

GREEN FEARS A RED AND BLACK COMBINE

PROGRESSIVE SCHOOL SECURES AGGRESSIVE NEW PRINCIPAL

Harry Simms, Tuskegee Graduate and Agricultural Demonstrator for Government, Heads Snow Hill Institute.

SELECTION IS SATISFYING

Rapid Development of School is Confidently Expected. Co-Operation is Urged

(Associated Negro Press)

Selma, Ala., Aug. 21.—Snow Hill Normal and Industrial Institute, a school for young colored men and women, located at Snow Hill, Ala., famed because of the excellent work it has done here in the literal heart of the black belt, has a new principal in the person of Mr. Harry Simms, Tuskegee graduate and demonstration agent for the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

This school was founded by William J. Edwards, also a Tuskegee graduate, in 1883. After thirty-two years' service, Mr. Edwards' health demands his resignation from active service. Since its modest start in a shanty, he has watched its twenty-four buildings, covering a space of 1900 acres of land with a total valuation of approximately \$140,000, grow.

Principal Simms takes up his duties with the hearty approval of the board of trustees and the good wishes of both the white and colored people of the community.

Mr. R. O. Simpson, prominent southern business man, and chairman of the board of trustees of this institute, in outlining the attitude of the local white citizens, said among other things, "Some years ago the government sent into our midst a young man who rode horseback over the hills and valleys of Wilcox county, serving as Farm Demonstrator. This young man was liked and admired by all who knew him. Some months ago, the local board of trustees and the northern group, in looking over the list of colored educators for the principal of Snow Hill Institute, decided that this young man should come to us. He has come with the full endorsement of the Northern group of trustees and many prominent educators of the Negro race. This young man comes to us with the years added to his experience. He is no stranger and we are glad to have him as the principle of this institution. I hope and pray that the people of this community will cooperate with him, and give him full endorsement, because one man cannot accomplish the work without the endorsement of the people.

TEXAS COLLEGE RECEIVES VERY LARGE GIFTS

Tyler, Texas, Aug. 21.—The Texas College at Tyler, Texas, has received many large donations this year for building purposes and current expenses. The General Education Board of New York City has already given \$26,000 and the Chamber of Commerce of Tyler, Texas, raised in two hours the sum of \$5,500 in a drive for the school. The substantial growth of this institution is now claiming the attention of educators far and near. It is on the accredited list of schools whose graduates are granted certificates which entitle them to teach without examination in Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia, South Carolina and Florida. Because of its unexcelled class room, science equipment and a library of many thousand volumes and a strong faculty, the outlook for a record breaking enrollment is flattering.

TEXANS PRESENT EVENING WITH NEGRO COMPOSERS

(Associated Negro Press)

Austin, Tex., Aug. 21.—More than 3000 people of both races attended "an evening with Negro composers" at Ebenezer Tabernacle Friday. The program was composed of the works of Harry T. Burleigh, J. Rosamund Johnson, N. Clark Smith, R. Nathaniel Dett, Hiram Simmons, and others. In response to an invitation from Governor Miriam Ferguson, the chorus, under the direction of Prof. H. B. P. Johnson, of Nashville, Tenn., presented a program at the governor's mansion on the following evening.

COMPLETE MEDICAL CONVENTION PLANS

(Associated Negro Press)

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 21.—The National Medical Association, composed of nearly 3000 medical men, has recently issued a bulletin approving the program for the national convention, to be held here August 25-29, arranged by the local committee headed by Dr. Carl G. Roberts. An array of clinics and lectures that would do credit to any scientific gathering has been carefully planned and members coming from various points throughout the country will be given a rare opportunity to observe the latest and best in modern practice of medicine, pharmacy and dentistry.

WOMEN VOTERS OF U. S. TO CELEBRATE SUFFRAGE

Will Observe Fifth Anniversary of the Ratification of the 19th Amendment

New York, Aug. 21.—A country-wide celebration of the fifth anniversary of the proclamation of ratification of the woman suffrage amendment is being arranged by the League of Women Voters, according to an announcement made at their headquarters here. On August 26, five years ago the Nineteenth Amendment was ratified. Tennessee, after a dramatic contest in the legislature, had at last accepted the amendment, making the thirty-sixth state to ratify it. Bainbridge Colby, then secretary of state, remained up all night in Washington to sign the proclamation of the instant certificate should come from Tennessee.

The League of Women Voters' spokesmen here were unable to say just what form the celebration will take this year.

SOUTH IS PROVIDING LARGER NUMBER OF NEGRO HIGH SCHOOLS

(Associated Negro Press)

Hampton, Va., Aug. 21.—Through well organized summer schools, colleges and county training schools the number of colored teachers is being rapidly increased, according to B. C. Caldwell of Hartford, Ky., field director of the Jeanes and Slater boards, who spoke recently to the Hampton Institute summer school. Mr. Caldwell described the work which is being done to train colored teachers in seventeen Southern states, including Missouri and West Virginia.

"The Southern states," he said, "are building high schools for colored boys and girls faster than they can train high school teachers. The movement for colored high schools is new. Up to six or seven years ago there was the general feeling that a state was doing pretty well if it provided elementary education for colored children. Eight years ago there were eleven colored high schools in the Southern states; this year there are over three hundred. Texas has two hundred thirty-four colored high schools. There is not nearly a large enough supply of trained men and women for the Negro high schools."

MORE COLORED GIRLS FOR U. S. ENGRAVING AND PRINTING DEPT.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 21.—Thirty-two colored girls who passed the Civil Service examination for printers' assistants in July have been appointed on the printing staff of the U. S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing in the Treasury Department.

These girls, after making good on the press, are eligible for promotion to positions as counters, trimmers, examiners and other technical posts connected with the "money-making" industry.

As to interracial relations at the Bureau, Director Alvin T. Hall, who was recently appointed from Pennsylvania said: "Since I have been Director of the Bureau there has not been a single instance of ill feeling between the white and colored employees. They work side by side in happy realization of their responsibilities, striving always for efficiency and co-operation."

GALVESTON BUILDS \$200,000 COLORED HIGH SCHOOL

Galveston, Texas, has just taken a long step toward the education of its colored constituency by the erection of a splendid new high school. The building was erected at a cost of over \$200,000 and is one of the best colored schools in the South. Started in a log cabin in the nineties, the Galveston colored high school now has an enrollment of nearly five hundred.

MRS. SMITH ENTERTAINS FOR HER GUEST

(Ex-Governor Malcolm R. Patterson, in Memphis Commercial Appeal.)

The article of G. W. Lee published in Sunday's Commercial Appeal is well worth reading. Lee, a colored man, was an officer in the 368th Infantry in the World War, and his statement is one of the many replies to the charges of Gen. Bullard to the effect that Negro soldiers of the 92nd Division were lacking in courage.

The statement of Officer Lee is well presented, and while he and others of his race are no doubt chafing over the strictness of Gen. Bullard, the article is as free from acrimony as could be reasonably expected under the circumstances.

The writer of the article mentioned does not content himself with a general denial but quotes from a speech of Gen. Pershing as follows:

"I want you officers and soldiers to know that the 92nd Division stands second to none in the record you have made since your arrival in France. I am proud of the part you have played in the great conflict, which ended on the 11th of November. I realize you did not get into the game as early as some of the other units but since you took over your first sector you have acquitted yourselves with credit. I commend the 92nd Division for its achievements not only in the field, but on the record it has made in their individual conduct."

PROTEST TO PUBLISHER AGAINST LIBELOUS CHAPTERS ON NEGRO SOLDIER

(Associated Negro Press)

Washington, D. C., Aug. 21.—In response to the protest filed by Emmett J. Scott with Doubleday-Page Company, publishers, against the inclusion of libelous chapters on Negro officers and soldiers in the "memoirs" of General Robert Lee Bullard, soon to be published, Arthur W. Page, editor of the World's Work, and son of the late Ambassador William H. Page, replied that General Bullard was entitled to express his opinion of Negroes, even though it be a "low opinion."

In reply to this statement, Mr. Scott argues in part: "I take it for granted that a great publishing house of the reputation and dignity of Doubleday-Page & Company would wish to be very careful before lending the influence of their imprint to opinion or propaganda calculated to damage any element of the population in the eyes of their fellowmen."

"Weak and defenseless people," continued Mr. Scott, "are always dependent on the repute and esteem in which they are held by their more fortunate fellowmen; therefore, they must most zealously guard their reputation and good name. Public opinion on the Negro question is very sensitive and is easily shifted in the wrong direction."

THE LAKE THEATRE TO SPECIALIZE IN HIGH CLASS VAUDEVILLE

Theatre goers are going to have the privilege of enjoying high-class vaudeville featuring the most popular and famous colored artists on the T. O. B. A. circuit at the Lake theatre on Twenty-fourth and Lake, which will open August 31st with Ida Cox, Paramount Record Blues singer as the headliner. There will be four other big acts.

The opening players will be an index of the character of entertainment the public may expect.

The artists will come directly to Omaha from the Grand Theater in Chicago.

The management confidently believes that the colored public, especially, will appreciate the privilege of attending these high class entertainments in such a well-appointed theatre as the Lake so conveniently located.

SOL LEWIS MOVES INTO NEW STORE

Sol Lewis, the well-known and deservedly popular jeweler and music dealer, who has been located for several years at Twenty-fourth and Parker, has moved into a larger building at Twenty-fourth and Deatur.

The new quarters consists of two large store rooms, handsomely and conveniently appointed, the show cases and cabinets being finished in mahogany and oak. Mr. Lewis has increased his stock of victrolas, records and art goods. The formal opening will be held Saturday. A number of beautiful free gifts are awaiting patrons. Be sure to get yours.

THE NEGRO SOLDIER

(Ex-Governor Malcolm R. Patterson, in Memphis Commercial Appeal.)

The article of G. W. Lee published in Sunday's Commercial Appeal is well worth reading. Lee, a colored man, was an officer in the 368th Infantry in the World War, and his statement is one of the many replies to the charges of Gen. Bullard to the effect that Negro soldiers of the 92nd Division were lacking in courage.

The statement of Officer Lee is well presented, and while he and others of his race are no doubt chafing over the strictness of Gen. Bullard, the article is as free from acrimony as could be reasonably expected under the circumstances.

The writer of the article mentioned does not content himself with a general denial but quotes from a speech of Gen. Pershing as follows:

"I want you officers and soldiers to know that the 92nd Division stands second to none in the record you have made since your arrival in France. I am proud of the part you have played in the great conflict, which ended on the 11th of November. I realize you did not get into the game as early as some of the other units but since you took over your first sector you have acquitted yourselves with credit. I commend the 92nd Division for its achievements not only in the field, but on the record it has made in their individual conduct."

TRAINING COLORED SOCIAL WORKERS

Completing its fifth year of successful operation, the Atlanta School for Colored Social Workers conferred four certificates of graduation at its recent commencement. All four of the graduates went immediately into practical social work, one taking employment in Houston, Texas, one in Columbus, Ga., and two in Atlanta. This school, established in 1920, is the only institution of the kind in the United States for the training of colored social workers, and its graduates are in great demand. It is under the direction of an interracial board of trustees and the faculty is composed of both colored and white specialists in the field of social work.

MRS. FLORENCE PINKSTON WILL ENTERTAIN AT A MUSICAL FOR VISITORS

All friends and lovers of music are cordially invited to attend a musicale to be given by Mrs. Florentine Pinkston at her residence, 2415 North Twenty-second street, Monday evening, August 24, from 8 to 11 o'clock, for visitors to our city. Music will be rendered by the best local talent and advanced pupils of Mrs. Pinkston. All are welcome.

WHITE AND COLORED MINISTERS CONFER

The Negro ministers of Greensboro, N. C., were recently the invited guests of the white ministers at a regular meeting of the Ministerial Association. The purposes of the joint meeting were to establish better understanding between the two groups and to confer as to the possibilities of co-operation in meeting the religious and civic needs of the community. The meeting is said to have been mutually helpful.

PRISONER SAVED FROM MOB BY TENNESSEE SHERIFF

Another sheriff has distinguished himself by saving a prisoner from a threatening mob. This time it is Sheriff Cromer, of Marshall county, Tennessee, who, with a Negro accused of burglary and murder, won a long distance cross country race to Nashville and safely committed his prisoner to jail. He was hotly pursued by a score of automobiles and had to change the car in which he started for a faster machine in order to make his getaway. It is notable that the number of prisoners saved from threatening mobs nowadays is two or three times as great as the number of mob victims.

HOWARD TEACHER GIVEN HARVARD HONOR DEGREE

(Associated Negro Press)

Washington, D. C., Aug. 21.—Professor Charley H. Wesley, head of the Department of History at Howard University, Washington, D. C., has been awarded one of the highest honors which a university may confer, the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in History, at Harvard University. He is the fourth scholar of his race to be granted this degree by Harvard University. The other three include Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Dr. C. G. Woodson and Dr. A. L. Locke.

SENTENCE FLORIDA WHITES FOR KILLING NEGRO

(Associated Negro Press)

Jacksonville, Fla., Aug. 21.—For the first time in a number of years in this county, two white men have been sentenced to prison for killing a Negro. J. R. Sellars and H. Johnson were sentenced to the state prison farm at Raiford for seven years each for the murder of Robert Jones, aged groceryman of this city. Sellars and Johnson filed an appeal from the conviction in criminal court which was denied by Judge Peeler, when the case came up Friday, and they were sentenced. They are charged with having beaten Jones to death on the night of May 30, after he had closed his shop and started home in the Panama section.

Two other white men are being held for the death of a Negro. O. P. Kirkland and W. P. Stokes, are being held without bond in the county jail for the death of Richard Burgins, a Negro who came here from Kolkston, Ga., July 10, and was alleged to have been killed by them when they accused him of resembling a Negro who had stolen an automobile in the Dinsmore section of the county. The men were identified by another white man with whom Burgins was riding and whom they forced to give Burgins over to them.

REQUEST FOR "KLAN DAY" AT SES-QUI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION IS REFUSED

"Neither Good Business Nor Good Policy. Might Lead to Misunderstanding and Prejudice"

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 21.—In an answer to a request from the Ku Klux Klan asking that three days be set aside at the Ses-qui-centennial celebration to be held in this city next year, as "Klan days," the executive committee of the exposition wrote:

"It would neither be good business nor a good policy to authorize special days, which for any reason, good or bad, might lead to misunderstanding or prejudice and, accordingly, although the necessity is regretted, your request cannot be granted."

The letter was addressed from Ernest T. Trigg, vice president of the exposition, to Paul M. Winter, local field representative of the Klan.

Negroes from all over the world as well as colored Americans, will take an active part in the exposition.

TO CELEBRATE SIXTY YEARS OF PROGRESS

(Associated Negro Press)

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 21.—One of the most significant observances which the Negro race in this country has yet attempted will be staged in Chicago during the week of October 4 to 10, when the rapid progress and present advance of the Negro race in all fields of endeavor will be celebrated in a Progress and Achievement Jubilee according to an announcement made by those interested. Leading figures in the business, educational, religious and political world will join in collecting and compiling material for this exposition and jubilee of race achievement.

With the year 1925 marking not only the end of a 60 year period of unprecedented accomplishment by the Negro in America, but also the opening of the new developments of the second quarter of the twentieth century, the idea of setting aside in the fall of this year an entire week for celebrating the advance of the Negro up to 1925 appealed so strongly to a group of prominent Chicagoans that a citizens' committee was appointed to work out details of the jubilee. Invitations are being extended through the press to other cities to participate and to stage local celebrations.

While 1925 happens to be the sixtieth anniversary of the passage of the Thirteenth amendment and the abolition of slavery, the significance of the jubilee year is entirely in the record of achievement at this beginning of the second quarter of the twentieth century. Slavery's abolition was but the starting point and the background; the thing upon which attention is to be focused during the Progress and Achievement jubilee is not the starting point, but the goal attained and the goal set for the future.

HAITIAN MINISTER VISITS HAMPTON INSTITUTE

(Associated Negro Press)

Hampton, Va., Aug. 14.—Hon. Hannibal Price of Washington, D. C., envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the Republic of Haiti, recently visited Hampton Institute on the joint invitation of Dr. L. S. Rowe, director-general of the Pan-American Union, and Dr. James E. Gregg, principal of Hampton Institute, to study the aims, methods and results of Hampton's work through fifty-seven years.

Minister Price is interested in the plan of having Haitian students come to Hampton Institute to study trade work. While at Hampton he made a careful study of the work which is being done in eleven trades in the Armstrong-Slater Memorial Trade School. He will report his findings to the Haitian government.

DIES AT 100 YEARS; LEAVES 134 GREAT GRANDCHILDREN

(Associated Negro Press)

Hartford, Conn., Aug. 21.—There died here on August 11, Mrs. Elisa Hicks, whose age is given at 100 years. Mrs. Hicks was born in slavery, and boasted of having been freed by President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation. She had been making her home with her son, John Hicks.

Seven of fourteen children born to her are still living, as are eighty grandchildren, 134 great grandchildren, and eight great-great grandchildren. The exact date of her birth was March 15, 1825, Crawford county, Georgia, being the birthplace.

REQUEST FOR "KLAN DAY" AT SES-QUI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION IS REFUSED

"Neither Good Business Nor Good Policy. Might Lead to Misunderstanding and Prejudice"

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 21.—In an answer to a request from the Ku Klux Klan asking that three days be set aside at the Ses-qui-centennial celebration to be held in this city next year, as "Klan days," the executive committee of the exposition wrote:

"It would neither be good business nor a good policy to authorize special days, which for any reason, good or bad, might lead to misunderstanding or prejudice and, accordingly, although the necessity is regretted, your request cannot be granted."

The letter was addressed from Ernest T. Trigg, vice president of the exposition, to Paul M. Winter, local field representative of the Klan.

Negroes from all over the world as well as colored Americans, will take an active part in the exposition.

TO CELEBRATE SIXTY YEARS OF PROGRESS

(Associated Negro Press)

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 21.—One of the most significant observances which the Negro race in this country has yet attempted will be staged in Chicago during the week of October 4 to 10, when the rapid progress and present advance of the Negro race in all fields of endeavor will be celebrated in a Progress and Achievement Jubilee according to an announcement made by those interested. Leading figures in the business, educational, religious and political world will join in collecting and compiling material for this exposition and jubilee of race achievement.

With the year 1925 marking not only the end of a 60 year period of unprecedented accomplishment by the Negro in America, but also the opening of the new developments of the second quarter of the twentieth century, the idea of setting aside in the fall of this year an entire week for celebrating the advance of the Negro up to 1925 appealed so strongly to a group of prominent Chicagoans that a citizens' committee was appointed to work out details of the jubilee. Invitations are being extended through the press to other cities to participate and to stage local celebrations.

While 1925 happens to be the sixtieth anniversary of the passage of the Thirteenth amendment and the abolition of slavery, the significance of the jubilee year is entirely in the record of achievement at this beginning of the second quarter of the twentieth century. Slavery's abolition was but the starting point and the background; the thing upon which attention is to be focused during the Progress and Achievement jubilee is not the starting point, but the goal attained and the goal set for the future.

HAITIAN MINISTER VISITS HAMPTON INSTITUTE

(Associated Negro Press)

Hampton, Va., Aug. 14.—Hon. Hannibal Price of Washington, D. C., envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the Republic of Haiti, recently visited Hampton Institute on the joint invitation of Dr. L. S. Rowe, director-general of the Pan-American Union, and Dr. James E. Gregg, principal of Hampton Institute, to study the aims, methods and results of Hampton's work through fifty-seven years.

Minister Price is interested in the plan of having Haitian students come to Hampton Institute to study trade work. While at Hampton he made a careful study of the work which is being done in eleven trades in the Armstrong-Slater Memorial Trade School. He will report his findings to the Haitian government.

DESCRIBES DANGER IN AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS

William Green, Gompers' Successor, Warns Race Members of Labor Unions Against Participation in New Movement

CHICAGO TRIBUNE EXERCISED

Charges Movement of Red Communism Seeking Alliance With Black Group Would Be Ruinous Combination

(Associated Negro Press)

Washington, D. C., Aug. 21.—Those who are studying the international trend of events, have read with much interest a recent editorial appearing in The Chicago Tribune dealing with the underlying motives of certain movements now in progress—as seen by some.

The editorial states that William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, warns racial members of labor unions not to be deceived into taking part in the American Negro Labor Congress to be held in Chicago in October. Green declares it is a communist affair. The Congress is promoted by a group under the direction of Lovett Fort-Whiteman, an avowed Communist, who has but recently returned from an extended tour of Russia, where he had been a delegate to the internationale, and remained in the country for a considerable period following, where he was honored in royal fashion by the populace.

This representative of the Associated Negro Press conference held a conference with Mr. Whiteman on this very subject in Chicago, recently. The conference was prior to Mr. Green's warning, and the apostle of sovietism was asked whether there is not something dark lingering in the woodpile of the coming October meeting. He declared frankly that there is not. He said:

"No, this is an honest effort to work out a better program for the colored working man in America. He is not treated fairly by the unions, and we must find a way to help his development."

"Is it not true, however, that you feel that the only way this help can come is through sovietism?" he was asked.

"I may believe it, but we will not bring the issue out in this Congress. I know, because of my belief in communism, that it is coupled up with the Congress, but it is not the plan."

Nevertheless, Mr. Green says "rouge" is the deep lying motive, and The Tribune proceeds to advise colored America what a foolish and dangerous thing this will be, adding significantly, "for the black."

Negro Better Off in America Than in Africa?

The Tribune proceeds to advise that the Negro is better off in America than in Africa; it speaks of the racial prosperity, particularly in New York, Chicago and other large cities and declares:

"In the great northern cities, particularly New York and Chicago, there are prosperous Negro communities, possessing real estate and other property. There are times when unemployment hits the colored population with greater severity than the white, but considering all the deep rooted emotions and instincts involved in the relations of the two races their association together in communities has been a fairly good compromise which for the most part works."

"The Negro is better off here than he is in Africa or ever was in Africa, and the black population could not be induced to get out of the country. It would be better if the Negroes had a prosperous state of their own, but that would take a miracle to bring about."

"Red Communism means dictatorship and the dictatorship of a minority over the majority imposed by violence. We cannot imagine a worse thing for colored people of the United States than that they should be persuaded that they could help establish such an order by force. Any Negro who thinks that is his own people's worst enemy."

"Red and black is a ruinous combination, for the black. The dream of the third internationale of boring from within, of infiltration and undermining with a final storming of the works through holes in the crumbling democratic government, is one of the wildest delusions which ever took hold of social and political lunatics in this country."

Continued on page two