

CONGRESSMAN MILLS URGES EQUAL CHANCE FOR COLORED FOLKS

National Advancement Association
Told Race Is Entitled to Square
Deal and Merited
Reward

WARNS AGAINST BALLOT BLOCS

Advises Audience to Show Political
Independence and Avoid Traps
—Segregation Is Also
Discussed

New York, Jan. 16.—A square deal, equality of opportunity, and unprejudiced reward of individual merit are the legitimate demands of the Negro race, Representative Ogden L. Mills declared at the annual mass meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, at the Renaissance Casino, 138th street and seventh avenue.

"In your struggle to attain these conditions, you should place your trust not in demagogues but in organizations and committees composed of members of both races, such as we have recently seen organized throughout the country," he said. "The members of these bodies are earnest men and women who realize that here is a problem upon the solution of which depends the happiness of millions and possibly the future welfare of our country."

Favored Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill

Representative Mills said he had voted for the Dyer anti-lynching bill because he considered lynching a national disgrace. "When it is shown that lynchings are decreasing in number, but that every year from sixty to a hundred of these hideous crimes go unpunished in this country so proud of its civilization, its public morality and its education, the fact that these crimes are decreasing seems to me insignificant beside the fact that they occur at all," he said.

A warning against the formation of blocs was sounded by Mr. Mills. "Vote individually," he advised. "Don't ever put yourselves in a position where politicians of either side can say they can deliver the Negro vote."

Segregation Discussed

The question of residential segregation by race, which has arisen out of agreements among property owners, was considered at the meeting. William Pickens, former dean of Morgan College, Baltimore, spoke on this subject. Other speakers were Robert W. Bagnall, Mary White Ovington, chairman of the board of directors of the association, and James Weldon Johnson, secretary. It was announced that a check for \$1,007.50 had been received from Philip G. Peabody of Boston bringing his total contributions to the association to \$10,000 in the last few years.

N. A. A. C. P. LAWYER WAIVES \$200 OF FEE FOR WINNING SCHOOL SEGREGATION CASE

New York, Jan. 16.—Elisha Scott, of Scott and Van Dyne, counsel for the Coffeyville, Kansas, branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who won a case opening the doors of all Kansas junior high schools to colored students, has waived \$200 of his fee. Mr. Scott, who would have been entitled to \$500 for his work, has accepted \$300 from the Coffeyville N. A. A. C. P., in view of the court order awarding him \$1,000 from the school board of the city of Coffeyville.

The national office of the N. A. A. C. P. is sending \$200 to the Coffeyville branch.

BORN A SLAVE, DIES RICH AND RESPECTED

Middletown, Conn., Jan. 16.—Thomas E. Smith, an aged Negro, born a slave in Virginia, who escaped to the Union lines and joined the Federal forces in the Civil War, died here recently the owner of a four-story brick block on Main street. His estate will total about \$50,000.

Mr. Smith opened a small antique and second-hand shop. He developed the business, became well-to-do and won the respect of the community. He was an active prohibition worker and had been nominated for office on the state ticket.

He was also an active worker in the Salvation Army, and attended the jubilee celebration of that organization in England several years ago, serving as a delegate from this country.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 16.—Ku Klux Klan was outlawed by the supreme court of Kansas on January 10. Putting an end to a battle that had been waged between Klan and state for more than two years, the supreme court handed down a decision sustaining the state's plea and ousting the Klan from Kansas.

FIND JAR OF GOLD IN DEAD MAN'S CELLAR

(By the Associated Negro Press)
Brownsville, Pa., Jan. 16.—Directed to the cellar of the home of his sister, Mrs. Gray, by a note left when he died by Oliver L. Weston, appraisers of his estate found a jar of gold. The money was hidden away beneath the floor of the cellar and was easily found by the searchers. In \$5 and \$10 pieces the gold totaled a little more than \$4000. Many of the coins were more than 50 years old.

It was found that Weston had an aversion to banks and had stored his surplus funds away. At the time of his death the man was 65 years old. In addition to the jar of gold and silver another pot of gold and silver was found in the Weston home. This amounted to \$124.50. The personal property totaled \$20,257.64.

VETERAN TRUSTEE HOWARD UNIVERSITY PNEUMONIA VICTIM

Had Been Resident of National
Capital for 43 Years and
Prominent in Racial
Matters

Washington, D. C., Jan. 16.—Dr. Andrew F. Hilyer, 66, veteran trustee of Howard university and one of the best known persons in this city and the east, passed away at his residence, 1883 Vermont avenue N. W., Tuesday afternoon after an illness of three weeks.

The deceased became suddenly stricken on Friday after Christmas. His illness developed into heart complications after a pneumonia attack, and in spite of the valiant fight which he made to rally, he continued getting steadily worse until the end, Tuesday.

Mr. Hilyer has lived in Washington forty-three years, more than twenty of which were spent in the service of Howard university, as member of the executive and finance committees. He compiled the first survey of Negro business in the district thirty years ago and twenty years ago was president of the Coleridge-Taylor Choral society. At the time of his death he was in the accountant division of the United States government service.

Two years ago Mr. Hilyer was married to Dr. Amanda V. Gray, prominent social and welfare worker in New York City, who was with him at the time of his death. Other relatives surviving are a son and daughter, Gale P. Hilyer, Minneapolis, and Mrs. Kathleen Hilyer Bingham of this city, and one sister, Miss Jennie Hilyer, Tallahassee, Fla.

ILLINOIS GOVERNOR HONORS LEGISLATORS

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 16. (Exclusively for the Associated Negro Press by Chas. E. Griffin, Member of Illinois Legislature.)—Springfield, the city of Abraham Lincoln, the Great Emancipator, and capitol of the state of Illinois, is seething with excitement as the Illinois legislature convenes for the fifty-fourth general assembly. There seems to be concerted opinion among the solons that Governor Len Small will be able to organize both branches with little opposition. Representatives Scholes of Peoria, who was Governor Small's floor leader in the last legislature was unanimously elected speaker of the house, and Senator Richard Barr of Joliet was chosen president pro-tem of the senate. There was no actual business transacted with the exception of the organization of the two houses. The outstanding feature, however, was the honor and distinction of being the first colored person to arise to the magnificent honor in any state during the last decade. Senator Roberts is a brilliant scholar; refined and cultured and an orator without a peer, and without doubt he will make an enviable record and be an outstanding character in the upper branch of the legislature of the state of Illinois.

Also in the House of Representatives the race had the distinction of having four members to take the oath of office: Representative S. B. Turner, who is serving his fifth term, a man of great force and broad acquaintance. He is considered the Dean of the House of Representatives. Representative Warren B. Douglas who resumes his seat for the third term, a lawyer of rare distinction and an able orator. Representative William E. King also a lawyer who has made a splendid record as assistant state's attorney in the city of Chicago and also the writer. All of these had the pleasure of receiving beautiful floral contributions placed on their desks by admiring friends, and the race is to be congratulated that nothing was lacking in the ceremony to make them the outstanding features during the inauguration.

Kellom Grade School Girls Lead School Volley Ball League



The Kellom grade school girl volleyball players have won four games in the Woodrow Wilson league and have their eyes peeled on the league championship. They have beaten Long, Deal, Park and Columbia. They play Saturday morning at the Tech gymnasium.

THE ASPECTS AND TENDENCIES OF THE RACE PROBLEM

Editor's note—The American Sociological society which includes most of the leading sociologists in the country as well as the professors of sociology in the chief universities of the country, wrote its members some months ago asking what projects they wished to suggest for presentation at their annual meeting. Two hundred replies offered ten were selected. One, "The Aspects and Tendencies of the Race Problem" was offered by Prof. Monroe N. Work of the research department of Tuskegee Institute and editor of the Negro Year Book. It was among the ten selected and is reproduced below.

Aspects and Tendencies of the Race Problem. (1912-1924)

(By Monroe N. Work, for the Associated Negro Press.)

In the limited space at my disposal I can give only some of the more important results of the study of "Aspects and Tendencies of the Race Problem" in the past thirteen years. I present first what I call, for the want of a better term, some secondary aspects of the problem.

There is (1) the economic progress of the group. In the past ten years Negroes have entered industry in a large way. The 1920 census reports 332,249 Negroes engaged in skilled and semi-skilled work. The wealth of the group at present is around \$2,000,000,000, which is one and one-half times more wealth than it had accumulated up to 1912.

There is (2) the educational progress of the group. The total amount expended in 1912 for all phases of Negro education was \$13,576,561; the amount expended this year for Negro education is over \$40,000,000. The past thirteen years have witnessed an ever increasing demand in all lines of work for the educated Negro. The improvement in education is reflected in the increase in the number of students in elementary, secondary, and higher courses. This improvement is especially reflected in the increase in the number completing college courses. Up to 1912 about 5,000 Negroes graduated from college. In the period, 1912-1924, about 5,000 Negroes graduated from college. That is, in the past thirteen years as many Negroes graduated from college as in all the previous years.

There is (3) the progress, which, in the past thirteen years, has been made in health improvement. The Negro now has a declining mortality rate, and an increasing life span. In 1912 the death rate per thousand was 22.9. In 1922, ten years later, the death rate was 15.7 per thousand; a decrease for the period of 31.5 per cent.

A recent study of mortality among the 1,000,000 Negro policy-holders of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company indicates that since 1912 there has been an increase of 5 years in the life expectancy of the Negro. In 1912 the average expectancy of life for the Negro Metropolitan policy-holder, male and female, of all ages from two years up, was; for males,

41.32 years; for females, 41.30 years. In 1922 the expectancy of life was for males, 41.91 years; for females, 46.10 years.

In 1912 the life span for the Negroes of the country as a whole was about 35 years. It is now about 40 years. That is, since 1912 the life span of the Negroes of the country has been increased five years.

There is (4) the Negro in politics. The period under consideration witnessed an increased activity of the Negro in politics. Some striking features of this activity were:

1. The tendency to develop independence in politics.

2. There is an increasing number of Negroes voting the Democratic ticket.

3. Political parties are making efforts to get the Negro votes. In the presidential campaign which has just closed, special Negro campaign bureaus were maintained by the Republican, Democratic and Third Party national campaign committees.

4. There is an increase in the number of Negroes elected to office. In 1914 there were eight Negro members of city councils. In 1921, these members numbered 21. There were in 1915, two Negro members of state legislatures; in 1924 there were eleven. It is also of importance to note that in 1915, I had a record of 14 cities with Negro policemen; in 1924 there are 70 cities which have Negro policemen.

5. A fifth feature of the Negro in politics is the entry and activity of Negro women.

6. A sixth feature is the gradual increase in the South of the number of Negroes qualified to vote.

7. A seventh feature is the increased efforts of Negroes to vote in and break down the "white primary" in the South. With the Negro dividing his vote, and an increasing number voting the Democratic ticket, the maintenance of the so-called white primary becomes a more difficult problem.

Another of these secondary aspects is (5) the population shifts which have taken place in the past thirteen years. During this period there occurred the greatest migration of Negroes which has ever taken place in this country. In addition to the movement from the country to the cities and from the South to the North, 200,000 Negro soldiers were transported to Europe and back again.

The net result of the migration is that there is now almost a million more Negroes living in cities than there were thirteen years ago, and over a half million more Negroes living in the North than there were in 1912.

I pass now to the consideration of some primary aspects of the race problem.

One of these is lynching. Beginning with 1912, there has been an increased publicity, in the press of the country as a whole with reference to lynching.

There has been in recent years a striking growth of public opinion

against lynching.

In the period, 1912-1924, eight states passed laws designed to check lynching. A federal bill against lynching is now pending in Congress.

There has been in the past thirteen years a notable decrease in the number of lynchings. In the period, 1912-1924, there were 705 lynchings. This was 40 per cent less than the number of 1177 for the previous thirteen years and 67 per cent less than the number 2137 for the thirteen years before that time.

The second primary aspect of the problem is segregation.

1. The efforts to restrict by law the areas in which Negroes shall live began in 1911. From then to 1917 a number of cities in the border and southern states passed segregation laws.

2. In 1917 the United States Supreme Court declared the segregation laws invalid.

3. Since 1917, two new devices have been evolved for legalizing segregation:

(a) By zoning ordinances.

(b) By property owners contract.

4. The legality of these methods is being tested in the courts.

5. In numerous instances bombing and other violent methods have been used in attempting to intimidate and drive out Negroes.

(To be continued)

APPROPRIATION GIVES HOWARD UNIVERSITY \$221,000

Washington, Jan. 16.—The senate on Tuesday night, after two hours' consideration passed and sent to conference the interior department appropriation bill carrying approximately \$239,700,000, in it was \$221,000 for Howard university, which was restored through Senator Smoot of Utah in charge of the bill.

Although the building project was lost, the senate did, however, restore \$221,000 of Howard's \$406,000 appropriation which was eliminated on points of order in the house. There is no way now for the building item to be put into the bill, as the conferees will have no power to deal with it.

In approving the interior bill, the senate adopted all amendments submitted by the appropriation committee, except that relating to a proposal to appropriate \$185,000 toward beginning construction of a \$370,000 medical department building for Howard university.

DIES AT AGE OF 107 YEARS

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 16.—George Anderson, 107 years old, died at his residence here recently after a brief illness. Mr. Anderson was born in 1817 in Lexington, Ky. He came here at the end of the Civil war and had remained here ever since. Hundreds of citizens were in attendance at the funeral to pay their tribute to the pioneer citizen. He was well known in fraternal and church circles.

AMERICAN WHITE RACE IS MYTH, SAYS SCIENTIST

Washington, Jan. 16.—There is virtually no such thing as an American white race, Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, curator of anthropology of the National museum, said recently at a sectional meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The time is approaching, however, he added, when one will be established.

Dr. Hrdlicka told of the work of researchers of the National museum in the past 30 years in an effort to establish a white American race. At first they tried to go back four generations for their studies, he said, but there were so few families able to date their American ancestry back that far that the standard was lowered to two generations.

NEGRO QUALIFIES AS STENOGRAPHER FOR SUPREME COURT

Isaac Newton Braithwaite Placed
Among Successful Applicants
In Recent Civil Service
Examination

New York, Jan. 15.—For the first time in the history of New York state, a Negro has qualified for appointment as official stenographer in the Supreme Court. This honor fell to I. Newton Braithwaite, of 2376 Seventh avenue, New York, who, from a field of 153 candidates that took an examination recently held by the New York State Civil Service Commission, was among the forty-five successful ones to pass and be placed on the eligible list for appointment to the Supreme Court. The examination was the acid test of shorthand writing skill and affords those who passed the opportunity of attaining to the highest possible stenographic position that may be reached in the courts of New York State. Some of the best shorthand writers in the country were among those who entered.

Mr. Braithwaite is the proprietor and principal of the Braithwaite Shorthand and Business School, which he has conducted for the past five years, and whence he has turned out a large number of persons who are now earning their living as stenographers in both the government service and private concerns.

HAITIAN LABORERS PUBLICLY PROTEST ACTS OF AMERICAN OFFICIALS

Editor of "La Poste" Arrested and
Placed in Solitary Confinement
Without Trial, Is
Charged.

New York, Jan. 16.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue, has announced receipt from Port au Prince, Haiti, of a protest against acts of the American occupation, published by Haitian laborers, and news that Edouard Pouget, editor of "La Poste", a newspaper of Port au Prince, had been arrested on the night of December 26, and, without trial, had been placed in solitary confinement.

Among the signers of the laborers' protest are Perceval Thoby, former attache of the Haitian ministry in Washington, George J. Petit, Flavius Leon and Audre Zamor.

The laborers protest against the arbitrary parity of 20 cents for the Haitian goudre. They charge that railway ties were recently imported from the United States, depriving Haitian lumber workers of opportunity to labor; that English is being substituted for French, the national tongue, by the American administration; that prison and school labor is used to supply resident Americans with cheap commodities; that hard woods are bought by the government at prices arbitrarily fixed to the prejudice of Haitians; and that American industrial companies, under the present administration, are acquiring rights denied them heretofore in Haiti.

Arrest of Pouget

As to Mr. Pouget, it is reported that he was arrested at night, placed in solitary confinement without trial and held without legal proceedings, on the status of a common criminal, for having written an editorial displeasing to the administration.

Mr. Pouget has been Haitian minister to Germany, secretary of state, of the treasury, and a senator.

SCHOOL OFFERED \$75,000

Boston, Mass., Jan. 16.—Mr. and Mrs. Glenn L. Stone, of Brookline, have offered \$75,000 for the endowment of Alice Freeman Palmer Memorial institute at Sedalia, N. C., provided a like amount is raised by the trustees. Almost 500 members of our group attend the institution, it is claimed.

SECRETARY DAVIS DISCUSSES MIGRA- TION PROBLEMS

Lack of Educational Facilities in
South Places Unfair Burden
on New Communities and
Weakens South

SERIOUS LOSS OF MAN-POWER

Wisdom Dictates the Development of
Sturdy, Intelligent and Contented
Citizenship Among All
Races

Washington, Jan. 16.—Hon. James J. Davis, Secretary of the United States Department of Labor, in discussing some of the effects of Negro migration with Karl F. Phillips, Commissioner of Conciliation in the Secretary's office, expressed the sincere hope that ample funds for education and training, without exception as to race or locality, may soon be available in every state in the Union, in order that contentment and adequate preparedness may fully pervade the citizenship of all Americans, thus encouraging everyone to contribute a full share to the advancement of America, the greatest and fairest nation in the world.

The Secretary of Labor said: "We do not live in this country as a white race or as a black race, but, rather, as full-fledged Americans, all under the same flag and the same government. Hence all must be prepared to carry the burdens of our country, that all may share fully in its joys and its progress."

"The Negro migration of the past eight years has taught us the lesson of the double cost of educational neglect. These migrants, to whom a large measure of training in the industrial and educational standards of America had not been previously available, though they rapidly adapted themselves to the new conditions of the industrial and community life to which they migrated, have themselves felt the effect of insufficient training; the sections to which they came have been severely taxed, not only in dollars and cents, but in the extra strain upon their welfare forces and educational institutions; and the sections from which the migrants departed have felt the loss of man-power, which could have been more helpful and contented had it been adequately prepared to meet high standards of industry and education.

"Such a policy would, I believe, result in a strong, sturdy, intelligent and contented citizenship, one which would be unswerving by propaganda or inducement, and which would remain loyal to its homeland and its people, far beyond any desire to depart therefrom."

"Every person in our country has the absolute right to become a citizen of any section which he may choose; but, wherever he may be, it is much to be preferred that he shall have been thoroughly trained in the efficient standards of American industry and education. Then, he may labor and advance upon the same fair terms that are open to all, and no section of the country will be forced to carry educational and other obligations of preparedness, which should have been fulfilled elsewhere."

ZONA GALE, NOVELIST, PRAISES PICKENS' "BURSTING BONDS"

Zona Gale, the novelist, author of "Miss Lulu Bett," "Faint Perfume" and other books, has written an appreciation of William Pickens' "Bursting Bonds", an enlargement of his "The Heir of Slaves". In her review Miss Gale calls the book "a valuable record, an important contribution to the story of contemporary times, for the future to wonder at and for the present to weigh."

INSURANCE COMPANY PURCHASES NEW HOME

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 16.—The Supreme Life and Casualty company, T. K. Gibson, president, has just completed arrangements for the purchase of a new home office building at 1009 E. Long street, six blocks east of their present quarters. Four large apartments of five rooms each, with basement and attic space will house the central administrative forces of the Supreme Life and Casualty company after July, 1925, when it is planned to move into the newly acquired building.

The Ladies' Crochet Club entertained their husbands at the residence of Mrs. Wm. H. Jackson, 3532 North Twenty-ninth street, Monday evening, January 12.

Mrs. T. S. Riggs arrived Sunday morning from Chicago for a visit with her mother, Mrs. Laura Thomas, and sister, Mrs. A. D. James and family.