

NEW BEDFORD GIRLS WIN A VICTORY

CONGRESSMAN DYER RAPS REPUBLICANS FOR DEATH OF BILL

Charges Defeat of Anti-Lynch Bill to Insincerity and Supineness of G. O. P. Members in United States Senate.

FAVORABLE ACTION IN HOUSE

Senate Judiciary Committee Comes in for Cordial Condemnation From Solon. Norris Is Member.

Chicago.—Speaking before the 17th annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Representative L. C. Dyer of Missouri, blamed Republican senators, especially those on the judiciary committee, who failed to support the McKinley-Dyer anti-lynching bill, which would make lynching a federal offense and provides for a fine of \$10,000 to be imposed upon any county in which a lynching occurs, such sum to be recoverable by dependents of the mob's victim.

"A sincere and earnest effort has been made by the house of representatives in the past several congresses to pass this measure," said Congressman Dyer. "In the 67th congress, this legislation passed by a very large majority. The United States senate failed in that congress to pass it. The house of representatives has been ready and still is, to pass this legislation at any time. It has been considered useless, however, to do so, in view of the action of the senate when this legislation went before them in the 67th congress. They allowed a small number of senators to put on a filibuster and stop its passage there. We all know that the senate could then, and could now, if it wanted to, adopt a cloture rule which would limit debate and enable its members to vote. With the house in favor of it, it could have become a law signed by the president, who has stated many times that he favors it.

"A hearing was held by the judiciary committee of the senate upon the bill introduced by Senator McKinley, in the senate, the same one that I introduced in the house. At the hearing on February 16, a number of friends of this legislation appeared in favor of it. Among them was James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the N. A. A. C. P. He made a very splendid address and furnished very complete data and reasons for the enactment of the legislation into law. In addition to that, he furnished an able legal brief showing the constitutionality of the legislation. No one appeared at the hearing in opposition to the bill. Notwithstanding this, the judiciary committee of the senate not only has failed, but it has refused by a vote of its members to favorably report this bill to the senate.

"Since the judiciary committee of the senate has had this legislation directly before them, as stated above, and as they have had a hearing upon it, and then refused to report it to the senate, it is apparent to everyone that the fault lies entirely with the senate, and that it would not only be foolish from a legislative standpoint, but that it would be insulting to those who are especially urging this legislation to keep repeatedly passing it in the house.

"A number of the senators who recently have failed of renomination had my opposition. The chief responsibility and the chief failure to act, so far as this congress is concerned, lies with the judiciary committee of the senate. That the friends of this legislation may know who these senators are and where they are from, I give information touching this, to-wit: Republican members: Senators Albert B. Cummins (Iowa), William E. Borah (Idaho), George W. Norris (Nebraska), Richard P. Ernst (Kentucky), Rice W. Means (Colorado), J. W. Harrell (Oklahoma), Charles S. Deneen (Illinois), Frederick H. Gillett (Massachusetts), and Guy D. Goff (West Virginia). Democratic members: Senators Lee S. Overman (North Carolina), James A. Reed (Missouri), Henry F. Ashurst (Arizona), Thomas

CALIFORNIA VETERANS ELECT TWO COLORED OFFICERS

Monterey, Cal.—At the state convention of the United Veterans of the Republic, which closed recently at Monterey after a four-day session, N. L. Montgomery, commander of Unit No. 112, and Harry Beal, a governor, were elected to important posts.

N. L. Montgomery is now a state vice commander and Harry L. Beal a member of the executive committee of the state of California. Commander Montgomery is a world war veteran, commander of Benj. J. Bowie post of the American Legion and vice commander of the Inter-City Council of the Los Angeles American Legion post.

Only three colored veterans attended the convention—one from Salinas near Monterey, and the two veterans from Los Angeles, Beal and Montgomery.

COLORED ACTOR HEADS LITTLE THEATRE CAST

Los Angeles—The director of the Pot Boiler Art Theatre of Los Angeles has announced that James B. Lowe will be seen in Eugene O'Neill's "The Dreamy Kid."

Lowe recently created a sensation with his interpretation of Brutus Jones in the play "Emperor Jones." Because of his great work in this last play, Lowe has been mentioned for prominent parts in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and De Mille's "Porgy."

"The Dreamy Kid" will be one of several one-act playlets to be presented at the Pot Boiler Theatre during July.

'OPPORTUNITY' EDITOR INVITED TO CONDUCT NEGRO SURVEY

Los Angeles—The Community Chest officials of Los Angeles who are planning a Negro industrial survey, have been asked by Mrs. Katherine Barr, head of the local branch of the Urban league, to bring Charles S. Johnson, editor of the Opportunity magazine, to Los Angeles to supervise the taking of the survey.

Funds have been appropriated for the survey and if the proper arrangements are made between Mr. Johnson and the survey board, work should be started under the supervision of the brilliant easterner the first of July.

Urban league officials are insisting upon Charles Johnson being employed for the work because of his success in the same lines of endeavor in Chicago and other cities.

A survey was conducted last year in Los Angeles but it is deemed advisable that a new and more thorough one be made this year. The survey is being made with the object of determining the status of the Negro venter in this city in industrial plants.

N. A. A. C. P. LEGAL COMMITTEE MEETS ON SEGREGATION DECISION

New York—The National Legal committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has held a meeting to discuss further steps in the segregation fight, following the U. S. Supreme Court's decision in the Curtis segregation case in Washington, D. C. The meeting was held in the offices of Louis Marshall, 120 Broadway, and besides Mr. Marshall there were in attendance Arthur B. Spingarn, chairman of the committee, James A. Cobb of Washington, Herbert K. Stockton and James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Because of the fact that the Supreme Court did not pass upon the merits of the case but declared itself to be without jurisdiction, the committee decided to take up another case as soon as it may be possible that will force a conclusive proof upon the fundamental questions involved.

J. Walsh (Montana), Thaddeus H. Caraway (Arkansas), William H. King (Utah), and M. M. Neely (West Virginia)."

Mr. Dyer quoted from a press statement of the N. A. A. C. P., showing that four senators had voted for the measure in committee: Cummins, Ernst and Deneen, all Republicans and Ashurst, Democrat.

For Negroes, No Republicans or Democrats—Only Friends and Opponents

Chicago, Ill.—Declaring that for Negroes in America "there are no Republicans and no Democrats, only friends and opponents," Moorfield Storey, of Boston, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in a message read at the opening mass meeting, June 23rd, at the Association's Seventeenth Annual conference, urged colored people to unite in behalf of their citizenship rights.

Mr. Storey, who was secretary during the reconstruction days to Senator Charles Sumner, and has been president of the American Bar Association, could not come to Chicago because of the strain of such a journey in his advanced years, sending the message read.

"We represent more than twelve million persons of Negro blood," Mr. Storey's message continued, "entitled under our Constitution and laws to every right that belongs to any American citizen, sure eventually to receive those rights, and determined to fight for them until they are secured.

"The need of the hour is union. We must act together, work together, and vote together. We ask no charity, no privilege, only the rights of every American citizen, the right to live unmolested in any house where we have a legal right to live, the right to be protected in our persons and our property against mob violence, the right to a fair trial if accused of crime or involved in any civil controversy, the same rights that any other citizen has in public parks, public schools, and all public institutions supported by taxes of which our taxes are a part. We ask equal rights in public conveyances, public hotels, public places of amusements and above all we want the right to vote, for otherwise we are taxed and drafted without representation, the cause of the Revolution which established the United States.

"How shall we use our votes? The answer is: vote together for men who will work for our rights and for no others. There are for us no Republicans and no Democrats. There are only friends and opponents. We are tired of promises, pleasant words, appeals to our gratitude for the acts of dead men fifty years ago. We want what those men upheld now, we want constitutional amendments which they passed and enforced, we want the rights which they gave us recognized, and no man who will yield any

NEWARK PUBLIC LIBRARY SHOWS COLLECTION OF NEGRO BOOKS

Newark, N. J.—The Newark public library is showing during the months of June and July, a collection of books, pamphlets, pictures and playbills illustrating the Negro's contributions to American culture. Most of the material shown has been lent for the purpose by Eugene Gregory, Newark lawyer.

Among the exhibits are editions of the poems of Phyllis Wheatley including the poem in her own handwriting, manuscripts of the poems of Paul Lawrence Dunbar, books, letters and autographs of Frederick Douglass, and many biographies, pamphlets and letters from slavery and Civil War days. Among contemporary colored writers represented in the exhibition are Matthew Henson, the late Booker T. Washington, Countee Cullen, Langston Hughes, Claude McKay, Jessie Fauset, Walter White, W. E. B. Du Bois, Jean Toomer, and James Weldon Johnson.

A feature of the exhibition are signed state papers of the Haitian liberator, Toussaint L'Ouverture.

MAYOR APPOINTS COLORED MEN ON N. Y. CITY SURVEY COMMITTEE

New York—Mayor Walker has appointed a number of prominent New York colored citizens members of a committee of 500 who will help the officials of the city of New York in discovering and planning to meet the needs of the growing metropolis. The colored members of the mayor's committee are: James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Editor of *The Crisis*; Eugene Kinckle Jones, secretary of the

Urban League; John E. Nail, of the firm of Nail & Parker; Dr. Louis T. Wright; Ferdinand Q. Morton, Civil Service Commissioner; and Lester A. Walton, journalist.

The committee comprises many of the outstanding persons in New York civic and social life, including bank presidents and industrial leaders, jurists, educators, welfare workers, engineers and representatives of all walks of life. Among the prominent members of the committee are: the presidents of the New York and Columbia universities; the director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the director of Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, the presidents of the N. Y. Life Insurance Company, of the N. Y. Times, of the Herald-Tribune, of the Parks and Playgrounds Association, etc.

The duties of the committee will be to report on housing and zoning, port facilities, traffic regulation, sanitation, highways and bridges, parks and playgrounds, and new sources of municipal revenue.

Newport, Ky.—School teachers of this city, while on duty, were ordered by the board of education to wear their dresses "with the lower edge not more than 11 inches from the ground," "after a mothers' club had protested that short skirts distracted the students from their studies.

White Oaks, Ky.—Officer G. S. McNeal said he dreamed several nights ago that there was liquor in the Baptist church here. Investigation later revealed 20 gallons of "red" liquor in the belfry, much to the amazement of the congregation. None of them, however, was arrested.

VICTORY FOR COLORED GIRLS IN USE OF NEW BEDFORD SWIMMING POOL

New York.—New Bedford (Mass.) branch of the N. A. A. C. P. has established the right of colored girls to use the Y. W. C. A. swimming pool in that city, according to reports received by the national office of the N. A. A. C. P.

The vote of the Y. W. C. A., according to the swimming pool rights to colored girls was taken after a conference requested by Mrs. Joseph Webster, secretary of the New Bedford N. A. A. C. P. It was voted that: "The board of the Y. W. C. A. wishes to go on record and states that there will be no discrimination in race, creed or color as long as girls and women strive to uphold the purpose of this Association."

The fight by the N. A. A. C. P. against the swimming pool discrimination was upheld by both the New Bedford Evening Standard and the New Bedford Times, local dailies.

NEGRO EXHIBITS AT SESQUI

Philadelphia, Pa.—The collective Negro exhibit in the Palace of Agriculture is rapidly nearing completion. Decoration is now being put on by Miss Laura Wheeler, race artist, who has spent much time abroad in the study of her profession. The scheme of the decoration is taken from ancient African art, and will be unique.

The booth of the "Sesqui-Dressmakers' Club" has been worked out with splendid design under the supervision of Mrs. Fannie Jones, a practical dressmaker and a leader in artistic fashions. The club consists of 25 persons who have combined to put on a splendid exhibition of race efficiency in that line.

Cheyne Normal school is featuring the subject of education, particularly as relates to the history of the Quakers in their aid to colored people.

Among other features developed will be a medical exhibit in the form of a miniature emergency hospital under the supervision of Dr. John P. Turner. A trained nurse and an interne have been detailed from local hospitals to be constantly in attendance and to attend emergency cases as well as to exhibit hospital achievements of our group.

The manager of the exhibit, T. J. Calloway, announces that this exhibit, when completed will be the most unique of its kind in that all features are being worked out on the basis of excellence in detail. No exhibits have been shown which do not stand out as representing distinctive contributions to the race advancement.

The pageant "Loyalty's Gift" under the direction of Mrs. Dora Cole Norman, will be held in the magnificent auditorium, with a seating capacity of 20,000 on July 12th.

DENSITY OF COLORED POPULATION

Washington.—In the 1920 population of the United States averaged 35.5 inhabitants per square mile of territory. The Negro population averaged 3.5 persons for each of the 2,973,774 square miles that constitutes the total land area of the United States.

Leading all other areas was the District of Columbia with a colored population of 1,832.7 persons per square mile, followed in the order named by states in which there are ten or more colored inhabitants per square mile: South Carolina, 28.3; Maryland, 24.6; Georgia, 20.5; Mississippi, 20.1; Alabama, 17.5; Virginia, 17.1; North Carolina, 15.7; Delaware and Louisiana, 15.4 each, and Tennessee, 10.8.

In the northern states, New Jersey ranked in first place in the density of the colored population with an average of 15.6 persons per square mile, followed by Pennsylvania with 6.3; Ohio with 4.5, New York, 4.2; Illinois, 3.3; and Missouri, with 2.6 colored inhabitants per square mile. Since 1920, however, decreases in the South and increases in the North have followed as a result of the continued migration; and it is probable that Pennsylvania has now joined New Jersey and that these are the only northern states in which there are ten or more colored inhabitants per square mile of land area.

ADVANCEMENT ASSOCIATION BEGINS CAMPAIGN

Militant Civil Rights Organization Launches Drive for Large Fund to Fight Segregation and Disfranchisement.

SECRETARY SOUNDS SLOGAN

James Weldon Johnson Urges Race to Mobilize Financial Strength to Maintain Fundamental Rights

Chicago.—A million-dollar fund to fight segregation, Jim Crow and disfranchisement, "the last vestiges of slavery," was launched Sunday afternoon in the Auditorium Theatre at a mass meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, holding its 17th annual conference here. The fund was launched during an address by the secretary of the association, James Weldon Johnson of New York, ex-U. S. consul to Nicaragua and Venezuela, writer, and editor of compilations of Negro poetry and spirituals.

"What American Negroes need and what we propose to begin raising now," declared Mr. Johnson, "is a fund of one million dollars to fight segregation, Jim Crow and disfranchisement, these being the last vestiges of slavery.

"Such a fund will be a demonstration of the mass power which the Negro intends to use and will serve notice upon the country of the Negro's determination to secure and maintain every fundamental right which should be his in common with other Americans.

"It is possible and feasible for American Negroes to raise this million-dollar fund. The race has given the money and can give. The demonstration was recently given in the quick raising of a legal defense fund of more than \$70,000.

"The American Negro asks no allowances, for what may be his shortcomings or his lapses. But he does demand equality of treatment. Ignorant white men have rights; poverty-stricken white men have rights; and even white criminals have certain rights; and these rights belong to them regardless of their condition. We intend to see that unhappily circumstanced black Americans have the same guarantees and opportunities as unhappily circumstanced white Americans.

"We shall, moreover, use this power to smash the practices which allow the most unkempt white persons to travel under first class conditions while the neatest colored person must travel Jim Crow; that allow the most ignorant white citizens to vote and bar the most intelligent black citizen; that allow a white man charged with a crime to be tried by a court of law and a black one to be burned by a mob at the stake."

BISHOP JOHN A. GREGG DECLINES HOWARD PRESIDENCY

Washington — Bishop John A. Gregg, former president of Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio, following an informal conference of bishops of the African M. E. church at the recent commencement exercises at Wilberforce, has declined to accept the presidency of Howard University, recently tendered to him by its trustees, of which Colonel Theodore Roosevelt is chairman. Separation of Bishop Gregg from his parochial duties was found to be beyond the jurisdiction of the Board of Bishops of the church. It is said that the acceptance of the Howard presidency by a Bishop would be an act of "inversion" inasmuch as the bishops of the A. M. E. Church are usually required to serve first as college presidents.

Paris.—A large part of this city is built on the water-soaked soil of the River Rhine, and in consequence, pile foundations have been used extensively. The wooden piles hitherto employed are now being replaced by concrete.