

## Ohio Supreme Court Swats Segregation

### SUPREME COURT OF OHIO RULES AGAINST SEPARATE SCHOOLS

Persistent Dayton Parent Wins Great Victory for Race Against Board of Education Which Puts Up Stiff Fight

HIGH TRIBUNAL IS UNANIMOUS

Chief Justice Marshall Writes Opinion Founded Upon Decision Made in Similar Case Some Years Ago

Columbus, Ohio.—(Special)—A long and bitter fight against the segregation of colored children terminated triumphantly in the schools of the state of Ohio, when a decision of the state supreme court barred the segregation of colored American children in separate schools.

**A Real Victory**  
Perhaps no victory that has been won in a state supreme court recently has such far reaching significance to colored Americans as the one returned here. The ruling was made by unanimous vote with Chief Justice Carington T. Marshall writing the opinion. The case follows the reasoning of the leading decision on the subject in the forty-fifth volume of Ohio State Reports.

**Suit Filed in 1925**  
The decision rendered by the high tribunal of the State of Ohio, was given in a case, which was started by Earl Reese of Dayton about a year ago.

The colored citizens brought suit against the Dayton Board of Education charging that in the Garfield District Negroes "were required to occupy a separate part of the school premises with separate entrances and exits to the school building."  
Reese demanded that his children receive the same conditions of school attendance given to white children predicated his action upon the theoretical political and social equality provided by Ohio laws.

**Carried to High Court**  
The suit was won by Reese in the lower court, and subsequently the board of education filed an appeal in the Montgomery County Court of Appeals. The decision of the lower court was upheld, however. This was only a few weeks ago. The suit was in mandamus in the court of appeals. A demurrer filed by the Dayton Board of Education and the superintendent of schools was overruled and judgment given to Reese. The board then carried the case to the supreme court and the decision of the appeals court was affirmed.

### CHICAGO LEADS LARGE CITIES IN NUMBER OF NEGRO LAWYERS

The N. A. A. C. P. today forwarded statistics, published in the West Publishing Company's "Docket", showing that there are 539 colored lawyers in American cities having a population of 100,000 or more and that among these cities Chicago leads with 95 colored lawyers. New York is second with 50 colored attorneys, Detroit third with 32, Baltimore is fourth with 27 and Indianapolis fifth with 26.

Other cities in the list include: Boston, 16; Columbus, Ohio, 14; Memphis and Philadelphia each 13; Richmond, Va., and St. Louis, Mo., 12; Kansas City, Kan., 11; and Los Angeles and Louisville each 10. Omaha, Nebraska, has 7.

### NEGRO PRIEST ORDAINED

Washington.—Rev. Norman A. Duckette, formerly of this city, was recently ordained a secular priest by Right Rev. Michal J. Gallagher, D. D., Bishop of Detroit, at the Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul, in that city. Father Duckette, who is the second colored man to be ordained in the Secular Order in the United States, celebrated his first solemn high mass the first Sunday in Lent at St. Augustine's church in this city.

### BRONX COUNTY GRAND JURY INDICTS GIRL'S ATTACKERS

New York.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today received word by telephone from its attorney, Alan Dingle, that the Bronx County Grand Jury had indicted in second degree rape the white attackers of a fourteen-year-old colored girl, who had been held for three days in a barn and who subsequently died in a hospital. The girl had come from Virginia to New York, to go to school and was staying with her aunt and uncle.

The N. A. A. C. P. brought the girl's mother from Virginia, paying her expenses, in order that she might identify the girl's body and testify as to her age. The prosecutor has announced he will press for a very early trial.

To aid in prosecuting the white rapists, the Colored Women's Protective League of the Bronx, composed mainly of colored women who earn their own living, has contributed \$40.

Mrs. L. A. Houston, president of the Bronx Colored Women's Protective League, Mrs. Louisa A. Jeter and Mrs. P. B. Walker, were constituted a delegation to call at the National Office of the N. A. A. C. P., present the contribution and express the appreciation of the Protective League for the activity of the N. A. A. C. P. in the case.

### NEW PRESIDENT OF FISK UNIVERSITY ELECTED

New York.—(By the Associated Negro Press) That long drawn and fierce controversy which centered around Fayette McKenzie, former president of Fisk University, has culminated in the election to the presidency of the institution of Thomas Elsa Jones, according to an announcement made Thursday by Paul D. Cravath, chairman of the board of trustees of the school. Mr. Jones has accepted the offer and will assume his duties June 1.

The resignation of the former president, McKenzie, resulted from an onslaught by students and members of the alumni who, during a period of more than a year pushed an attack on him which had as its main weapons charges of incompetence and prejudice. It was declared that McKenzie sought to ingratiate himself with southern whites to the detriment of the students of the school and of the Negro race. Principal among the letters against him was Dr. W. E. Du Bois, the school's most distinguished alumnus.

### OHIO SUPREME COURT BARS SEGREGATION IN SCHOOLS

New York.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has received word of a decision by the upreme Court of Ohio ordering the Dayton Board of Education and the local superintendent to admit Negro children to the same classes and buildings used by white children at the Garfield school, Dayton. This decision affirms the decision of the Montgomery County Court of Appeals which had ruled against segregation as a result of a contest begun by a colored citizen, Earl Reese.

The Ohio Supreme Court's decision is based on a similar ruling made by the court 38 years ago in similar cases originating in Hamilton and Butler counties.

### STOP SEGREGATION BY INJUNCTION

New Orleans.—A temporary injunction has been issued against the City of New Orleans restraining it from enforcing the segregation ordinance in respect to property occupied by Negroes at 2328 and 2330 Palmer Avenue. The Land and Development Association which filed the petition says that the property in question has been occupied by colored residents for the past twenty years and that the city through its officials threaten their tenants with arrest and prosecution if they do not move. The section in question is in the heart of an aristocratic white neighborhood.

### EDITORIAL

We ran across a thought-compelling editorial from The Christian Recorder, which is so in line with much that we have been saying that we desire to commend its careful perusal to our readers and ask them what they think about it. The editorial impresses us as driving home facts that we need to seriously consider and lay to heart. More than that, it is a racial self-revelation that should move us to amendment. The caption of the editorial is "The Negro's Handicap." Here's what it says in part:

"We read a great deal about the handicaps of the Negro. But it is time that we should sit down and go over carefully and dispassionately the things which hold our people back as far as they are held back. It is not a popular thing for one to say anything which lessens the emphasis upon race prejudice. Race prejudice is one of the greatest drawbacks to all social progress and enters as a distinct handicap to our race's progress.

"If we are to set down the things which deter the Negro most, we would say:

"1. Ignorance. Ignorance is the great obstacle against all civilizing processes. What the Negro needs is more intelligence, more education. Scores of things we could do if we only knew how to do them. Many things we lay to the door of race prejudice are the result of pure ignorance more than anything else. Race prejudice hits us so hard because we are ignorant.

"2. The Slavish Spirit. Next to ignorance is the spirit of slavery. Many Negroes do not believe in their people. They actually believe Negroes are inferior and they give their own people every disadvantage instead of every advantage. This is, of course, a result of ignorance to a large extent. And yet it is not the same as ignorance, for we sometimes find the slavish spirit strongest in the so-called educated. Often we find those who should be the leaders, the slowest to co-operate and the most active in tying the Negroes to the bondage of the white man.

"3. Internal Jealousies. In so many places the Negro is held back by the jealousies of leaders. This is the result of both ignorance and the slave spirit. We see the two leading preachers dividing the people into two different factions; the two doctors, teachers, etc., doing the same. Baptists won't co-operate with the Methodists and the 'yellows' snub the 'blacks' and 'browns.' If a so-called leader is not the head of a movement, or was not 'consulted' he tries to break it up. More time is given in some communities by Negro leaders talking and working against worthy projects than in doing something constructive.

"4. Lack of Organization. You hear the orator tell of the number of shoes it takes to shoe our race's feet, the number of hats we have, the amount we spend for food, etc., and he wonders 'why we don't have more factories.' We lack organization in business, in finance, in politics, etc., chiefly because of internal jealousies, which shrewd white people encourage and thus keep us apart."

### KENTUCKY REPUBLICAN WARMLY SUPPORTS RACE EDUCATION MEASURE

Washington.—When Bill H. R. 393, "An act to incorporate Howard University in the District of Columbia," recently came up for consideration in the House of Representatives, it was vigorously supported by Congressman Maurice H. Thatcher, Republican of Kentucky, who is deeply interested in Negro education, as his remarks show.

"I fully approve," said Mr. Thatcher in debate, "the reason urged by the Committee on Education for the passage of this pending measure. Its passage will give to Congress explicit and complete authority to make these appropriations. The 250 years, or more, of unrequited toil of the Negro race in this country; the loyalty of that race, and its sacrifices in every way for the American flag and for white Americans; its utter impoverishment and handicap at the close of the Civil War, and its loyal Americanism and capacity for progress so amply demonstrated since that war—all constitute, in my judgment, all

powerful and convincing reasons why this great Republic of ours, which must depend on universal education and universal suffrage as the two great pillars of its support, should make a just and reasonable contribution toward the education of the colored race."

### THE CALL OF LIBERIA

Washington.—The Liberian Concession of the Firestone Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio, is attracting many of our most efficient young men. Among those who have accepted supervisory positions in connection with the development of rubber growing in West Africa is Mr. Charles E. Lane, who for several years managed successfully the large and beautiful Lincoln theatre in this city. Mr. Lane sailed last Sunday from New York to visit factories in Belgium where he is expected to spend two months. From there he is expected to visit South African rubber plantations on a tour of inspection before taking up his duties in Liberia.

### AN IMPORTANT WORD TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The postal regulations require that for newspapers to be sent through the mails subscriptions must be paid in advance. A reasonable time, thirty days, is allowed for renewals. At the expiration of this period, where subscriptions are not renewed, the paper must be stopped. If this is not done, postal privileges are denied the publication. Those, therefore, who desire to continue receiving The Monitor must see to it that their subscriptions are paid, as the law requires, in advance. Statements are being sent to all those who owe, or our collector will call— and unless your subscription is paid we will be compelled to cut off your paper which, of course, we do not want to do.

We, as publishers, MUST comply with the law or pay the penalty.

### URGES NEGROES TO TEST WHITE CHRISTIANITY

New York.—(By the Associated Negro Press) A Negro audience in Harlem on Lincoln's birthday was urged by William Montgomery Brown, deposed bishop of the Episcopal Church to go as a body to the largest and most wealthy white church in New York and take God to the church. His audience at first thought he was kidding, but the ex-bishop assured them he was not and declared he would go along.

"Go on masse to the best and most beautiful church in all the world," he urged. "Go to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. When you enter the house of prayer, pray for the establishment there of the kingdom of God. You'll find Bishop Manning there, and you may find God. Don't be backward in associating with the millionaires there. Go down next Sunday and bring them the message of freedom, equality and fraternity."

Since Mr. Brown was put out of his church he has shown a very friendly spirit toward Negroes. Many years when he was bishop of Arkansas he wrote books against them and denied them a place in the white man's heaven. His prejudice has been lost in his heresy.

### FRANK J. LIVERPOOL BURIED

Masonic Hall was filled to overflowing last Saturday afternoon for the funeral of the late Frank J. Liverpool, who had been a resident of Omaha for nearly forty years and a member of Rough Ashler Lodge, under whose auspices the funeral was held, for a like period. The music was in charge of Mrs. J. Alice Stewart, and consisted of the singing of "Rock of Ages" and other hymns by a selected choir; a duet and a solo by Mr. Levi Broomfield. Preceding the Masonic rites, the Rev. John Albert Williams, rector of the Church of St. Philip the Deacon, read the Burial Office of the Episcopal Church including the committal. C. C. Dudley, W. M. of Rough Ashler Lodge, assisted by J. T. Saunders, S. W., and Dr. J. W. Scott, J. W., then took charge of the Masonic ceremonies. Resolutions were read from Rough Ashler Lodge, the Joshua Kelly Consistory and Zaha Temple of the Mystic Shrine. Interment was at Forest Lawn. The floral tributes were many and beautiful. The set floral pieces were left on the grave and the other flowers were distributed among the hospitals.

### SAYS NEW NEGRO IS BOLSHEVIST

Chicago.—(By the Associated Negro Press) In a lecture over WMAQ, the Daily News Radio Station in this city, Prof. Robert E. Park of the University of Chicago, speaking of "The Race Consciousness of the Negro", declared that the "new Negro" was not only a radical, but in many cases he was becoming bolshevistic. He warned his radio audience that the Negro in America is becoming intimate with and close to the other colored races of the world.

### BETTERED CONDITIONS IN HAITI

Washington.—According to a report made by Dr. W. W. Cumberland, Financial Adviser and General Receiver of Haiti, the trade in that Republic has experienced a gratifying improvement during the last three years.

Similar increases in importations of textiles, says Dr. Cumberland, show that the population is more adequately clothed; while the large increases in imported foodstuffs show that the people are better fed and that the purchasing power of the population is expanding.

It appears that from every point of view the finances and commerce of Haiti may be regarded in a prosperous condition. Public funds have been devoted to constructive purposes waste has been reduced to a minimum; the public debt has been completely funded; all arrears of interest and authorization have been liquidated, and there is a gratifying excess of exports over imports.

### SENATE COMMITTEE HEARS ARGUMENT ANTI-LYNCH LAW

National Advancement Association Secretary Gives Many Cogent Reasons for Passage of Bill

FEDERAL PENAL MEASURE

Necessary to Safeguard Honor of United States and to Be Invoked Only Where State Fails to Function

Washington, D. C.—At a meeting of a sub-committee, appointed by the Committee on the Judiciary of the U. S. Senate, to hold a hearing on the McKinley-Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, in the National Capitol on Tuesday, Feb. 16, James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, presented arguments for the enactment of the measure into law.

Mr. Johnson presented "Thirty Years of Lynching," with supplements to date, the first and only authoritative compilation on the subject in this country, published by the N. A. A. C. P. Mr. Johnson cited a number of atrocities which took place in 1925, including the lynching of an insane Negro in Georgia; the burning alive of two men; and the lynching of Lindsey Coleman in Mississippi immediately after a jury had acquitted him of the charge of murder.

"The McKinley-Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill is not a force bill," said Mr. Johnson, "not nearly as much so as the prohibition enactments. It is rather a federal penal measure which would operate only where States are unable or unwilling to act.

"The nation surely cannot deem itself powerless to protect its citizens within its own borders. Lynchings are not limited to the Negroes. In fact, of the total of 3,559 persons lynched since 1889 no less than 722 were white."

Mr. Johnson pointed out that rape had never been first among the crimes alleged as provoking lynchings, and that less than one-fifth of the lynching victims had even been accused of rape, in addition to the fact that 90 women had been lynched.

Declaring that the honor and safety of the United States were at stake Mr. Johnson said: "The United States is the only civilized, or uncivilized, spot on earth where a human being may be burned alive with impunity. I think it sound to say that lynching is not simple murder. It is murder plus revolution and anarchy. It is murder plus flouting and overthrow and trampling underfoot of the prerogatives of the courts."

Mr. Johnson asserted that Section I of the 14th Amendment assuring "equal protection of the laws" to all citizens, was the basis for the proposed law: "It appears that this amendment was adopted for the specific purpose of meeting just such a contingency as this measure proposes to remedy, the securing to Negroes of the equal protection of the laws. And no one would contend for a moment that the victims of lynch law receive equal protection of the laws."

### TWO WIDOWS GRANTED CARNEGIE HERO MEDALS

Pittsburgh, Pa.—(Preston News Service)—At a meeting of the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission here last week among the 29 acts of sacrifice recognized by the commission two race men were considered.

Felix Hood, 110 Beach street, Fairmont, W. Va., attempted to save a mother and daughter from drowning at Fairmont, July 13, 1924. Hood's widow received \$60 a month, with \$24 additional for four children, and a bronze medal.

Edgar C. Broyles, Okalona, Miss., died attempting to save a man from drowning at Kosciusko, Miss., July 17, 1924. His widow received benefits of \$70 monthly, and \$10 additional for two children and a bronze medal.