

BROOKLYN NEGRO MAYOR LEAVES FORTUNE

WOMEN IN REVOLT AGAINST JIM CROW ARRANGEMENTS

Singers Refuse to Furnish Program and Hundreds of Spectators Withdraw from Washington Auditorium

PROTEST SEGREGATION PLAN

Convention of International Council of Women Marred by the Usual Exhibition of Race Prejudice

(Special to The Monitor by Walter J. Singleton.)

Washington, D. C., May 15.—The International Council of Women are in session at the Washington auditorium. On May 5th some two hundred singers were scheduled to appear. Mrs. Philip North Moore, president of the American branch of the council, had given a written guarantee that there should be no segregation. However, when it was found that the colored people had been consigned to one half of the balcony, Hallie Q. Brown, former member of the faculty of Wilberforce university, and until last August president of the National Association of Colored Women, appeared before the curtain and said: "This is a gathering of women of the world here, and color finds no place in it. We were told there would be no segregation, but there has been. If we can't have free equality, we won't participate in the program," whereupon the colored people in the audience quietly left the auditorium.

After the concert Miss Brown said she had heard rumors that there was to be segregation and had taken the matter up with Mrs. Moore, who had thereupon given Mrs. McLeod Bethune, the new president of the National Association of Colored Women, a written statement that there would be no segregation. "I was appointed," said Miss Brown, "in 1923 to arrange the music of the colored group for May 5th at the International Council of Women to be held in Washington May 4 to 14. I came to Washington to attend the inauguration of President Coolidge, for I directed the colored women's political activities throughout the United States and felt we must represent them during the eventful week. At great expense to myself and others I remained in the city, except for a few weeks, gathering the singers from various organizations and cities to take part in the program. This being a great international movement, we had no idea that such a thing as segregation could enter into the arrangement. We had secured such noted characters as J. Henry Lewis and Dr. R. Nathaniel Dett, one of the noted composers of America; Professor Roy Tibbs of Howard university and other of note to participate in the music. Judge our surprise when we learned that there was to be segregation at the Capital of the United States, where we would least expect it, against a group of the nation's constituents, who have been faithful, loyal, and patriotic to this great government. We felt that we could not submit to this ostracism, and though we had 200 noted singers, with voices unsurpassed, to participate, when we found that segregation existed, we could not be humiliated in the eyes of the foreign women who had come to believe that America was the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Mrs. Moore, president of the American branch, placed the blame on the ticket agency, and acknowledged that she had given a written agreement that there should be no segregation "on the advice of some of the best people of this city (Washington)." In an interview Mrs. Moore stated: "As far as the National Council was able to control it, there was no segregation. We did not intend that there should be any. The tickets were placed in the hands of an agency, and it, I presume, followed Washington custom. I am sorry the controversy has arisen." It is true, as Mrs. Moore added, that the official colored representatives of organizations, who are affiliated with the International Council, were seated in the main body of the auditorium on an equal footing with the other members and without discrimination. It was a "vertical segregation" in the balcony of holders of tickets of admission to the concert that brought about the refusal of the singers to appear.

After the walk-out, there was considerable discussion in the lobby of the auditorium. A number of foreign delegates had joined the colored people in leaving the hall, expressing outspoken sympathy and indignation. One of them, an English woman, de-

WEALTHY NORTH CAROLINIAN RIDES ON URBAN BUS LINE

The Three-mile Ride of Berry O'Kelly May Force Decision of Very Important Question in Tar Heel State

MAY LIFT BAR AGAINST RACE

Raleigh, N. C., May 15.—When Berry O'Kelly rode on the interurban bus line from this place to Method last week it was only a three-mile drive but broke all precedents in the state. Heretofore, interurban bus lines had refused to haul colored people. O'Kelly has several automobiles but he was in a hurry to get back to Method and insisted on riding in the bus. The driver at first refused to haul him but O'Kelly showed his ticket and at last won out.

As a result of this ride the whole question has been agitated in the state as never before.

Attorney General Brummit refused to give a definite opinion on the question as to whether commercial busses shall haul colored passengers in the future.

W. T. Lee, chairman of the Public Service Commission said it was his opinion that the busses were probably common carriers and would probably have to carry colored passengers as well as white in the future.

Colored People Barred

Until O'Kelly's three-mile ride it had been practically impossible for colored people to use bus lines in the state. Had any ordinary man made an attempt at it he would probably have suffered violence. O'Kelly is, however, both wealthy and prominent. He practically owns the little town of Method, three miles from Raleigh and is one of the wealthiest men of the state.

He was an intimate friend of the late Booker T. Washington and is said to be one of the three or four colored men who have ever been named on the Trustee Board at Tuskegee Institute. He founded a school in Method and has loaned money freely to both races.

It is believed that he told the bus driver to accept him as fare or stay out of Method.

ANTI-LODGE BILL KILLED

Springfield, Ill., May 15.—(A. N. P.)—Chas. A. Griffin, one of Chicago's four colored assemblymen, succeeding in killing the Barbour bill which had passed the state senate.

This bill would have made it impossible for any colored fraternal organization to function in the state if a white organization had the same name.

APPOINTED TEACHER

Jamaica, N. Y., May 15.—Miss L. Vivian Harris of 60 South street, was recently appointed a teacher in the public schools. Miss Harris is the niece of Rev. and Mrs. R. A. McCarthy of the above address and well known in social and civic circles.

WASHINGTON CITIZENS ADD TO TUSKEGEE-HAMPTON FUND

Washington, D. C., May 15.—Kelly Miller, heading the joint committee of citizens working for the Hampton-Tuskegee endowment fund campaign, announced on April 28 that members of our group had subscribed \$5,462. He expects to bring the amount to \$10,000. Chief Justice Taft and Frederic Delano of the local committee have expressed their satisfaction with the results obtained.

clared to the press representatives: "I should think you would be ashamed to have such a thing happen in your country!"

The incident has caused widespread comment. The foreign delegates were, on the whole, rather angry over the incident.

Among the most indignant delegates was Mrs. Henry Villard of New York, daughter of William Lloyd Garrison, the famous emancipator.

"I did not think such an incident could happen before such an organization as this," said Mrs. Villard. "Here is the one great organization in the world which stands for absolute freedom from all prejudices which go to separate peoples and disturb the peace of nations. Yet we have this insult thrown at a great group of our people."

"I do not blame the colored delegates for being angry. It is disgusting. I am very disappointed indeed in the failure of women to make any definite progress toward bringing about peace among men."

Veneral Diseases --- Destroyers of Public Health and Wealth

It is hard to measure the cost of venereal diseases in money. It is even more difficult to give an accurate idea of the damage they do when that damage is to be defined in terms of individual and national health. In a previous article of this series, it was said that the money cost of venereal diseases for six years ending with 1924 amounted to a minimum charge of \$25 for every man, woman and child in the country. Any attempt to explain the cost in health, however, is hampered by the absence of such definite units of measurement as the recognized values represented by dollars and cents. And yet it may safely be said that injury to health is the worst effect of syphilis, gonorrhea and chancroid, for it is from this ill-health that the economic burdens of these diseases largely arise.

We have noticed that the money cost of venereal disease falls without favor upon the sick and the well, the rich and the poor, the innocent and the guilty. So, too, do syphilis and gonorrhea take their toll in health from all who become infected and who, through ignorance or foolhardy bravado, neglect to put themselves under the care of a competent doctor or an official public clinic. In all cases venereal diseases will pave the way for physical degeneration and suffering, unless they are promptly checked by extended treatment under reputable medical or clinical care.

The old notion that gonorrhea is no worse than a bad cold has been routed by an onslaught of facts. Gonorrhea may cause blindness or it may lead to gonorrheal rheumatism, which in turn may cause heart disease. Dr. John H. Stokes of the Mayo Clinic is responsible for the statement that one-third of the blindness in asylums, and one-half of the blindness dating from birth, is due to gonorrhea of the eye. An analysis of the statistics of the Pennsylvania Institute for the Blind shows 1,020 cases of blindness admitted to the school in thirty years. Out of this total, 267 cases, or 26 per cent, were due to gonorrheal infection. It has been estimated that there are at least 20,000 cases of blindness from this cause in the United States. The

By the United States Public Health Service

III. The Cost in Health

tragedy of it all is that most of these cases date from birth. Cold statistics cannot convey the immensity of the injustice. As Stokes says, "One has to see one of these little children rocking back and forth in a railed-in chair, and watch the baby groping about on the floor, gurgling as it feels your shoe strings, really to know in the soul of him what gonorrhea means."

Much of the surgery performed on the reproductive organs of women is made necessary by gonorrhea. Often such women can never have children, and in some cases death or lifelong invalidism has been the result of such infection. The Indiana State Board of Health says, "Gonorrhea is directly responsible for a majority of the appalling great number of abdominal operations on women, and for a very large percentage of all so-called female troubles. The woman is usually an innocent victim of the husband's earlier indiscretions and his incomplete cure. In men, gonorrhea causes sterility, rheumatism, heart disease, bladder trouble, stricture and other complications." And on the authority of Sir William Osler, "Gonorrhea is a disease of the first rank. It costs the country annually thousands of lives, 30 to 40 per cent of all congenital blindness, chronic pelvic mischief in women, and the unhappiness of sterile marriages."

So much for gonorrhea—now for syphilis. According to a pamphlet issued by one of our state boards of health, it has been estimated that from eight to twelve per cent of all deaths are caused by syphilis. Most of these deaths are reported as stillbirths, heart diseases, apoplexy, paralysis, locomotor ataxia, insanity, diseases of the arteries, all of which may be caused by syphilis and some of which are invariably caused by it. The report of the New York State Hospital Commission shows that at present syphilis is the most prominent definite cause of mental diseases. Another authority estimates that 15 per cent of all first admissions to hos-

pitals for the insane are traceable to syphilis. It is asserted that syphilis is the greatest single cause of heart disease, the leading recognized killer. Syphilis is responsible for nearly one-half of all abortions, miscarriages and stillbirths. A group of syphilitic women were under observation at a clinic in Toronto, Canada. Out of 192 pregnancies of these women there were 53 miscarriages, 24 stillbirths, 42 deaths in early infancy and 36 syphilitic children—a total of 155 tragedies.

Syphilis causes a degeneration of tissues, loathsome sores, a feeling of shame and despondency and a sense of uncleanness. It cripples, maims and kills innocent wives and children as well as loose living men and women. Is it any wonder that a state board of health has said that "Syphilis and gonorrhea actually cause more suffering and death than smallpox, diphtheria, infantile paralysis and tuberculosis combined."

In speaking of syphilis Dr. Stokes says, "It is a master disease, the peer, and indeed the superior of tuberculosis, the 'great white plague', in the range of its influence over the fate of mankind, present and future. There is not a tissue or a structure of the body that syphilis cannot affect nor is there an aspect of the entire science of medicine in which it will not be encountered. No lane is so long that it may not find syphilis at its turning. The disease has changed the destiny of mankind upon the face of the earth. If it should cease at this moment to be transmitted, its effects would not disappear within two and perhaps three generations. Few, indeed, of living human beings can boast an ancestry free from its remote effects."

These articles have recounted the history and distribution of venereal diseases and have pointed out their cost in health and wealth. A large part of the loss occasioned by syphilis and gonorrhea is unnecessary, since these diseases are both preventable and curable. In the fourth and last installment of this series, venereal disease control measures will be described and outlined. We have looked the situation in the face; now we must turn to the remedy.

MUSIC FOR THE SICK

Washington, D. C., May 8. (Columbian Press Bureau)—Under the enthusiastic direction of Prof. George W. Cook, of Howard University, and Miss Anna S. Payne, of this city, a five thousand dollar fund is in the making, with which to purchase three hundred radio sets for the entertainment of patients at Freedmen's Hospital. Already, the sum of nearly one thousand dollars has been given by local churches, lodges and individual givers, and it is expected that Freedmen's sick will soon have their ills partially assuaged by music and mirth as broadcast by local and distant radio stations.

PEPPER POT CLUB

The Pepper Pot club met at the club's den at the residence of Mrs. Moss Tuesday, May 12. This was a social meeting so the evening was spent in card playing and dancing. The members have purchased arm bands.

Miss Virginia Billingsly and Mr. Norton Green, also members of this club, have been united in marriage.

CARNEGIE MEDAL AWARDED TO BALTIMORE CITIZEN

Baltimore, Md., May 15.—William Cagle, 600 Wayne street, was among the fifteen awarded medals by the Carnegie hero fund commission, it was announced Saturday.

William Cagle, employed by the Consolidated Gas and Electric company, descended into a gas-filled man hole last January and brought out his foreman, Roy Brunebrink, who was overcome.

N. A. A. C. P. REQUESTS MEMBERSHIP DRIVE CONFERENCE

A conference of representatives of the various churches of the city is called to meet at the North Side "Y" Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, with the Executive Committee of the N. A. A. C. P. to plan for the N. A. A. C. P. Membership Drive which will be held from June 1 to June 15. All churches are asked to send one or more representatives to this conference.

NEGRO MAYOR OF BROOKLYN, ILLINOIS, LEAVES \$500,000

Had Served as Chief Executive of Small Town for Six Years—Filled Other Important Positions

WAS GRADUATE OF OBERLIN

St. Louis, Mo., May 15.—Charles B. Jones, 64, for six years mayor of Brooklyn, Ill., died Sunday, on the eve of his inauguration into his fourth two-year term of office at the head of the village government. He was buried Tuesday afternoon, after funeral services at his late home. Interment was at Urbana, Ill. Mayor Jones leaves a widow, Mrs. Lily B. Jones, two brothers and a sister.

His health, following a nervous breakdown a year ago, had gradually sapped his strength. His estate is valued at a half million dollars. Mayor Jones was a graduate of Oberlin college, Oberlin, Ohio.

For 44 years a resident of Brooklyn, Mayor Jones has held nearly every important civic office in this town of nearly a 100 per cent race population. Of the 3,000 residents of Brooklyn only four families are white. The village has cast an electoral vote of 1,100, and in the last presidential election gave all but one of these votes to the republican candidate.

Six years ago Charles B. Jones was elected mayor of Brooklyn. He has filled the office with an executive ability that has won him re-election three times. His death occurred just as he was about to be inaugurated into his fourth term of office.

Twenty-six years ago he was made village supervisor, an office which he has filled continuously since then. He held it even when mayor. He was for many years principal of the public school in Brooklyn.

WOMEN'S EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

Washington, D. C., May 14.—Forty-five members of the executive board of the National Association of Colored Women, meeting in Welfare Rhodes' hall, Twelfth street and Rhode island avenue, Saturday, voted a revision of the association's national constitution and the establishment of permanent business headquarters in this city. A paid secretary will be located here throughout the year.

Subscription among the women present secured \$5,520 as an initial payment on the new home of the association. The committee handling the \$50,000 scholarship fund of which a large share was raised at the annual meeting of the association in Chicago last August, was enlarged by the addition of Mrs. Maggie Walker, banker of Richmond, Va., and Dr. Mary Waring of Chicago.

From Twenty-two States

Twenty-two states were represented in the gathering of women in the executive board meeting. Discussion of important educational and financial plans for the next two years occupied most of the sessions, which were adjourned on Monday. Plans for the next biennial meeting to be held in California in 1926, were discussed.

Mrs. Mary McCloud Bethune, national president, opened the meeting with an address of welcome. Mrs. Jennie Porter Barrett, chairman of the executive board, presided. Routine business was carried through. It was voted to restrict the welcome addresses, entertainment and biennial meetings to two evenings.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE TO CLOSE 44th YEAR MAY 21

Tuskegee, Ala., May 15.—Dr. Robert R. Morton, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute, has announced that the forty-fourth scholastic year of the institute would come to a close Thursday, May 21, when the annual commencement exercises will be held, at which the principal address will be delivered by Bishop George C. Clement of the A. M. E. Z. church, Louisville, Ky.

The anniversary exercises will begin Sunday afternoon with the commencement sermon by the Right Rev. William G. McDowell, bishop-coadjutor of the diocese of Alabama, of the Protestant Episcopal church.

THIRD SUCCESSIVE WINNER IN ORATORICAL CONTEST

Battle Creek, Mich., May 15.—Miss Mary E. Butler, formerly of Chicago, who is now attending high school here, won the oratorical contest of the Battle Creek high school this year and was awarded a price of \$20 in gold. This marks the third successive year a member of our group has won this honor.

DISPLAY DISPATCH IN GIVING DIPLOMA TO RACE DIPLOMAT

Quick Action Shown in Appointment and Qualification of Wharton for Diplomatic Post in Liberia

NOT ADMITTED TO SCHOOL

Department of State Exempts Negro Attorney from Taking Prescribed Course for Foreign Service

Washington, D. C., May 15.—Afro Bureau)—A flagrant case of discrimination on account of race by government officials has just leaked through the veil of secrecy behind which the State Department moves in all its activities.

Negro Shifted To Africa

It concerns the way in which Clifton R. Wharton, former Baltimore boy, was shunted off to Liberia in order that there would be no colored person to attend the Foreign Service School, which was opened on April 20, last, for the training of new appointees in the diplomatic and consular service.

The President on May 24, 1924, approved an act of Congress which provided for the reorganization and improvement of the Foreign Service. This act authorized the President to prescribe certain rules and regulations for administering the Foreign Service.

School for Diplomats

Pursuant to the act of May 24, 1924, President Coolidge issued an executive order on June 7, 1924, which, among other things, provided for the establishment of a Foreign Service School for the instruction of new appointees.

This executive order provided that new appointments to the Foreign Service shall be to the unclassified grade only, and no promotions to a higher grade shall be made except on the recommendation of the Foreign Service Personnel Board, with the approval of the Secretary of State, after the completion of one full term in the Foreign Service School.

The executive order further provided that "the term of instruction in the Foreign Service School is one year, which shall be considered a period of probation during which the new appointees are to be judged as to their qualifications for advancement and assignment to duty."

The Secretary of State was authorized by the executive order to prescribe the rules and regulations for the governing of the Foreign Service School.

Secretary Charles E. Hughes, on June 9, 1924, prescribed certain rules to govern the school. One of these rules provided that each Foreign Service pupil shall be assigned to one of the divisions or bureaus of the Department of State, where he will report for duty when not attending classes.

Wharton Passes Exam

In conformity with these provisions of the Act of May 24, 1924, and the executive order of June 7, 1924, an examination was held in January last. Out of a field of one hundred candidates, the first class consisting of nineteen young men and one young woman was chosen. Among the nineteen successful young men was a colored youth, Clifton R. Wharton, who had been serving as a law clerk in the State Department since August 16, 1924.

His admission to the Foreign Service and prospective attendance of the Foreign Service School constituted a grave diplomatic problem. It had to be solved before the school was opened and the students learned the first principles of diplomacy. The faculty saw visions of political complications if the proper course were not taken.

Secret Diplomacy

The veteran diplomats of the department were called together in solemn and secret consultation. In fact, the consultations were so secret that the press was not even given an inkling that a perplexing interracial problem was under consideration by the State Department.

Out of the solemn conclaves a solution finally came. Mr. Wharton was graduated forthwith. Prior to the opening of the Foreign Service School and without taking a day of the year's required training, he was solemnly and officially declared a full-fledged diplomat, given the department's blessing as its first alumnus and sent to Africa. He was appointed secretary of the American legation at Monrovia, Liberia, March 21st and he and his wife sailed a week later.

The Foreign Service School opened on April 20. It is "lily-white".

Spring Fever Epidemic

