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OMAHA ELKS LODGE PICNIC FOR BOYS

Elmwood Park, Saturday, August 2. The Elks Want All Boys in Omaha from 5 to 15 as Guests

NEW MEMBERS ARE ADDED TO FACULTY

University Now Has 175 Instructors
Three Instructors Are Studying
In Europe While Others Are
In American Institutions.

SEVERAL PROMOTIONS MADE

(Special to The Monitor by Walter J. Singleton)

Washington, D. C., Aug. 1.—With the addition of several members, the teaching staff at Howard university now numbers 175. Among those appointed to the faculty for the coming year are Charles H. Houston of Washington, a graduate of Amherst and of the Harvard School of Law, who has for the past year pursued graduate work in law in Spain. He goes to the law school faculty.

William S. Nelson of New Haven, Conn., a graduate of Howard college, class of 1920, who has since pursued courses at Union Theological seminary, New York City; the University of Paris and the University of Berlin, will teach Biblical literature in the school of religion.

Lewis K. Downing of Cambridge, Mass., a graduate of Howard, bachelor of science in civil engineering, class of 1921, and who has this year received a similar degree from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will come as instructor in civil engineering, school of applied science.

Miss Gwendolyn Bennett of Brooklyn, a graduate of Columbia university, New York City, with the degree of bachelor of science in art, has been added as instructor in art, school of applied science.

During the summer three members of the university faculty are pursuing graduate work in Europe. They are Miss Helen M. Wheatland of the department of Romance languages, and Miss Madeline V. Coleman and Miss Carolyn Grant of the school of music. A number of other members of the faculty are pursuing advanced work in American institutions holding summer sessions.

The board of trustees at the annual meeting voted advances in rank to the following members of the college faculty: Frank Coleman, from associate to full professor; George W. Hines, from assistant to associate professor; Jason C. Grant, Jr., from instructor to assistant professor; Stewart R. Cooper, from instructor to assistant professor; Miss Madeline V. Coleman, from instructor to assistant professor; Wesley I. Howard, from instructor to assistant professor, and Charles Cecil Cohen, from instructor to assistant professor.

EAST ST. LOUIS WANTS NO MORE MIGRANTS FROM THE SOUTH

New York, Aug. 1.—The mayor and city council of East St. Louis, Illinois, have asked the help of the National Association for the Advancement of

Colored People, in making public that owing to the overcrowded condition of the labor market there, no more migrants from the south are wanted in that city.

Clarence J. McLinn, president of the East St. Louis Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. writes that the colored population there has increased from less than 6,000 in 1914 to nearly 18,000 at present, with little improvement in the housing situation, which forces "scores and scores of houses to furnish homes for eight and ten families under one roof of from five to seven rooms. The leading whites and capital here are friendly and favor the rights of our people, but the sentiment of 1917 engendered by organized labor is yet rumbling under cover. The city officials and real friends fear that the heavy incoming during this dull term may cause a repetition of the memorable 1917 riots and they believe, as do the more thoughtful of our group, that with publicity of industrial and housing conditions in our city, it will, at least for a while, stop the heavy migrating of our southern brothers into fruitless fields."

The East St. Louis branch of the N. A. A. C. P. is now discussing the establishment of a headquarters for the migrants, where they may either be helped to obtain employment and adjust themselves to prevalent conditions, or be assisted to obtain farm employment in St. Clair county.

EXCELLENT WORK BEING CARRIED BY LANGSTON UNL

Progressive Educational Ideas Demonstrated in All Departments of Popular School.

Langston, Okla., Aug. 1.—"A school with a program." This is what the colored people throughout the state of Oklahoma assert when they find occasion to speak of the Colored Agricultural and Normal university of our city of Langston. And this pronouncement is given a hearty echo by the white people in the state who have progressive ideas about education.

President Young has gathered about him a faculty whose members come from Harvard university, Syracuse university, Columbia university, the University of Iowa, Howard university, Lincoln university, Wiley university and Wilberforce university. The school's program, as a consequence, is of a very high order and includes courses in agriculture, mechanical arts, commerce and general business as well as high school and college departments to which are attached an extension and correspondence department.

Much stress is put on the work in the agricultural department. Concerning this part of the university's program the president has the following to say: "If we can first be made to understand that the farm is the basis of all wealth and that productive farms beget prosperity, we will have gone far on the way toward the solution of our economic problems. As a

Death Rate of Race Is Decreasing

Tononto, Con., Aug. 1.—Dr. Louis I. Dublin, statistician of the Metropolitan Life Insurance company of New York, addressed the National Conference on Social Work, July 2, on the subject of "The Effect of Health Education on Negro Mortality."

"The Negroes are only a generation behind the health achievement of the white people of the country," said Dr. Dublin, "not a serious handicap to overcome when we consider that they have had control of their destinies for only a little more than half a century and have been served by health conserving agencies for even a shorter period. The pessimism which prevailed 25 or 30 years ago with regard to the future of the Negro is no longer even remotely justified. A race, still living in many areas under primitive conditions of sanitation and often from hand to mouth, is today enjoying a life expectancy just about that of the white people of America only 30 or 40 years ago."

Improvement Shown.
Dr. Dublin based his statements upon the mortality experience of the 15,000,000 industrial policyholders of the Metropolitan Life Insurance company, which group includes nearly 2,000,000 of our people. The detailed mortality records of the company began in 1911. In that year, our death rate was 17.5 in 1,000 insured persons; in 1923, the rate had dropped more than one-sixth, or to 14.5 in 1,000. The average baby of our race, at birth, today can expect to live to be more than 46 years of age; the average white baby can only count on living 58 years, and this high expectancy has only been attained in the last few years.

This decrease of the death rate among our people engaged in industrial work is all the more remarkable, Dr. Dublin considers, because this population group resides almost entirely in crowded sections of cities where, heretofore, the death rate has been exceptionally high. In the registration states of the United States the rural part was 13.8 per 1,000, as contrasted with 10.6 for white, whereas the rate in the cities was 19.7 per 1,000 as against 11.8 for the whites.

Tuberculosis has been and still is the outstanding cause of death among our people, this statistician reports. One of every six Colored persons ultimately dies of this disease, but great improvement has been made in recent years. In 1911, tuberculosis was responsible for 418 deaths for each 1,000,000 of our people insured in the Metropolitan; in 1923, the rate had dropped to 246, or nearly one-half.

"The mortality among the Colored policyholders from tuberculosis is beginning to look like that among the white only 20 years ago, when the tuberculosis campaign was begun," states Dr. Dublin. "Nothing indicates so well the general health condition of a race as the incidence of tuberculosis and nothing reflects so well an improvement in its mode of life as there can be no question that this improvement in tuberculosis is the result of great advances in the economic and social advances in the Colored people. The Colored people have, as a race, good physiques and they are learning all the time how to take better care of themselves in relation to their changing environment."

Much of the credit for the improved health standards should be given to the various health agencies who have been working among them. Distribution of health literature, attendance for 1921, the last year available, the death rate among the race living in of visiting nurses in illness, advice to mothers regarding their own care and the care of babies, recommendation for periodical health examination—all these welfare measures have helped bring about this reduction in the death rate, Dr. Dublin believes.

Our children show the greatest improvement in mortality of any age group, he shows, and this undoubtedly is due to the gradual and persistent education of mothers in how to feed and care for their offspring. In the four communicable diseases of childhood, measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough and diphtheria, a decline of 33 per cent in deaths was recorded between 1911 and 1923, and in all of these except whooping cough, the death rates for children were uniformly lower than for white. The tuberculosis deaths among our children less than 15 years have been cut in half in this 13-year period.

Other Diseases.
Great improvement has been made in regard to typhoid fever and pneumonia, which, according to Dr. Dublin, indicates better sanitary conditions surrounding our people. Their present high mortality rate results largely from the chronic degenerative diseases as cerebral hemorrhage, organic diseases of the heart, and chronic nephritis. Cancer and diabetes, too, have increased in mortality figures since 1911. Syphilis and its sequelae are becoming more widespread and causing more deaths each year. A more extensive campaign against venereal disease is advocated to improve their welfare and lower their death rate.

RETURNERS FROM EAST

Rev. P. M. Harris, South Omaha's leading tonsorialist, business man and minister, who recently went east on

an extended pleasure trip and vacation returned home last Tuesday much benefited by the trip.

While in the east Mr. Harris spent several days in New York City with his two sons, Willie, 13, and Eleven-stone, 11 years, who are attending school in that city. He also made brief business stop in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, D. C., Pittsburgh and Chicago, returning July 15.

While in Baltimore Mr. Harris was shown through the Wilson Banking Institution of which Mr. Harry O. Wilson is president. It employs over a score of colored men and women.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 1.—No organization of the nation's postal employees enjoys a greater respect of the heads of the postal service than the National Alliance of Postal Employees. This organization is comprised of the Negro employees in this branch of the national service and is duly recognized as a very effective factor in maintaining a high degree of efficiency and a more than respectable position for character and general integrity.

The organization is a self helping body providing accident and death insurance for its members as well as definite protective measures in relation to their various employments in the postal service. From July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924, the organization issued policies to 753 new members thereby bringing the total membership up to more than 14,400. Nine death claims, amounting to \$2,700.00 were paid during this period, accident claims reached the sum of \$2,182.12.

Several Ministers Will Enjoy Delightful Trip Through Courtesy of Great Race Enterprise

Indianapolis, Ind., August 1.—The Madam C. J. Walker Manufacturing company's grand trip to the Holy Land contest closed at midnight, July 1. A great last minute rush of coupons into the Walker company's offices literally swamped the tabulators and after weeks of close, accurate counting, checking, comparison and verifications, the winners have been determined. It was a great race, full of excitement from the beginning, when three hundred fifty-eight ministers took off in friendly competition, to the very closing day when some contestants made personal visits to the contest department and cast votes which they hoped would send them over the line a winner. Of course, all could not win the cherished trips, but two A. M. E. ministers, a Baptist and a Church of God evangelist polled the highest number of votes and will make trips abroad at the expense of the Mme. C. J. Walker Manufacturing Co. The competition was keen and another day perhaps would have meant another story, but here's how they finished:

FIRST PRIZE: Free trip to Palestine and \$250 in cash. Won by Rev. M. J. Key, pastor Turner A. M. E. Church, 1715 North Jersey avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

SECOND PRIZE: Free trip to Palestine and \$100 in cash. Won by Elder K. H. Burrus, Church of God Evangelist, 286 North Ashby street, Atlanta, Ga.

THIRD PRIZE: Free trip to Palestine. Won by Rev. S. S. Jones, pastor Antioch Baptist Church, 1720 Emporia street, Muskogee, Okla.

FOURTH PRIZE: Free trip to Paris, France. Won by Rev. J. O. Haithcox, pastor Allen Temple A. M. E. Church, 3096 Mathers street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Twelve other contestants won district prizes and one hundred and two were compensated for votes cast in their favor.

It is barely conceivable that a ten thousand mile tour by rail and steamship, motor car and caravan, would be afforded free of cost to anyone, but the grand capital prize winners of this

WILLIAM JACKSON DIES AT HOME OF DAUGHTER

William Jackson, known by many friends as "Missouri Jack", died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. I. H. Emerson, 1517 North Twenty-sixth street, Wednesday morning from cancer which had incapacitated him for some months, although it had not confined him to his bed until quite recently. He was born in Glasgow, Mo., June 15, 1865, and came to Omaha, where he has since continuously resided, in 1888. Mr. Jackson was a man who made and retained scores of friends. He is survived by his widow, his mother, a daughter, three brothers, George and Nelson of Glasgow, Mo., and Alfred of Omaha; two sisters, Mrs. Mizner of Omaha and Mrs. Cornelia Adams of Kansas City, Mo., and other relatives. The funeral will be held Friday afternoon at 2:30 from Zion Baptist church under the auspices of Keystone Lodge, Uniform rank, Knights of Pythias. Rev. W. F. Botts, assisted by others, will officiate.

The total assets of the Alliance are stated to be \$21,000.00. The headquarters of the organization are in Atlanta, Ga., the present officers being A. L. Glenn, president, Atlanta, Ga.; H. H. Ateman, vice-president, Memphis, Tenn.; Josiah H. Jones, secretary, Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Reeves, treasurer, Atlanta, Ga.; and W. H. Bass, auditor, Little Rock, Ark.

MADAM C. J. WALKER HOLY LAND CONTEST CLOSING

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APPOINTED TO GOOD PLACES IN TREASURY

Lieut. J. Williams Clifford Appointed Chief and Ferdinand D. Lee Assistant Vault Custodians by Register of Treasury

RESPONSIBLE FOR MILLIONS

(Special to The Monitor by Walter J. Singleton)

Washington, D. C., Aug. 1.—The Register of the Treasury, Hon. Harvey Speelman, has announced the appointments of Lieut. J. Williams Clifford and Ferdinand D. Lee to positions that are classed among the most important and responsible positions in his department. As custodians of the vault they are responsible for many millions of dollars in bonds and other treasury certificates. This vault is said to be the largest in the treasury department.

Lieut. Clifford is a native and voter of the state of Ohio, is a college graduate, and he was a first lieutenant in the World war, serving in France with honor to himself and his country. Mr. Lee is a native of Virginia, a graduate of the law department of Howard university, and is nationally known as the president of the National Memorial association for the erection of a building at the national capitol in honor of the Colored soldiers and sailors who sacrificed their lives in the defense of their country and its flag. (Hon. Will R. Wood, member of Congress from Indiana, has introduced a bill in Congress asking \$50,000 for the memorial.)

While the appointments of these gentlemen are greeted by the general public with great satisfaction, we must not overlook the untiring efforts of Mr. Speelman, register of the treasury, in securing positions in the Veterans' bureau for the great number of clerks recently dropped from the rolls on account of non-appropriation of funds. It can be stated, in justice and truth, that the present register of the treasury was not responsible for the separation of white and colored clerks in that department. We are fully aware, however, that he was wholly responsible for the appointment of our group. His supervisors, with salaries commensurate with their positions, may be accepted as a most gratifying recognition of their fitness and executive ability. The appointments last mentioned were those of Mrs. M. Gray and Mrs. May Tyson Baker.

Mrs. Mollie Mitchell of Dallas, Tex., who has been visiting her son, George Bennett of Detroit, Mich., is the guest of her niece, Mrs. Whidby, 2219 R street, South Side.

The services next Sunday at the Church of St. Philip the Deacon, will be as follows: Holy communion, 7:30 a. m.; church school, 10 a. m.; sung eucharist with sermon at 11. No evening service.

BLACK RAPIST IS PROVEN "WHITE"

Fairfield, Texas, Aug. 1.—(Informers News Service)—The daily newspapers of Texas carried an item, played up on their front pages, a few days ago about an alleged attack upon a white girl at Fairfield, a little one-horse town in Central Texas where six or more colored men and boys have been lynched and burned to death within the last two years for alleged attacks and offenses upon white women and girls.

A day or two later, hidden on a back page in these daily sheets, appeared a very brief news item to the effect that two white youths had been arrested and a third was implicated in the "assault" and that his arrest was hourly expected.

The misapprehension has spread that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at its recent 15th annual conference in Philadelphia "endorsed" Senator La Follette. The fact is, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People did not endorse Senator La Follette or any other candidate. That is not part of its business. What the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is aiming at is the emancipation of the Negro from voting blindly for any party and the exercise on his part of intelligent political independence.

After reviewing the record of the two major parties, our resolutions unanimously adopted July 1, in Philadelphia had the following to say about a 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 within the next two weeks.

Brentwood, Md., Aug. 1.—Jeremiah Hawkins, well known politician, was elected first mayor of this town recently.

The town which is located in Prince George county, not far from Washington, D. C., was incorporated last month, has a population of 500, 120 homes valued at \$400,000, all owned by colored people.

Mrs. Edward Killingsworth is visiting Miss Beatrice Majors at Cleveland, Minn. She expects to return within the next two weeks.

Political Disorders Give Us Additional Strength

(By Walter Irwin in Chicago Whip.)

While the world gazed on in consternation, wonder and surprise at the great rifts that have been made in the democratic party and while the entrance of Senator La Follette upon the field with a third party caused ridicule from some sources and caution from others, while the republican party disregarded the Ku Klux issue, and perhaps wisely, so the black voters of the north have been silently imperceptibly, and unconsciously invested with the balance of power in the coming election. In other words if the black vote of New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio and Illinois is thrown to the republicans they will win the coming election, if the black vote is thrown to the democrats while La Follette takes away five republican states in the northwest and a scattered dissatisfied element throughout the nation it means that the democrats will win, but the balance of power lies with black voters.

In Indiana. A startling and perplexing situation has already developed in Indiana because of the admitted power and presence of the Klan. Senator Watson, republican leader of that state, is openly and notoriously associated with the hooded knights and investigation into local issues have satisfied the colored voters that republicanism is

dominated to a large extent by the Klan. James Weldon Johnson, of the N. A. A. C. P., recently in Philadelphia advised the colored voters of Indiana to vote the democratic ticket and they probably will to a large proportion. In Ohio the same condition obtains, only the situation is not made obvious, and in consequence is not so intense. In Pennsylvania, Atty. J. Austin Norris, Yale graduate, is leading a large vote to the democrats and predicts a split vote in that state. In New York, Ferdinand Q. Morton, colored lawyer, indictment expert and civil service commissioner, is leading the colored forces of Tammany Hall and predicts that New York will surely write a cross in the democratic circle in November.

In Illinois. In Illinois the situation is not as acute and determined as in the eastern states. The entrance of a colored democrat as candidate for Congress and the recent actions of the republican, Madden, in regard to the colored clerks in the war department will create a tight situation, and Chicago and Illinois will remain in the doubtful column as in the primaries. Just what will be done with the balance of power that colored voters received as residuary legatees is hard to tell, but it is expected that the leaders will realize their strategic position and secure recognition that has never been accorded them before.

CHILDREN CLOTHED WOULD STARVE IN ABYSSINIA

London, England, Aug. 1.—(By the Associated Negro Press.)—In Abyssinia children go about practically naked during the first twelve or fourteen years of their lives. When the boys enter young manhood they begin wearing cotton trousers, very generous about the seat and tight at the ankles. With these is usually worn a shirt. Over shirt and trousers is thrown a red bordered mantle called the chamma, which serves at night for bed covering.

Women dress practically the same as the men, but possible errors in identity are avoided by the peculiarly feminine way the women have of draping their chammass. The most desired article of clothing in Abyssinia is the pelerine, which can be worn only by the nation's bravest and wisest men, those whom the Prince Regent wants to reward for some unusual services. The pelerine is made of a lion's or black leopard's skin, ornamented with silver thread. The skin is cut so that the forelegs and tail dangle in the wind and this makes the costume remarkably picturesque.

POSTAL EMPLOYEES GAIN RECOGNITION

Washington, D. C., Aug. 1.—No organization of the nation's postal employees enjoys a greater respect of the heads of the postal service than the National Alliance of Postal Employees. This organization is comprised of the Negro employees in this branch of the national service and is duly recognized as a very effective factor in maintaining a high degree of efficiency and a more than respectable position for character and general integrity.

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