

HOWARD UNI HEAD DRAWS ALUMNI FIRE

NEGRO STUDENTS OPPOSED TO WAR AND MILITARISM

Intercollegiate Association Holds Important Conference and Delegates Express Their Opinions

18 COLLEGES ARE REPRESENTED

Demand Better Trained Leadership and Advocate Stronger Faculties and Also Higher Standards

(Associated Negro Press.)

New York, N. Y., Aug. 7.—In Nyack, the Intercollegiate Association, an association of Negro college students and graduates, held a student conference on Saturday and Sunday. It brought together a representative body of young men and women. There were sixty-two students and graduates present, representing eighty-two institutions, among them being the leading colleges and universities of the country. They discussed grave and vital problems, and went down on record as being opposed to war and militarism. They demanded better trained leaders, advocated stronger faculties for Negro colleges, condemned fraternities and sororities among Negro students, as in most cases not living up to their standards. Before the conference adjourned, it sent memorials to the Chinese students, commending their stand against foreign interference, and to France deploring the brewing war in the Riff.

There was a Japanese present, representing the University of Chicago, and one white delegate that came from the University of Missouri.

Some of the causes of student unrest were mentioned as faculty interference; the question of discipline; the question of curriculum; and the crushing of initiative on the part of the students. Cleveland C. Allen, representing New York University, said that Fisk University was a fine example of the failure of the faculty to understand the student point of view. Eugene F. Corbie, representing City College, struck out at the fraternities among Negro college students, and said that they were not living up to their ideals. He said as they exist at present they should be abolished. George Hall, representing Howard and New York Universities, said that it had been his observation that white presidents of Negro colleges were paternal in their attitude. He said that Negro colleges with white president should demand of them the highest scholarship and fitness. W. T. Andrews, representing Columbia University, scored the fraternities for their indifference to many of the vital problems of life.

PLAYGROUNDS AND RECREATIONAL CENTERS DEVELOPING MUSICIANS

(Associated Negro Press.)

Richmond, Va., Aug. 7.—Remarkable interest is being shown here in the musical program which has been developed as a part of the activities of the seven playgrounds conducted in the colored district of the city. Youngsters and their elders have entered into the community songs and the various dramatic activities connected with them with a vim and zest. Last week, George L. Johnson, musical director and organizer of the National Playgroup and Recreational Association of America, who also is one of the Race's best tenors, came to the city to conduct a number of song services at the playgrounds. Mr. Johnson's appearance met with a hearty response and he made a lasting impression on Richmond's music lovers while sharpening the ambitions of those who have been regular participants in the community wide efforts. His work was of a highly specialized type and he caught the fancy of the crowds who joined in the singing of such numbers as the Negro National anthem with vigor, drawing it out of the usual humdrum hymnal type of song as it has been sung by most of our group and giving it a martial effect. Authorities are predicting that many fine voices will be discovered through the singing classes conducted at these and similar playgrounds elsewhere, and point to the fact that singing properly conducted is one of the most popular of recreational activities.

FRANCE DENIES RIFFS EQUALITY

New York, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The hitch in peace negotiations between the French and the Rifians seems to be on the point as to the comparative equality of the French and their antagonists. The French have so far refused to admit the Rifians their equals, and, as a consequence, the Rifians, though holding the upper hand in the fighting, have been adamant in their refusal to consider peace terms. France wants to treat Abd-El-Krim as a rebel. This does not indicate an early peace in Morocco unless the tribes affiliated with the Rifians become panicky at the extensive military operations which are under way.

MOSAIC TEMPLARS OF AMERICA IN MONSTER CONVENTION

(Associated Negro Press.)

Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 7.—In a convention tense with interest and attended by the largest delegation in its history, the Grand Lodge of the Mosaic Templars of America adjourned Saturday night after a meeting which was notable because of the amount of beneficial legislation passed. The 3,500 people who were brought to the city as a result of the quadrennial session turned Little Rock into a gala city during their stay and crowded to capacity at all times the Mosaic Temple at 9th and Broadway, in which the meeting was held. National Grand Master Dr. S. J. Elliott who presided and National Grand Scribe A. E. Bush headed the slate of officers who were re-elected with acclaim. Secretary Bush reported 106,000 financial members on the roll and assets in excess of one million dollars. The body agreed to begin at once a campaign for 20,000 members open to those between the ages of 16 and 30.

Bishop W. T. Vernon of Kansas delivered the principal address and among other things stressed the advantages of America. "There is no better place in the world for the Negro than in America," Bishop Vernon declared. "I have traveled all over the globe, and I know America is the greatest country in the world. This is our country to protect with our lives, if need be."

The convention voted to purchase the copyright of the ritual from the Bush family, thereby ending the issue raised by Atty. Scipio Jones, who received administration support in re-election to his office of Grand Attorney. Among the state grandmasters present were William J. Mossell, Illinois; A. W. Weatherford, Texas; L. L. Powell, Alabama; H. S. Davis, Louisiana; W. E. Davis, Florida; D. M. McQueen, Nebraska; H. E. Stewart, Kentucky; Dr. J. W. Goodgame, Alabama; G. B. Bryson, Kansas; E. W. West, W. E. Dancer, Florida; T. J. Mosel, Oklahoma, and John Reddick, Tennessee.

N. A. A. C. P. SECRETARY ADVISES CLEVELAND LABOR COMM. ON RACE RELATIONS

In response to a letter from Clark L. Mock, labor commissioner of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, asking for advice in dealing with race relations in that city, James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., recently forwarded a statement of general principles to be observed in that field.

Mr. Mock asked what means could be taken to reduce the excessive rent charges to colored people with resultant overcrowding and disease. He also inquired about the problem of schooling for colored children newly arrived from the South. And he asked whether residential segregation was to be recommended.

Mr. Johnson's reply, as it relates to the problems mentioned by Mr. Mock, is as follows:

If you will look into the matter you will evidently find that the number of houses in Cleveland available for colored people is limited. It is then necessary to go into the causes of this limitation. Why is it that colored people cannot get houses in which to live at the normal rents charged to other people? I think an investigation of this matter would reveal the fact that the basic cause is race prejudice. Probably there is a general shortage of houses in Cleveland but you will evidently find that this general shortage is decidedly more acute where colored people are concerned; and this, I am confident, is due to race or color discrimination. Of course if colored people had the privilege of renting houses without any limitations of color being imposed upon them, this abnormal shortage, and also high rentals, would immediately disappear.

You state: "Experience here seems to show that colored children from the South generally make slower progress in the school than local children," etc.

What you state evidently does give rise to a problem, but it is not so "serious" a problem as you appear to think, nor is it at all permanent. Colored children who come up from the South make slower progress in the Cleveland schools not because of innate mental deficiencies, but because of an almost complete lack of proper school training and facilities in the localities from which they have come. When you consider that three to four months is the average school term for colored children in rural districts of the South and that even for those three or four months they get very inadequate training, there is little to wonder at in their being backward when they are entered in such schools as you have in Cleveland.

A colored child coming up from the backwoods of the South and entering upon a Cleveland school not only finds himself far behind pupils among whom he is thrown, but because of his prior lack of training, finds himself older in years than those in the particular class he is assigned. This naturally begets a sense of embarrassment and humiliation, which adds another handicap to his progress.

The question of segregated schools should not for a moment be considered. Segregated schools are not only out of place in a state like Ohio, because they violate the spirit of democracy and true Americanism, but also on the ground of pure economy. They cost too much, and not alone in money.

As to residential segregation that is an institution belonging to the dark ages. There are still vestiges of it in certain backward parts of the world but it is not for a progressive and enlightened city like Cleveland to think of. You are seeking practical means to overcome, or at least reduce, excessive rentals, over-crowding and spread of disease among colored people. Enforced segregation will simply magnify conditions which you wish to abolish. Moreover, enforced segregation is contrary to the Constitution of the United States.

In New York City, where there is a larger Negro population than in any equal area in the world, the whole question of race relationship is adjusting itself upon a sound and impartial basis. Although the great mass of Negroes in New York live in one section it is chiefly because they have bought up that section and made their homes there; but in New York City, the Negro, in a higher degree than in any city in the country, I feel, is regarded as a citizen of New York and not as some separate entity. And so, conversely, the Negro regards himself as a citizen of New York. This matter-of-fact relationship between white and colored people in New York, particularly in the Harlem section, is maintained without the efforts of inter-racial committees or any other intermediary groups. It is based upon the idea of common citizenship. I believe this is the only true basis upon which these apparently perplexing and serious conditions can be adjusted. I am not speaking specifically for Cleveland. I am laying down some general principles which are bound to work if they are given a fair trial.

POSTHUMOUS AWARD OF DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS TO COLORED MEDICAL OFFICER

(Associated Negro Press.)

Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 7.—Notification of the posthumous award of the Distinguished Service Cross to Lieutenant Urbane F. Bass, medical corps, 372nd regiment, 93rd division of the A. E. F., was received by relatives of the deceased in this city Wednesday.

Lieutenant Bass was mortally wounded while rendering first aid in an advanced position under heavy enemy fire at Menthois, France, October 6, 1918. Both legs were shot away at the hip by an exploding shell. He died on the way to a hospital. Later his body was returned to Raleigh for burial, and was interred in the family lot here.

The recipient of the award studied medicine at Shaw University here, and was practicing his profession in Fredericksburg, Va., at the outbreak of the war, when he enlisted. He married Miss Maude L. Vass of Raleigh. His brother-in-law, Dr. R. S. Vass, a prominent Negro physician here, was also attached to the 372nd regiment, and was stationed in a field hospital a short distance back of the lines when Lieutenant Bass was killed.

When Bass was living in this city, he was Jim Crowed just like other Negroes and the newspapers were disrespectful to his wife when they referred to her. Nevertheless, he went to France and gave his life to protect his country.

URNS TABLES ON ACCUSER

(Associated Negro Press.)

Salem, N. J., Aug. 7.—George Jackson, who pleaded not guilty to a charge of attempting to rob Charles Newkirk, white, in the latter's small store near the foot of Second street, was held for a further hearing.

In his plea to Judge Mecum he declared that he was in Newkirk's place to buy liquor and that he was a regular customer. Further questioning by the police resulted in an immediate raid on Newkirk's place, where much moonshine was seized. And now Newkirk is held under \$500 bail on the charge of selling liquor.

KLAN PARADE CALLED OFF

(Associated Negro Press.)

Washington, D. C., Aug. 7.—The widely advertised and much protested Ku Klux Klan parade which was expected to be the crowning feature of the forthcoming meeting of the klan here August 8, has been called off. The decision of the organization was not due to the protest of any particular group or organization but to factional fights within the Klan. Few things have attracted more attention and drawn more fire than did the announcement some time ago that the Ku Klux Klan was going to parade at the nation's capitol. Protest after protest was sent to the director of public buildings, parks, etc., and to President Calvin Coolidge. It was even reported that violence had been threatened.

HOTEL PATTON ARRIVALS

W. Grace, Aurora, Ill.; Mrs. Dora Robertson, Detroit, Mich.; J. W. Tompkins, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Jenkins, Kansas City, Mo.; J. O. Henry, Los Angeles, Cal.; C. Thompson, Memphis, Tenn.; R. Stanton, Lincoln, Neb.; H. Jackson, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Shannon, Denver, Col.; J. M. Martin, Chicago, Ill.

FAUVER-JOHNSON

At a simple home wedding at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Amos Johnson, 2416 Maple street, their daughter Blanche was married Monday night to Forest Fauver of Wichita, Kans., by the Rev. C. A. Williams, pastor of St. John's A. M. E. church. After a short visit to Denver, Colo., the young people will be at home in Omaha.

MILES RAISES \$20,000

(Associated Negro Press.)

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 7.—The annual convention of the National Association of Negro Musicians was held in this city last week. There were more than three hundred delegates, representing every state in the Union. Greetings were received from Roland Hayes. The annual address of the president, Nathaniel Dett, made a great impression on the assembled delegates. The convention voted to contribute to the Madame C. J. Walker scholarship fund.

MILES RAISES \$20,000

Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 7.—The drive for \$20,000 for Miles Memorial College, Vinesville, ended this week. Three-quarters of the money was raised by the Colored Methodist Episcopal church and the rest came from outside sources. Bishop Charles Henry Phillips, who has meant so much to the cause of education among Negroes in the South, was the leader of the forces and the drive was also greatly assisted through the efforts of Mrs. Walter

DISMISS DOCTOR DURKEE, DEMAND HOWARD ALUMNI

Vigorous Campaign Launched Against Retention of the Presidency of Institution by Present Incumbent

PROMINENT MEN LEAD FIGHT

Field Secretary Smith and Moreland, Member of the Board of Trustees, Are Also Under Fire

Washington, D. C., Aug. 7.—At a meeting of Howard Welfare League at New Bethel Baptist church Thursday evening, July 30, resolutions asking for the dismissal of Dr. J. Stanley Durkee, president of Howard university, were passed. Emory B. Smith, alumni field secretary, and Jesse Moreland, member of the trustee board, were also vigorously attacked. The speakers were Dr. George Frazier Miller, president of the General Alumni association, Brooklyn; Arthur W. Mitchell, president of the Welfare League; Neval Thomas, N. A. A. C. P. official, and Armond W. Scott, past grand exalted ruler of the Elks.

The high spot of the meeting was the presence of Emory Scott, who is said to have disregarded the advice of friends and to have gone to the meeting "to show that he was not afraid." He is reported to have endeavored to heckle Dr. Frazier Miller, drawing from the latter the caustic personal sally that Smith "had a face that only a mother could love."

Arthur W. Mitchell stated that he accepted the presidency of the league because he was compelled to remove his son from Howard on the request of the boys' mother, a graduate of Howard. He stated that this action was due to "intolerable conditions at the university." He said in proof of this statement: "During this administration there have been two serious strikes of the student body, said to be due to maladministration, and another strike of students is threatened at the beginning of the fall term."

Communications were received from Attorneys Isaac B. Nutter, Atlantic City, and Thomas Dyett, New York City. The resolutions adopted were signed by the committee: Rev. W. D. Jarvis, Thomas Frazier and George D. Parker. About 800 attended the meeting.

CALL NEW YORK WORSE THAN AFRICA

(Associated Negro Press.)

New York, Aug. 7.—In an interview given the New York World, Dr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Piper, who have just returned from 12 years work in the so-called barbaric Masumba district of the Belgian Congo, teaching natives how to dress and live morally, expressed themselves as being "shocked and mortified" at the immodesty of the girls and women here.

"Why, there isn't much difference after all between America and Masumba," exclaimed Mrs. Piper. "In Masumbaland we tried to teach the women that they should wear something more than beads, palm oil and sunshine. But here we were shocked and mortified to discover that the girls and women wear only paint, powder and suggestion. Clothing and dancing in this civilization is worse than in Africa, for there the natives are unmodest, while here they are immoral."

"It's hard to believe that the world has gone backward so fast. In the Congo we are trying to make the women wear clothes and we have succeeded to the extent of having them wrap the middle of the bodies in cloth, while in the white man's land the women are slowly divesting themselves of clothes. What would the natives say if they saw some of the things we have seen since we left Africa?"

HAMPTON AND TUSKEGEE ALUMNI CONTRIBUTE HEAVILY

(Associated Negro Press.)

New York, Aug. 7.—An active response has come from the alumni of Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes in the undertaking to raise \$5,000,000 for the two Southern Negro institutions, according to a recent statement by Chellis A. Austin, treasurer of the Hampton-Tuskegee endowment fund. Gifts from the alumni have come from every state in the country and from every foreign land where Hampton-Tuskegee graduates live.

Of the former students and graduates of Hampton and Tuskegee 2,368 have already made pledges totalling \$152,158. The entire number of donors to the fund up to date is 9,200, the alumni thus representing more than 25 per cent of the givers.

A NEW FEATURE

"Aunt Mandy's Observations" is a feature begun in this week's issue. Aunt Mandy is a real character, a resident of Omaha.—Born a slave in Mississippi, nearly eighty years ago, she uses dialect, but has plenty of common sense. What she says is worth reading.

RACE NOTABLES IN LIMELIGHT



No. 1: EDOUARD SCOTT.
No. 2: ROBERT L. VANN.
No. 3: MISS HALLIE Q. BROWN.
No. 4: WILSON LOVETT.
No. 5: EUGENE KINCKLE JONES.

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—Arrangements have now been completed for what is probably the most distinguished reception committee that has ever greeted girls of our Group in American history.

With the acceptance of Mr. Wilson Lovett, distinguished Bank President of Louisville, Kentucky, a total of five truly notable industrial and professional leaders have signified their intention of greeting Miss Golden Brown of America and her sister beauties, in this city on October 9th and 10th. Mr. Lovett, who is one of the one of the principal speakers at the recent celebration at the dedication of the new office building of the Supreme Life and Casualty Company, at Columbus, Ohio, and is in constant demand as an after dinner speaker. Miss Brown, who is as well known in Scotland and England, as in the United States, is one of the most distinguished educators and forceful Chattanooga speakers among our Group.

Besides her great work in the cause of temperance, and her famous "Sunday lectures," Miss Brown has endeared herself to thousands by her arduous and long continued labors as a member of the faculty of Wilberforce College in Ohio.

Mr. Edouard Scott, another member of the International Golden Brown Beauty Committee, has been asked to serve by Madame Mamie Hightower, because of his well known achievements as a Rembrandt of race artists, a master wielder of brush and pen, whose love of beauty and high ideals are apparent in every one of his master pieces. Mr. Eugene Kinckle Jones, the Executive Secretary of the National Urban League, is too well known as a publicist and writer for further comment to be necessary, and his recent acceptance of Madame Hightower's request to serve in the cause of beauty assures both his fellow judges and the fortunate girls who win the Golden Brown Beauty Contest the rare privilege of association and con-

tact with one of the most intelligent and earnest men of the Race.

From the Fourth Estate comes the famous fifth member of the committee, Robert L. Vann, a member of the legal staff of the City of Pittsburgh, and the Editor of the great Pittsburgh Courier, which both because of its definite and determined editorial policies and its excellent news service, has become a part of the daily life of thousands of our Group, both in the City of Pittsburgh itself, and in surrounding towns in Pennsylvania and Maryland, and still further away.

Besides the quintet of race notables, the five girls receiving the highest number of votes in the National Golden Brown Beauty Contest will be sent to Atlantic City by the Golden Brown Chemical Company, and will each be given a gorgeous trousseau. The girl receiving the most votes during the entire contest, which ends September 15th at midnight, will be crowned Miss Golden Brown of America, and will win, besides the

triple and the trousseau, a luxurious Hudson Super-Six Coach.

According to terms of the contest, the next forty-eight girls (the leader in each State in the Union) will each receive a dazzling diamond ring. The idea of the contest was conceived by Madame Hightower, in order to find the most beautiful girls of our Group in every State of the Union, and to suitably honor them and pay them homage. From 50 to 100 votes are packed with each of the Golden Brown Beauty Preparations (which have been such a boon to the girls and women of the Group in the furthest corners of our country, as well as in the teeming centers.) Lately, further interest among the hundreds of lovely girls entered has been stimulated by the announcement of Madame Hightower of a number of cash and other valuable special weekly prizes each week beginning July 20th. The whole nation seems to be talking of this crowning success of Madame Hightower's long career.