

SHOOT UP BOY SCOUTS

Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., Now Has Entire Negro Personnel

SHEETED COWARDS SHOOT INTO TENTS OF SLEEPING BOYS

Burning the Customary Fiery Cross of the Klan Hooded Hootums Attack Camp of Negro Boy Scouts

KLEAGLE DENIES ALL GUILT

Major Norman Had Ignored Warning to Vacate Camp or Stop Boy Scouts from Bathing in Darby Creek.

(By the Associated Negro Press)

Darby, Pa., July 18.—The Ku Klux Klan made its initial attack on children of this section of the country last week when it routed a bunch of Negro boy scouts from slumber and caused many of the younger ones to flee in disorder in their night clothes. The camp was surrounded by two truck loads of men and boys in hooded garments who fired into the several tents where the boys were asleep.

Major Norman, a World War veteran, in charge of the camp advanced with rifle in hand towards a burning cross and returned the fire of the Klan who began to retreat. It was learned that Major Norman had ignored a warning to vacate the camp site or stop his boys from bathing in Darby creek.

When the Klan opened fire Major Norman arose and sensing the meaning of the fire, and with a rifle in his hand advanced towards a burning cross that he saw about a 100 yards from the camp. He returned the fire of the Klan. In the meantime the younger boys had awakened, and became frightened. They fled from their tents in disorder. Seeing this, Major Norman succeeded in gathering the older boys together and they helped to defend the camp. Meanwhile, two other boys had been sent by Major Norman to the police stations in Philadelphia County which was a mile from the scene of action. They found their way through the woods and had several narrow escapes from being shot by the Klan.

On arriving at the police station they gave the alarm and then reacted the role of Paul Revere by going to the homes of the boys whose parents lived in West Philadelphia and told what had happened. The boys then went from door to door and gave the alarm again.

Knowing the dirty deeds of the Klan nearly a thousand people, women and men, armed to the teeth, left for the scene of action. When they arrived they found the Ku Klux Klan had disappeared and a score of police scoured the woods for them, while Major Norman was rounding up the boys. In the afternoon, the Kleagle of the Klan in this section denied that the Klan had made the attack on the camp and stated that it was a bunch of people who were angry because the Boy Scouts' leader had refused to heed the warning to vacate the camp or else stop his boys from bathing in Darby creek.

Much excitement prevailed in West Philadelphia when the parents of the boys were told of the attack and they feared for the lives of their children. Following the shooting of two policemen in Ardmore, Negroes have begun to leave the suburbs for the city.

DR. DIBBLE SUCCEEDS DR. KENNEY AT TUSKEGEE

(By the Associated Negro Press)

Tuskegee, Ala., July 18.—Dr. John A. Kenney has resigned as medical director of the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital after a distinguished service of many years. His successor is Dr. Eugene Heriot Dibble, Jr., formerly of Camden, S. C. Dr. Kenney's career as medical director of the famed Tuskegee Medical School has been notable. He is a figure of distinction in the medical profession throughout the country and is regarded as chiefly responsible for the high place which the Andrew Memorial Hospital holds among the best medical schools of the land.



DR. EUGENE HERIOT DIBBLE

Dr. Dibble is one of the strong characters among the younger members of the medical profession. He received the finishing touches to his literary training at the Atlanta University and finished his medical schooling at the medical department of Howard University in June, 1913. He has served as an interne at the Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C.; as an assistant medical director of the Tuskegee Institute; as assistant surgeon at the John A. Andrew Memorial hospital, and as surgeon in charge of the U. S. Veterans Hospital located at Tuskegee, Ala. Dr. Dibble was born at Camden, S. C., August 14th, 1893, and is therefore only 31 years old.

LONGSHOREMAN COMPENSATED

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 18.—Robert Elam, 78 Lawrence street, was awarded 500 damages in his suit against Local 966, International Longshoremen's Association, for having been expelled for conduct unbecoming a longshoreman.

Since his expulsion Elam claimed it impossible to get a job. Besides money damages, the court ordered his union card returned.

SIX HIGH SCHOOL IN VIRGINIA

Richmond, Va., July 18.—There are six high schools with eighty-four teachers, 3,026 students and plants worth \$1,300,000 in this state.

Nearly thirty-two per cent of our southern-born people, now living in the north, came from the two states of Virginia and Kentucky.

Mr. H. L. Sanders of Indianapolis is our largest manufacturer of white duck and linen coats for physicians, dentists, druggists, barbers and waiters.

REFUSES TO APPOINT DOCTOR OVER WHITE NURSES

(By the Associated Negro Press)

Philadelphia, Pa., July 18.—After having assured the people that he would exercise his influence in urging the appointment of Dr. John P. Turner, the eminent physician of this city on the staff of the Philadelphia General Hospital, Charles Hall, president of the City Council, was rebuffed when Dr. Paul Krusen, director of public health, flatly refused to appoint a Negro doctor. Although he found no fault with Dr. Turner's ability or character, the health director bowed to the prejudices of southern doctors who he said would resign from the hospital if he appointed Dr. Turner. He further said that he wouldn't appoint a Negro because he would be over the white nurses. Dr. Turner's record, past and present, is a credit to the race. His knowledge in the medical field is recognized by the leading white doctors of this city who constantly seek his advice on serious cases. And as yet Mr. Hall's influence has failed to work.

APPOINTED ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

(By the Associated Negro Press)

Boston, Mass., July 11.—(By the Associated Negro Press.)—Matthew W. Bullock, practicing attorney in Boston, Mass., has been appointed Special Assistant Attorney General of the Commonwealth, to assist the Metropolitan District Commission in the legal work that will arise out of the construction of the northern traffic highway. Mr. Bullock was born in North Carolina, is a graduate of Massachusetts public schools, Dartmouth college and Harvard law school. He taught school and practiced law at different times in the South; served overseas as a physical director during the war, and has been executive secretary of the Boston Urban league.

LOUISVILLE, KY., ABOLISHES ITS NORMAL SCHOOL

Louisville, Ky., July 18.—On the ground that it furnished more graduates than could be used in the school system, the city has abolished its normal school for colored. The one for whites will be continued.

CAUSED RUN ON BANK; JAILED

(By the Associated Negro Press)

Philadelphia, Pa., July 18.—George C. Bryant was convicted under the new law making it a serious offense to circulate false reports about the financial condition of banks or trust companies, and Judge McCullen sentenced him to one year in prison. "The offense of which you have been convicted," said Judge McCullen in passing the sentence, "is regarded as a serious offense by the Legislature as is shown by the drastic punishment provided in the act, under which the maximum punishment is five years' imprisonment. The spreading of false reports concerning a financial institution may result disastrously for the bank or trust company, or at least temporarily embarrass it and cause great alarm among depositors." It appeared that Bryant told several depositors in the Citizens' and Southern Banking Company, a colored institution, that the bank was about to "burst" and caused a run to be made on it before the truth was told.

SUDDENLY SUCCUMBS TO SERIOUS SICKNESS

(By the Associated Negro Press)

Mrs. John W. Gatus, Who Was Believed to be Recovering From Recent Operation Suddenly Expires Sunday Morning. The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Gatus of 2731 Caldwell street, were shocked and saddened by the death of Mrs. Gatus, which occurred unexpectedly at University hospital shortly after 8 o'clock Sunday morning. Mrs. Gatus was taken to the hospital about a month ago where she underwent a serious operation, and although it was known that her condition was critical, her favorable reaction from the operation and her apparently rapid and steady improvement until a few days prior to her death held out the hope that she would soon be able to be home again, and on the highway towards better health than she had enjoyed for several months. She expired suddenly Sunday morning; news of her death, therefore, came as a distinct shock. Mrs. Pauline Dabney Gatus belonged to one of Illinois' most highly respected and prosperous pioneer families. She was the daughter of Henry and Elmire (Dabney) Owens of Villa Ridge, Pulaski County, Illinois, where she was born October 16, 1875. Receiving a liberal education she taught for seventeen years and was active in civic, charitable, religious and racial matters. Three years ago, July 24, 1921, at 8 o'clock in the morning, she was married to John W. Gatus, of this city, in the Episcopal Church of St. Prillip the Deacon, coming directly from the train to the church. Rev. John Albert Williams officiated. By her genial and gracious personality she won a warm place in the hearts of the people of this community. She was treasurer of the Woman's Auxiliary of St. Philip's Church. The funeral was held from the Church of St. Philip the Deacon, the Rev. John Albert Williams, pastor, Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, the body being taken therefrom to the Burlington station and leaving on the 4:30 train for interment in the family plot at Villa Ridge. The remains were accompanied by Mr. Gatus and Mrs. Lucile Harris of Chicago, youngest sister of the deceased. Mrs. Gatus is survived by her husband and a step-son, Travis Gatus of Omaha; a mother, Mrs. Henry Owens of Villa Ridge, Ill., four brothers, four sisters and a large number of other relatives.

CUBAN GIRL WINS PRAISE OF FRENCH MUSICAL CRITICS

Roland Hayes Was Not Only Colored Singer to Achieve Triumphs In European Circles

GIRL'S VOICE IS MARVELOUS

Shady Skins of Sunny Havana Have Produced New Wonder Says Critic—American Woman Also Attracts Attention.

(By the Associated Negro Press)

Paris, France, July 18.—High praise for Roland Hayes from the critics in the European press probably caused many Americans to figure the case of Hayes exceptional or singular. Such is not wholly the case. Hayes' triumphs were the more noticeable because of his having come from America from where little was expected and then to have made a mark. There are many other Negro stars performing in European houses, creating sensations in their kind, but not as loudly talked about nor as much advertised because the Continent has got used to them. One of these singers, especially popular now, is Gloria de la Cuesta (daughter of the Cuban deputy and lawyer). Jean Fenget, writing in L' Action Coloniale after hearing her sing declares that she "seems to have issued from the pages of some novel of Madame Gerad d'Houville, to have searched the world's music for master congenial to her temperament and to have succeeded in uniting Prohibited and Debussy under the shady skies of Havana."

She began to practice at the age of seven. At fourteen she had already made her mark with brilliant examinations. The Cuban government made her the means of coming to Europe to perfect herself. From 1920 to 1922 she studied the old classics of the Continent at the Conservatory of Madrid. Now her success, while still a young woman, leads Fenget to expect to hear from her again and again and to urge Negroes to "make the acquaintance of the first stars of this constellation who are revealing themselves about the tropics. As there is a Negro intellectual life, so there is a Negro artistic life which will soon people our scenes with new talents, talents to which the white race with its last breath possible could not lay claim."

Mrs. Lillian Evans Tibbs of Washington, D. C., is another American race woman who has attracted attention here. She is studying and expects to remain a year.

Washington, D. C., July 18.—Carl F. Phillips is reported to have been named commissioner of conciliation in the United States Department of Labor, succeeding the late Phil H. Brown.

GETS PHIL BROWN'S POST

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NAMED HOSPITAL HEAD

Kansas City, Mo., July 18.—Dr. T. C. Unthank has been appointed superintendent of the old city hospital succeeding Dr. L. W. Booker.

Dr. Booker, a democrat, resigned as soon as the new republican administration came into power.

TO NOTIFY COOLIDGE

Washington, D. C., July 18.—Notification ceremonies at which President Coolidge will be formally apprised of the nomination at the republican convention will take place at the White House, Thursday, July 24th.

Aaron E. Malone, of St. Louis, Mo., Dr. D. S. Redmond, of Mississippi, and Jno. H. Goodwin of South Carolina, are the colored members of the notification committee.

Co-Operation Is Necessary to Progress

By William Pickens.

Toronto, Canada.—"In the United States the Negro population is redistributing itself," began William Pickens in an address here June 26 before the conference of social workers. "It is to be no longer a factor of a section but a national factor in every sense. The race problem is not now, if indeed it ever was, solely a problem of the South; it is a problem, and the most vital problem, of the United States of America."

"I am a Southerner, and I want to confess that the chief thing the South has to teach the nation in the matter of dealing with the Negro is what not to do. Now that the problem is moving out all over the nation a study of the Southern method of dealing with the problem for 300 years will teach the rest of us what to avoid."

"The race problem has not been solved in the South; it has been developed there. Verily, then, we should not hope to solve the problem by Southern methods. We must seek other methods—in some cases the opposite methods."

"If the methods used by the South could ever be reduced to one word, that word would be 'segregation'. That involves for the Negro separate and inferior schools, Jim Crow cars, lynch law for court processes, unconstitutional disfranchisement, refusal of admission to or inferior accommodations in all shows and cultural entertainments, in many places no public parks or public libraries, and a general denial of equal accommodation in public places and equal humanhood in the society of man."

"This system has solved no problem. This system can never solve any problem. This system is the problem factory and will continue to be until the end of the system."

"We must substitute for this system community interests for the Negro. We must cease the abortive effort to encyst him; we cannot successfully encyst him; we must assimilate him. Blood assimilation is not necessary—not an end to be proposed at any rate. But there must be full assimilation in civil culture and in civil processes; in duty, in economics, in education, in politics."

ORIGINATOR OF "COLOR LINE" IN PUGILISM DIES BROKE

(By the Associated Negro Press) New York City, N. Y., July 18.—Jim Wakely, the white man who has the distinction of being the first to draw the "color line" in pugilism, is dead. He died Friday night in St. Vincent's Hospital of heart disease, broke and practically friendless after being at one time the possessor of a fortune and thousands of friends. A generation ago, Wakely, who ran the well-known cafe in sporting circles at Sixth avenue and Forty-second street, was one of the outstanding figures in the sporting world. As manager and backer of John L. Sullivan he gained fame not only as the man who made the famous John L., but as the man who first went on record as refusing to permit his fighter to fight a colored man, the famous and immortal Peter Jackson. Wakely was 75 years old.

WREATHS LAID ON DUNBAR'S GRAVE BY PATRIOTIC SOCIETY

Dayton, O., July 18.—Patriotic Society held exercises in the home of the poet, Paul Laurence Dunbar, last week and wreaths commemorating the fifty-second anniversary of his birth were laid on his grave.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

The United States Civil Service Commission announces the following open competitive examination: Junior Medical Officer (Tuberculosis; Neuropsychiatry) Applications for the above positions will be accepted until August 19. Vacancies are at the U. S. Veterans' Hospital, Tuskegee, Ala. The Tuskegee hospital has been built for colored patients. It will be the policy to select colored eligibles for appointment. The entrance salary is \$2,840 a year.

Applicants must show that they have been graduated from a medical school of recognized standing or be senior students in such institution and furnish, within six months from the date of the examination, a statement from the proper official of the medical school attended attesting actual graduation. In addition, applicants must meet the requirements contained in one of the following groups: Special training in tuberculosis or in neuropsychiatry for a period of at least three months, either before or after graduation from medical college; service for a period of not less than three months in a hospital devoted to the treatment of tuberculosis or of

mental disease; or any equivalent combination of the special training and experience prescribed in one of the preceding classes.

Competitors will be rated upon their education, training and experience. Full information and application blanks may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or the secretary of the board of U. S. civil service examiners at the post office or custom-house in any city.

UNITED BROTHERS OF FRIENDSHIP MEET IN HOT SPRINGS

(By the Associated Negro Press) Hot Springs, Ark., July 11.—This city is preparing with all its might to entertain the between 5,000 and 6,000 guests and delegates who are expected here during the week of the convention of the National Grand Lodge of the United Brothers of Friendship and Sisters of the Mysterious Ten. The convention opens July 14th. Leo Africanus was born at Granada, Spain, in 1490, and taught Arabic and Hebrew in Rome. He wrote "A Description of Africa" in Arabic which for many years was considered the best work on that subject.

\$1,000,000 NEGRO CORPORATION BEGINS STOCK SALE; MOTON PRES.

Durham, N. C., July 18.—With its organization machinery perfected and plans and purposes fully outlined, the National Negro Finance Corporation, capitalized at \$1,000,000 with headquarters in the city and with a directorate comprising a number of the most influential and successful men of the race in various sections of the country has already made remarkable progress in the matter of having its stock subscribed by Negroes who realize and appreciate the wonderful service this corporation proposes to render the race, besides the splendid opportunity it offers for the investment of funds.

Organized a little more than a month ago, the interest this project has elicited from the people of the country has been phenomenal. That it has struck a popular chord is evidenced by the numerous inquiries from all sections of the country on file in the office of the secretary. Purposes Outlined. The purposes of the National Negro

Finance Corporation which have already been set forth, are not only to be a service station for the financial organization which the race is already successfully conducting, but with safety, soundness and in keeping with good business principles, it proposes to extend credit in order that it might be able to further foster, encouraging and build new enterprises.

A clearing house for investments, it is proposed to be not only for Negro securities, but for any securities, which may be offered the race group.

Prominent Officials

Dr. R. R. Moton is the president and Mr. C. C. Spaulding is first vice president and chairman of the executive board. The secretary-manager is W. Gobe, who has made such a brilliant success of the Bankers' Fire Insurance Company. The connection of Dr. Robert R. Moton and Mr. C. C. Spaulding with the project lends to it an atmosphere of soundness and stability enjoyed by few new enterprises.

DR. WARD APPOINTED HEAD OF VETERANS' HOSPITAL AT TUSKEGEE

Washington, D. C., July 18.—The United States hospital for disabled Negro veterans of the late World War at Tuskegee, Ala., is not expected to have a single white official after next week.

Ward Promoted.

The Veterans Bureau has announced the appointment of Dr. Joseph H. Ward of Indianapolis, Ind., as acting medical officer in charge. He has been the chief of the surgical service. Dr. Charles M. Griffith, who has been the medical officer in charge, has been ordered to report to Washington wherever he feels that Dr. Ward is sufficiently familiar with the work of the hospital to warrant his leaving. Dr. Griffith is expected to report within the next two weeks. Dr. Fredericks A. Stokes has been appointed executive officer. He succeeds Dr. George L. Johnson, white, and rounds out the complete colored personnel, which will have full charge upon the leaving of Dr. Griffith. Dr. J. W. Thornton is the clinical director. Ends Bitter Fight. The appointment of Dr. Ward as

acting medical officer in charge of this hospital ends a bitter fight between the colored people of the United States and Alabama whites over the personnel.

This hospital—the finest of its kind in the world—was built at Tuskegee, Ala., exclusively for Negro soldiers. It was the understanding that it would have an all-colored personnel. But after its dedication, Colonel R. H. Stanley, a native Alabamian, was made the commanding officer and given a white staff.

Colonel Stanley immediately began an agitation to retain this position. He aroused the entire Tuskegee community. Protests were filed with the President against the removal of Colonel Stanley and the white employees. The legislature of the state of Alabama passed a resolution petitioning the President not to remove them. The Ku Klux Klan—hooded in sheets alleged to have been furnished them by Colonel Stanley—paraded through the government grounds and were banqueting in the hospital dining room.