to denounce and disavow the Klan. It is, therefore, the plain duty of all colored voters in Indiana to vote against the republican candidate for governor and against every other republican candidate in that state who is touched with the tar brush of the Ku Klux Klan.

"In the states of the north and the northwest, where the vote is close and where the Negro holds what may be the balance of power, we must use our votes in a manner which is demanded not only by common sense but by safety. We must make men and measures and not party labels the deciding factor in casting our votes in the coming elections."

SAYS RESIDENTIAL SEGREGATION VIOLATION OF U. S. CONSTITUTION

Speaking at a mass meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at its Fifteenth Annual Conference in Philadelphia, James A. Cobb, former assistant U. S. attorney for the District of Columbia, declared that residential segregation of colored people was a violation of the federal constitution.

Mr. Cobb said in part: "Several years ago there sprung up a veritable epidemic of city ordinances passed to accomplish the purpose of racial discrimination and segregation in the matter of occupancy of homes. Atlanta, Ga.; Louisville, Ky.; Richmond, Va.; Baltimore, Md., and Raleigh, N. C., may be mentioned as typical of the cities which attempted to pass such laws. So flagrant was this attempt to defeat the constitutional rights of citizens that the courts even of some of the Southern states put themselves on record as definitely opposing such legislation.

"The law is powerless to control, and to which it must give a measure of consideration may be freely admitted. But its solution cannot be promoted by depriving citizens of their constitutional rights and privileges. And further on in the same opinion, he said: 'We think that this attempt to prevent the alienation of the property in question to a person of color was not a legitimate exercise of the police power of the state, and is in direct violation of the fundamental law enacted in the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution, preventing state interference with property rights except by due process of law.'

"Certainly this would appear to be the last word on this question of segregated housing. But now the individual fiat of a group of people, entering into a mutual covenant not to dispose of their land to people of the Negro race or descent, is chosen as a means of doing what the Constitution of the United States, and the interpretation by the Supreme Court of the United States, has indicated definitely cannot legally be done.