

Norris Bill Passage Should Be Defeated

FEDERAL RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS ARE ENDANGERED

Senator Norris Has Introduced Bill Which Practically Destroys Usefulness of District Courts

SCOTT POINTS OUT DANGER

National Legislation Should Be Carefully Checked, Advises Howard University Official

Washington, D. C.—Dr. Emmet J. Scott, member of the advisory committee of the republican national committee, calls attention to the need of a bureau or organization of some character here in Washington to point out, when necessity arises, the character of proposed legislation affecting the interest of the twelve million colored people of the United States.

Many an innocent appearing bill, he says, is introduced from time to time, in the house of representatives and in the senate of the United States, having as a legal possibility the setting aside of some basic privileges or immunity designed for the benefit of a particular group or class of people. It is said that there are nearly 300 national organizations maintained at Washington for the purpose of detecting the introduction of such legislation affecting such groups.

Recently a bill was introduced in congress which would have removed practically every colored employee from the office of the recorder of deeds if Dr. Scott had not aroused the colored newspapers of the country and influential individuals and organizations, pointing out to them the result of such legislation, if passed. It was only because of the fact that prompt word was sent to the colored newspapers of the country and to the officers of the leading organizations of one kind and another that the effort was thwarted.

It now happens that there was introduced in the senate of the United States on February 13, a bill, S. 3151 (Report No. 626), "to limit the jurisdiction of district courts of the United States." While the bill primarily appears to be designed to relieve the heavy dockets of federal courts, it is true, nevertheless, as has been pointed out, that this bill would seriously affect the rights of the colored people of the United States. If such rights should be in any way infringed and colored Americans should bring suit to enjoin action against city or state legislation or against individuals enforcing such legislation when such legislation violates the federal constitution as it affects colored people, jurisdiction will be limited under the terms of this bill and such cases will be referred to state courts for adjudication.

If a right under the federal constitution should be lost or violated in any of the states after this legislation has been passed, colored Americans will have to go into the state courts for the adjudication of such rights.

Peonage, for instance, could not be interfered with at all by the federal courts if this legislation should pass, the litigant being forced to seek redress before a tribunal and in a community where the offense was actually condoned. The passage of this bill would mean the breaking down of the present legal bulwark of the colored American.

Every step possible should be taken at once to prevent such legislation. Recent supreme court decisions, such as the Louisville segregation case, the Oklahoma Grandfather Clause case, the Texas primary litigation and the Alabama peonage decisions, would all have been decided by state courts if this bill had been in effect. As similar legislation arises in the future it would be limited by the Norris bill to decision by state courts.

The bill has already been reported by the judiciary committee of the United States senate. The republican members of this committee are as follows: George W. Norris of Ne-

COLORED BOY STARS

Los Angeles, Cal.—By the Associated Negro Press)—In spite of great work done by the race track and field men on Jefferson High after a long seven years of failure, L. A. High took the city league track and field meet at the Coliseum recently.

E. Robinson, colored hurdler of Jefferson, added additional laurels to his crown by leading the field in the 120 yard hurdles. L. A. High's score was 501-1- points; Manual came next with 25.

ROBERT BAGNALL WILL SPEAK HERE NEXT WEEK

Branch Director of National Association of Advancement of Colored People to Visit City Tuesday and Wednesday

Robert W. Bagnall, director of branches, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and nationally known as a lecturer, clergyman and man of letters, will arrive in Omaha next Tuesday, to spend two days here in the interest of the N. A. A. C. P. He will hold conferences and address student bodies Tuesday and Wednesday, and Wednesday night at 8 o'clock he will deliver an address at Pilgrim Baptist church, Twenty-fifth and Hamilton streets.

Fr. Bagnall has successfully put over several projects by his efforts in the interest and for the advancement of colored people. The Michigan civil rights bill was introduced through his instrumentality. Many cities have benefited by his activity in fighting segregation and upon several occasions he has raised a large amount of the defense fund.

This meeting will be held under the auspices of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The public is invited.

NEW ANTI-LYNCHING BILL BEFORE CONGRESS

Washington, D. C.—A new anti-lynching bill was introduced in congress recently by Representative Berger, socialist, Wisconsin. The bill would make it a felony to take part in a mob attack, or a state officer to permit a prisoner to be taken from him. The measure would penalize the county in which the mob attack occurred.

Participation in a mob attack would be punishable by imprisonment for from one to five years or a fine of \$5,000 or both. An officer who failed to protect a prisoner could be punished by imprisonment of from two to ten years or a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both.

A county in which a homicide or injury was committed as the result of such an attack would be penalized \$10,000, with the sum to be used by the family should he be killed in the attack.

N. Y. NEGRO DEMS URGE BLACKS SUPPORT TICKET

Buffalo, N. Y.—(ANP)—The National Colored Democratic Association, with headquarters here, has broadcast an appeal for Negroes throughout the country to support the democratic ticket in the forthcoming national elections. The call states that Buffalo has been a shrine of Negro democrats since 1872, and that functioning as a group, Negro democrats have put over "big things politically" in various elections and administrations.

It is evident from the text of the call that the association, which is seeking a national membership, will work for the nomination and election of Governor Al Smith as president of the United States.

braska; William E. Borah of Idaho; Charles S. Deneen of Illinois; Frederick H. Gillett of Massachusetts; Guy D. Goff of West Virginia; Arthur R. Robinson of Indiana; John J. Blaine of Wisconsin; Frederick Steiwer of Oregon, and Charles W. Waterman of Colorado.

EDITORIAL

Senator Norris of Nebraska has introduced a bill in the United States senate which should be vigorously opposed and ought not be permitted to pass. We sincerely hope that our readers in this state will write to Senators Norris and Howell protesting against this bill and that those of other states will take like action with their senators.

The measure is known as Senate Bill 3151, entitled "A Bill to limit the jurisdiction of District Courts of the United States." It is a subtle, vicious and dangerous measure. Subtle in that while it is ostensibly designed to relieve the heavy dockets of Federal courts, it emasculates and practically destroys the constitutional jurisdiction of the United States District Courts which now powerfully safeguard the rights of citizens. As pointed out by Dr. Emmett J. Scott, "the passage of this bill would mean the breaking down of the present legal bulwark of the colored American." Peonage, for example, could not be interfered with at all by Federal courts if this legislation should pass. The insistent agitation for a Federal anti-lynching law, states now being unwilling or unable to throttle this octopus, shows the necessity for extending federal jurisdiction rather than curtailing it. The centralization of federal authority is a growing desideratum for the United States. This measure is an insidious attack upon federal jurisdiction. Today it may only affect, apparently, the rights of the Negro, because he is one of the minor or weaker groups, but tomorrow the rights of others may be infringed. It is vicious and dangerous. The measure should be opposed, therefore, not only upon this ground but also upon the larger viewpoint and outlook of its nullification of the clearly expressed intention of the constitution, as interpreted from the foundation of our government, that the federal judicial power shall extend to controversies between citizens of the several states. Not less federal jurisdiction, but larger is what America needs for the safeguarding of the legal rights of her humbler, no less than of her most powerful citizens.

The Monitor is radically and uncompromisingly opposed to the Norris Bill.

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL GIRL ELECTED MEMBER OF NATIONAL HONOR SOCIETY

Margaret Dallas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Dallas, of 119 North Thirty-seventh street, was one of 42 Central High seniors to be elected to Beta chapter of the National Honor society of high school students, as announced at the mass meeting held in the Riviera theatre last Friday morning. This honor is awarded for outstanding scholarship, character, initiative, leadership and service during the four year course. The National Honor society has 600 chapters and a membership of 20,000 throughout



the United States. Central's membership in the society is now 347. Miss Dallas is the first student of our race to be awarded this honor by Central High.

Margaret graduated from the 8th grade of Saunders with 9 A's to her credit and at that time won the gold medal for making a perfect score in the music memory contest staged by the Omaha schools. She made the junior honor society last year. She is a member of The Register staff and on the O Book committee, and as announced a few weeks ago in The Monitor, was elected to membership in Quill and Scroll, the honor journalistic fraternity, for outstanding work in journalism during the senior year. Margaret plans to enter Iowa State university in September.

N. A. A. C. P. ATTACKS SEGREGATION IN U.S. VETERANS' BUREAU

New York, N. Y.—Barring of two colored ex-soldiers from hospital treatment which they urgently needed, in Wichita, Kansas, has brought a sharp letter from James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of

Colored People, to Winthrop Adams, acting medical director in Washington, of the U. S. Veterans' Bureau. The N. A. A. C. P. letter protesting and attacking the segregation of Negro ex-soldiers, is as follows:

"The Wichita, Kansas, branch of this association has forwarded to this office a copy of a letter written by you to Rep. W. A. Ayers on April 17, referring to the charge that two colored war veterans had been denied urgent and necessary hospital treatment in Wichita by reason of segregation of colored from white patients and the consequent limitation of facilities for the Negro veterans.

"Your letter admits that such segregation is practiced by the U. S. Veterans' Bureau, and the implication is clear that even though there may have been ample room in the white section, these colored veterans would still have been denied treatment.

"The question of segregation of colored United States citizens in the employ of the United States government is now very much to the fore. Secretary Hoover has just abolished it in his department. Secretary Work has also abolished it. The Postmaster General is investigating complaints of segregation in the Post Office department, as is the secretary of war.

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is prepared to make an issue of the outrageous discrimination which your letter plainly admits as having occurred in the section of the United States Veterans' Bureau in Wichita, Kansas, and unless this policy is discontinued we shall place the facts in the hands of such members of congress as may be interested in the situation, as well as in the possession of newspaper editors throughout the country.

"It goes without saying, it seems to us, that men who risk their lives and suffer injury and disability for their country ought not to be subjected to the small-minded treatment which your letter openly condones."

WOMEN'S NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

Washington, D. C.—For the first time since its organization in this city 31 years ago, the National Association of Colored Women will meet this year in Washington, during the month of August. This association redeemed and renovated the Frederick Douglass home at Cedar Hill, and made it a national shrine for our group. They are coming now to dedicate the beautiful building purchased for national headquarters of the association; and also to open the caretaker's house at Cedar Hill, Anacostia, D. C.

PROTECT OUR GIRLS

Washington, D. C.—A girl who must leave school before she has reached her maturity, says Miss Mary Anderson, director of the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, is running the risk of losing the chance to develop her fullest possibilities. If she is forced to take employment where hours are long and work is heavy or monotonous, where pay is low and working conditions are bad, both her health and outlook on life will suffer.

NEGRO TOTAL IN NEW YORK CITY NOW 259,000

Survey Reveals \$19.75 As Average Weekly Income of Average Family With Rent of \$41.14

New York, N. Y.—The race population of New York City is now 259,800, according to estimates contained in the annual report of the New York Urban league, 202-204 West 136th street, which has just been made public.

Arthur C. Holden, chairman of the executive board, writes in the foreword of the report:

"The Urban league rests upon the foundation that it is to the best interests of both races to co-operate for the betterment of the Negro. Through long restraints imposed upon him he stands today handicapped and often disheartened. The Urban league movement asks white and colored to co-operate intelligently to see that he gets 'not alms,' but opportunity."

The annual report points out that in 1910 the Negro population of New York City was 1.9 per cent of the total and today it is more than 4 per cent, distributed as follows:

MANHATTAN—	
Harlem	170,000
Columbus Hill	10,000
West Nineties	4,000
East Nineties	4,000
Longacre	5,000
Kippis Bay	1,500
Greenwich	800
BRONX	
Queens	8,000
RICHMOND	15,000
BROOKLYN	1,500
	40,000

Intensive block studies made by the league for the state housing commission show, the report says, that for 2,700 Harlem tenants the average weekly income of heads of families is \$19.75 and that the average rental is \$41.14 a month.

"The plight of the Negro laborer," the report says, "is still one of the tragedies of our social and economic system. He is forced to work at unskilled jobs, irrespective of his training, often at a lower wage, and usually paying more for a place to live and rear his children."

The report declares that the study of income and rents referred to above has been used as a basis of wage readjustments for Negro workers by two large institutions. Plans are not yet complete for the readjustment and hence the names are kept secret.

NEGRO VOTE MORE INDEPENDENT—SELIGMANN

New York, N. Y.—In an article on The Negro's Influence as a Voter, published in the May number of Current History, (Times Square) Herbert J. Seligmann, director of publicity of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, analyzes the drift of Negro voters toward independence of rigid party allegiance.

The colored machine politicians in Washington "no longer control the situation among colored voters as it was once supposed they did," says Mr. Seligmann. "An agitation has been going on, widespread and insistent, among Negroes throughout the country in favor of a more independent ballot. . . . Even republican congressmen have been advising Negroes publicly to watch their representatives on specific issues affecting the Negro race and to hold those representatives, whether republican or democrat, strictly to account."

COLORED RACES IN FREEDOM STUGGLE, STATES EX-KAISER

Emancipation Fight of Subjugated People Seen as Restiveness Spreads Throughout World

WHITE NATIONS FACE TEST

Necessity Imperative for All Races to Have Common Respect for Culture and Contributions of Others

Doorn, Holland.—"The struggle for emancipation of the colored races is in full progress. If the ruling nations of the white races refuse to recognize this movement perilous for them, they have only themselves to blame, for in the future they will be forced to face terrific conflicts with the colored nations.

"This," the former emperor Wilhelm Hohenzollern remarked, his eyes blazing, "is not a theoretical discussion. Turn to any part of the world." The emperor fingered a globe standing on his desk. "There is trouble going on or trouble brewing in every continent. Look at China, look at India, look at Africa, or even at the home of the Malay races, Java and the Philippine islands.

"The din of strife marks the beginning of a gigantic battle. I predicted this struggle many years ago when I was on the throne. I believed even then that it was unavoidable. But had I been listened to it would have been possible at least to postpone it and relieve it of its venom.

"In order to prevent a disaster to civilization, two things were and are necessary. First, solidarity of the white races; second, respect on the part of the white races for the culture of other races.

White Solidarity No Longer Exists

"The world war has shown that the solidarity of the white races, to which I appealed when I made my sketch urging the nations of Europe to guard their most sacred possessions, no longer exists. This fact intensifies the difficulties confronting the empires possessing colonies.

Sees Injustice of Oppression

"The white race has no right to suppress the legitimate yearning and aspirations of the colored races—especially concerning social equalities in society—merely because of their superiority in technique and material.

"Every nation must learn to respect the innate rights of every other nation which possesses a culture rooted in its own soil and which has played a part in the evolution of mankind. It is incumbent upon all of us to respect the autochthonous traditions and institutions of others, so spoke a man who was at one time the world's most powerful ruler.

Sees Rigid Test for Whites

"Each race has the right to bring its own gift to others. It may be a benefit to the world to spread white civilization. It may be the duty of the white races to communicate that civilization to other parts of the world, but we have no right to force our own idiosyncrasies upon others. Our civilizing activity must never be a camouflage for imperialism and industrial greed, conquest and slavery.

"The present policy of most great nations is entirely dictated by selfish and short-sighted motives. As a result, the world will be subject to heavy repercussions which will place the white races under a severe test. "Racial self-consciousness may well go hand in hand with respect for the rights of other races. In fact, racial self-consciousness, based on the spirit of our culture, teaches us to respect the same consciousness in others."

GIRL SETS JAVELIN RECORD

Los Angeles, Cal.—(By the Associated Negro Press)—Margaret Jenkins, who is the pride of her classmates, both white and colored, broke the women's record for the javelin throw in the western track and field championship for girls.