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OPPORTUNITIES FOR EMPLOYMENT SHOULD BE GREATER

The Russell Sage Foundation Issues Illuminating Report Concerning Employment Problems In Nation

RECOMMENDS UNITED ACTION

Recognizes Limitations Which Handicap Colored Workmen and Cause Economic Loss

New York City, Nov. 28.—A report which points the way to greater employment opportunities for colored people, which throws light on their difficulties in securing jobs, and which suggests possible means of lessening these difficulties has just been issued by the Russell Sage Foundation under the title, "Public Employment Offices—Their Purpose, Structure and Methods." While the study on which this report is based was not confined to the employment problems of any one race, there is much of interest to students of race relations in the findings and recommendations of the Foundation with respect to employment problems affecting the country generally, and an entire chapter in the report is given over to the problems of colored workers.

The report recommends the establishment of a nation-wide system of free public employment offices, to be operated jointly by the federal, state and local governments, with the state government as the chief unit of administration. In the section discussing the management of local employment offices, the point is made that placement work for colored people can be done best by members of their own race.

The Foundation's investigators studied employment conditions in the north and in the south, in large cities and in agricultural sections throughout the country. They find that race prejudice is limiting very much the occupations open to colored people; until comparatively recently almost the only lines of work to which they were admitted have been farm and plantation labor, personal service and common labor. This range of employment should and can be greatly increased through intelligent and persistent educational work among employers as to the suitability of colored workers for certain other kinds of work, together with discriminating placement.

"If a colored man with good training and ability is held down to a common laborer's job because of prejudice, he, industry and the community all suffer an economic loss," says the report.

The report declares that southern states, in an effort to restrict the migration of colored labor to the north, are through legislation and license fees making it increasingly difficult and in some states impossible, for private agencies to send workers out of the state. There are numerous instances, also, says the report, "of the efforts of citizens to prevent the recruiting of colored people for work in other localities or states, some of these even going so far as threats of violence to the recruiting agent." This opposition can be removed through intelligent operation of public employment bureaus, whose object is adjustment, not mere shifting of men, and whose tendency is to place workers as near home as possible.

Referring to migratory labor in general, without special reference to the colored race, the report says: "The transfer from one section of the country to another of workers in increasing numbers is an uprooting of home and community relationships that must be looked upon with concern. In the past we in the United States have talked very loosely about shipping men from one part of the country to another, as though the desirability of shipment from an industrial and social point of view were unquestioned."

That race prejudice has handicapped the colored worker by limiting his choice of occupation is recognized by the Foundation's investigators.

ATTENTION, EX-SERVICE MEN!

The Roosevelt Post No. 30, American Legion, will hold their annual election of officers at the Colored Commercial Club, 1514 1/2 North Twenty-fourth street, Friday, November 28, at 8:30 p. m.

Every ex-service man should feel it a sense of duty to join the American Legion. The Post under the leadership of Dr. W. W. Peebles has accomplished a great deal this year by giving relief and locating jobs for ex-service men. Judging by the large attendance at his meetings and the interest expressed by ex-service men, 1925 should be a banner year.

Come—cast your vote! Lunch will be served.

W. W. Peebles, Commander.
J. F. Faucett, Acting Adjutant.

LIONAIRE'S WIFE SAID TO BE COLORED

New York, Nov. 28.—New York City, especially that part of the population which is pleased to call itself "society" is much agitated because a well known member of that "society" has just married a young woman alleged to have "colored blood" in her veins.

Leonard Kip Rhinelander, scion of one of New York's oldest families, is the husband, and the bride was Alice Beatrice Jones, the beautiful daughter of a taxicab driver. The girl's sister married a Negro butler and her father is a native of the West Indies. The young man in the case, of the ninth generation in a straight line going back to the old Dutch settlers of New York, when it was New Amsterdam, is rich. It is his family that the other day sold a little piece of New York's water front for more than a million. His father, Philip Rhinelander, prominent socially, is said to have known for a long time of his son's attachment for Miss Jones and to have endeavored in numerous ways to discourage the affair.

Three times, the young man's friends say, he was sent out to the coast, in the hope that with propinquity destroyed the romance would disintegrate.

The latest newspaper report is that Rhinelander has begun action to have the marriage annulled upon the ground that he was deceived as to his bride's racial identity.

SAVED FROM LYNCHING

(By the Associated Negro Press.)
Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 28.—Only the timely and unusual arrival of police officers saved from lynching Lee Rankin, a truck driver, after he had run down three white persons in an unavoidable collision. The crowd was threatening to visit summary punishment upon him when the police arrived. At a hearing at the police station he was released, it being shown that he had been forced to hit the people to avoid another car being hit.

WHITE KILLED BY OWN GUN WHILE MURDERING NEGRO

(Preston News Service)
Florence, Ala., Nov. 28.—Not satisfied with having attacked and shot to death Jerre Williams, an aged Negro, Early Hale, a young white man, is said to have used the butt end of his shotgun to club the lifeless body of Williams and while in the act of clubbing the lifeless form, Hale's gun discharged and instantly killed Hale. Hale, who is said to have been drinking for several days past, and for no reason, shot and killed the aged Negro who was gathering corn at the time of the attack. It is alleged that Hale yelled at the man who started to run. Hale took out after him and fired one barrel of shot into the old man's body, the man dying instantly. Then Hale ran up to the body and began clubbing him over the head with the butt end of a double-barreled shot gun. The other barrel was accidentally fired when Hale hit the old man over the head and he was also instantly killed. Hale was unmarried and lived with his parents near the scene of the heinous crime.

NEGRO HATER RETIRES

Aiken, S. C., Nov. 28.—By the Associated Negro Press.—Negroes of this city are not welcoming with any brass band the return of the Representative James F. Byrnes, who after fourteen years' service in the United States congress, has retired and come home to practice law. During his period of service, Byrnes was one of the South's most consistent Negro haters in the national legislative body. It was during the World war that started the agitation against Negro newspapers and magazines and who, last year, came near preventing Howard university from getting its appropriations.

ized by the Foundation's investigators. "The first step in reducing this race prejudice," says the report, "is a knowledge of the facts regarding the requirements of particular jobs and the ability of individual workers. When the specific qualifications of a worker are known—what he can do and how well he can do it—it is possible for an employment office to recommend him for a particular job. What is needed is intelligent and persistent educational work among employers as to the suitability of colored workers for certain kinds of work—many more kinds than have heretofore been acknowledged—and their capacity for discharging new responsibilities not only to the advantage of employer and workman but also to the advantage of the community as a whole and of our developing industrial life."

Copies of the report, a volume of some 600 pages, may be secured at the headquarters of the Russell Sage Foundation, 130 East 22d street, New York City.

Congress Convenes



WE MUST MAKE LITERATURE TO MAKE IMPRESSION

Announcement has been made that young Countee P. Cullen of New York, who is still a student in a New York school, has had accepted and published poems in four of the leading magazines for November. This is a remarkable showing, and would be for a veteran author. The magazines that have accepted his poems for November issues are The American Mercury, which publishes his prize-winning poem; Harper's Magazine, The Century and The Bookman.

It will be remembered that young Mr. Cullen has won two prizes in contests for the best poetry of late, and he has now won an entrance into the highest and most exclusive magazines. It is a great gain for him and for the race.

It is good to remember, as Daniel Webster once told a young aspirant for honors at the American bar, that there is always room on the top. And Dr. Washington, who was a philosopher of common sense, once said that if you have something others want they will not be bothered by the color of you but by the price of what you have, and that they would seek you

By T. Thomas Fortune, in The Negro World.

ject and treatment he rejects it. It is your fault and not his. We must make our own way in literature. If we leave it to others to write about us and what we think and say and do, they will color it from their racial viewpoint, and it will not always flatter us, nor tell the unvarnished truth about us. To get that we must write the story ourselves. When I write about white people I always do it from the Negro viewpoint. I can't help it. The white man judges me by his viewpoint and I judge him by mine. I prefer my judgment to his. So would you. If he writes his viewpoint of me and I do not write mine of him, he has the advantage of me in the high court of public opinion, which, in the last analysis, rules the roost. We are fortunate at this time in having a small group of men and women who are writing from the race viewpoint what the race hopes and aspires to who have the ear of the publishers and of the public, and we owe them much, for they interpret us for those who do not know us and our hopes and aspirations.

NEGROES AID IN "CHEST" DRIVE

(By the Associated Negro Press.)
Richmond, Va., Nov. 28.—At one of the greatest mass meetings ever held here, the city auditorium, which seats about five thousand people, was crowded to the doors with a mixed gathering recently when this city launched a \$400,000 drive for a community chest fund to be divided among its thirty-six charities. Among this number five are colored institutions.

"One Cause," "One Inspiration," "One Appeal," "One Enthusiasm," "One People" were the subjects chosen by the various speakers, among them: A Catholic priest, a Jewish rabbi, a Methodist minister and two Baptist ministers, one colored and one white. Dr. W. T. Johnson, pastor of the First African Baptist church brought down the house with the stirring address on "One People."

NEGRO ACTORS CONDUCT ADVERTISING CAMPAIGNS

New York, N. Y., Nov. 28.—(By the Associated Negro Press.)—The colored actors' union has determined to conduct a big advertising campaign for members and is negotiating for space in the papers that are important to the colored performers. The union officials have decided to use large spaces in the Billboard, the Chicago Defender, the Indianapolis Freeman, and the Baltimore Afro-American Christmas numbers, in which the complete list of their members will be published.

This will be the first time that any professional Negro organization has ever gone so extensively into the press to demonstrate its strength. The papers selected are those that maintain large theatrical departments and that have become generally known as having some degree of authority in the profession. All are colored publications except the Billboard, the largest amusement publication in the world, which is favored for its broad editorial policy toward the race. It is the only generally known and distributed publication in the world whose staff includes a Negro in its staff of editors. James A. Jackson heads a department of the Billboard,

FINANCIAL HELP FOR DEVELOPING RACE ENTERPRISES

Large Million Dollar National Finance Corporation Is Formally Launched in Southern City

MAJOR MOTON IS PRESIDENT

Organization Provides Needed Working Capital for Individuals, Corporations and Firms

(By Associated Negro Press)

Durham, N. C. Nov. 28.—Dedicating their efforts to the motto, "Service to the Race, rather than the making of money," and declaring that, "The future of the Race depends upon our ability to develop business, solve our economic problems and take our places in the commercial world along with other peoples," more than fifty leading business men from various sections of the country, met here recently to consider plans to stabilize, strengthen and protect Negro business.

The occasion was the formal launching of the new million dollar National Negro Finance Corporation. The group of earnest, capable men of affairs representing in themselves and their institutions resources running into millions, who sat in conference all day studying the plan and program proposed, expressed the unanimous opinion that a step had been taken which means a new era in the commercial life of the Negro and therefore by natural sequence in his social and civic life as well. It was freely admitted that the corporation was destined to be very profitable, but the idea of service is ever to be held uppermost.

The organization of the National Negro Finance Corporation was announced at the Chicago session of the National Negro Business League last August. Dr. Robert R. Moton, who originally proposed the idea, is its president. Mr. C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual, is chairman of the Executive Board,

"COLOR LINE" GIRL FINDS REFUGE IN QUAKER CITY

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 28.—(By the Associated Negro Press.)—After having been refused admission, because of her race, in a Y. W. C. A. school in New York, Lydia Gardine, twenty, of East Orange, N. J., was admitted at Temple University, this city. "I hold no resentment against the school," she said. "I am taking a course in physical education and when I am through, I hope to teach what I have learned to other girls of my race, preferably in a colored Y. W. C. A." The girl's father is dead. Her mother has been a cook in the home of a wealthy East Orange woman. The girl wrote to the Central School of Hygiene and Physical Education, of the New York Y. W. C. A., and was encouraged to apply for admission, until she revealed that she was an "American Negro". The director replied that "We are by the terms of our agreement with the Central branch, not allowed to admit colored girls to the school." It will take her three years to finish.

IN CONFIDENCE

Anita—"Bess, I've never told you; but do you know that my grandmother was a squalid, squatter Indian squaw?"

Bess—"No, indeed, I didn't; but since you have spoken of it, I had noticed your raven black hair and high cheek bones, but I never thought of your having Indian blood in your veins. You are one of the prettiest girls in school and too vivacious for an 'Injun'."

Anita—"Yes, I have and I am rather proud of it, altho I don't talk about it. But talking about pretty girls, none of us has a thing on you. Your rich olive complexion, your pretty curling hair and your beautiful eyes, would make us girls all envious, if we could be envious of you. Some of your ancestors must have been Spanish or Italian."

Bess—"Neither, so far as I know. But let me tell you my secret, which you could never guess: My great, great grandmother was the daughter of an African chief of the Vey tribe who was stolen from Africa and taken to the British West Indies about the middle of the seventeenth century, and—"

Anita—"Oh, Bess, don't tell me that, for that makes you a nig—Negro, I mean, and if the girls knew that you know what would happen."

Bess—"Why should I be any more ashamed of my African ancestors, several generations removed, than you are of your Indian ancestors?"

Anita—"You shouldn't be, if people had any sense, but somehow I don't know why, people do make a difference. To be 'of Indian extraction' is one thing, and of 'Negro descent' quite another. But since I'm 'red' and you are 'black,' although we both are really 'white,' let us still be friends and chums and keep our secret to ourselves. You call me Princess Poco, short for Pochohantass, and I'll call you Princess Tut, lineal descendant of old King Tut.

"RACE PURITY" LOSES CASE

By the Associated Negro Press.
Richmond, Va., Nov. 28.—Judge Hy. W. Holt at Staunton in this state, has ruled against the new purity of blood law in the first case to come up since the measure passed. Legal provisions have been made to determine just who are the white and who are the colored people in the state. This is to be shown by blood tests and records.

Robert Painter, white, made application to marry Atha Sorrels. The registrar of vital statistics looked up the records and discovered that the grandmother of Miss Sorrels was born in 1856 and was registered as a colored person, free born. For that reason Miss Sorrels' marriage to Painter was held illegal.

Judge Holt held that this evidence was insufficient to prove that the woman was colored, and, although he believes in the state's new law, issued the license.

"OUT OF THE MOUTHS OF BABES AND SUCKLINGS"

(Send us short original sayings by children for this department.)

"They Won't Be There"

Two little girls were reading a news item about drawing "the color line" in the Treasury department at Washington, D. C., where it was proposed to have the names of the colored employees and white, who had lost their lives in the late World War, placed on separate tablets.

One little miss shook her head and said sagely, "I wonder what'll happen when some of these white people get to heaven and find they can't draw no color line there, and you know they can't."

"That's easy to answer," replied her pert little chum. "They won't be there. Their kind of people won't never get near heaven."

CARVER CREDITS HIS DISCOVERY TO ALMIGHTY GOD

Famous and Pious Scientist Develops Hundreds of Products From Sweet Potatoes and Peanuts

ACKNOWLEDGES DIVINE AID

Large Audience Amazed With Fascinating Wonders Wrought By Tuskegee Chemist

New York, Nov. 28.—Dr. George W. Carver, head of Tuskegee's scientific research and experiment station, spoke before an audience of over 500 persons Tuesday in the Marble Collegiate church for the anniversary of the Woman's Board of Domestic Missions of the Reformed Church in America, and explained how he accomplished his famous discoveries from experiments in creative chemistry with pecans, peanuts, sweet potatoes and red brick clay, which won him a fellowship in the Royal Society of Great Britain and the 1921 Spingarn medal.

Things Revealed

The noted scientist declared that he was inspired and guided by divine revelation in all of his research work. His working knowledge of chemistry he spoke of as a mere collection of facts which furnished him the resources for carrying out God's bidings. "The things I am to do and the way I am to do them, are revealed to me," he stated. "I seldom refer to books in performing any of my experiments. Everything is clear to me the minute I undertake anything new," he further affirmed.

Led By Strange Impulses

Dr. Carver attributed the beginning of his miraculous exploits with ordinary old American spuds, humble peanuts, pecans and common clay to a story which he heard a holy man tell of the death of a heathen girl from under-nourishment which developed into a miserable lung trouble. He was struck with a strange notion that somehow or other such unfortunate cases could be prevented by the plentiful peanuts, which had many excellent medical properties and rich food values. Thus, led by a strong impulse, he began his remarkable research which resulted in the discovery of a cure for the obnoxious disease, and his further work with the above mentioned products which resulted in his obtainance of 679 commercial products—85 from the pecan, 118 from the sweet potato, 176 from the peanut and 300 from clay.

Audience Lost In Wonder

Five hundred wonder-struck listeners remained almost breathless while the colored scientist related the undreamed of line of things he had made from plain and unimportant plants and even the soil under his feet. He spoke of the magic-like possibilities of the yam that affords better bread, than any grain, vinegar, molasses, coffee, instant coffee, tapioca and breakfast food, starch and face powder, ink and shoe polish, paints and dyes.

Will Exhibit In Gotham

The audience showed signs of great sorrow when the speaker was forced to come to an abrupt conclusion at the end of his allotted twenty minutes. However, he gave them great satisfaction when he stated that he would be in New York next January with his entire exhibit for the Southern Industrial Exhibition.

FARM CHILDREN MAKE GOOD IN HIGH SCHOOLS

(By the Associated Negro Press.)
Washington, D. C., Nov. 28.—According to a survey made by the bureau of education of the department of the interior farm children make better progress through high school than other children. In making tests 20,000 children from every state in the union were used. The report states that this is true because of the unusually good progress of farm girls. The facts show that a higher percentage of farm girls than of other girls are enrolled and that the percentage of elimination from high school is lower.

SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTISERS, ATTENTION, PLEASE!

Edward J. Green, an ambitious young man who is working his way through Creighton University, is collecting and soliciting subscriptions and advertising for The Monitor. Patrons of The Monitor will be helping a worthy young man by paying their subscriptions promptly and giving their advertising to Mr. Green, who is working on commission. Please pay him promptly when he calls.