

SIGNAL HONORS FOR A NEGRO STUDENT

JOHN P. DAVIS COLLEGE LEADER

A Student At Bates College Of Washington, D. C.

ONE OF THE 8 LEADERS

He is One of Four Chosen to Represent Bates College on the International Debating Tour

(By The Associated Negro Press.) Philadelphia, Pa., May—John P. Davis, of Washington, D. C., student at Bates College has been chosen to



DR. A. P. DUNBAR

Founder of the Mutual and Relief Association. The lamented Dr. A. P. Dunbar built a monument for himself, his family and his race when he, with a small group of men, established in his home on Barnwell street, the Mutual Relief Association of South Carolina. From the little office in his home and a few agents, Dr. Dunbar lived to see the company represented in every county with a staff of hustling agents and an office force of some of the best of Columbia's clerical forces.

He planned and had erected the Home Office on Taylor Street, where the business of the Company is directed today. represent Bates College on the International Debating tour. He is one of four men and is the first colored student to be so honored. This group also represents the American University Union, Bates Colleges being chosen as the institution to represent the United States this year.

Among the institutions to be debated on this tour are Oxford, Cambridge, Manchester, Sheffield, Liverpool, Birmingham, Leeds, Edinburgh, St. Andrews, which is the oldest Scottish University and others probably including Dublin, Aberdeen and London University. The party sailed on the Samaria from Boston on May 10. Young Davis has had a remarkable scholastic and debating record. He was graduated at the Dunbar High School, Washington, D. C., where he was prominent in debating and dramatics. He entered Bates College in September, 1922, being winner of the Freshman Declamations, as well as captain of the debating team. He was elected member of the Varsity Debate Squad. He has strong journalistic tendencies, and was associated editor of "Bates Student."

During his junior year he debated Cambridge University in Lewiston, Maine, and was elected editor of "Bates Student," and the allied publications. The Bates Garnet, literary magazine, Bates Bobcat, humorous. He was assistant in English, secretary of the debating council, and debated Colgate University and the University of Pennsylvania. Aside from this he was a member of the governing board of Bates Y. M. C. A., coach of German plays, coach of English plays, and coach of play production. He is president-elect of the Bates Debating Council.

As an all-round college student, Davis is affiliated with the Press Club, English Players, Spofford Literary Club, Der Deutscher Verein (German Club) Phil-Hellenic (Greek Club) Debating Council, Outing and Politic Clubs.

Added to this he ranks among the Continued on page six.

HOLD FAST ON RACE ISSUE

Segregation Issue At International Womens' Council

CHORUS REFUSED TO SING

Its Position was Explained by Miss Hallie Q. Brown, and Emphasized by Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune

(By The Associated Negro Press.) Washington, D. C., May—Matters of peculiar concern to Colored America became the center of interest at the quinquennial convention of the International Council of women, when the segregation issue protruded itself at the opening of the conference, alleged to be absolutely free from intolerance of race. Discrimination was charged by Colored women leaders in two specific instances: the issuance of invitations to a reception at the White House, and in the seating of Negro patrons at an entertainment at which a chorus of 150 Negro voices were to sing. The chorus refused to go on. Its position was explained by Miss Hallie Q. Brown, one-time president of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, and emphasized by Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, present president of the National Association and principal of Daytona-Cookman Institute at Daytona, Florida.

The action of the Colored delegates in restraining the chorus from participating in the music festival was a distinct surprise to the council. It was not until after the program had been started that it was realized that the colored singers were not to perform. Miss Brown made the announcement. Later, an understanding got out that the chorus would sing for the benefit of the foreign delegates at the Howard Theatre, but this plan was also discarded because of the principal involved.

Colored delegates to the council, whose members came from all over the world, although Americans are predominant this year due to its meeting in this country, have also insisted that they be not ignored in respect to the reception at the White House, claiming that they have paid their fees and are entitled to the deserts of all delegates.

"It is hard to imagine a greater insult to the colored people of the world," declared Mrs. Bethune. "To segregate the colored patrons of the festival was a disgrace to the United States in the presence of these women from all parts of the world. It was a deliberate violation of the constitution of the International Council. That organization is based upon absolute racial and religious tolerance. That is the idea which, I presume, the majority of its members all over the world are working for. We have not heard the last of this. The foreign delegates, to whom American segregation of colored people is a strange, incomprehensible thing, are very angry over it."

"The American Federation of Colored Women will withdraw from the International Council. We have paid our dues. We have complied with all the requirements. Our fight is not with the council. This matter will be fought out in the council itself. "Attempts have been made to give the impression that our jubilee singers acted on the spur of the moment when they refused to appear last night. Due warning was given by this organization a week ago that this was exactly what would happen if there was any attempt at segregation."

The ancient Musselman regarded music with intense delight. So strong was this pleasure that it often seemed a sin to the virtuous sons of the Prophet.

The first street lighting on record was in 1558, when people in Paris were ordered to place candles in front of their houses.

Millions of fish were thrown on the beach near Waller's Bay, South Africa, recently, by a volcanic eruption near the sea.

NEGRO MUSIC PLEASES WHITES

Excites Whites With Music of Unusual Significance

WANT CONCERT REPEATED

The Concert was Held at the Fair Grounds Auditorium—The Chorus was Composed of 75 Voices

(By The Associated Negro Press.) Hugo, Okla., May—An event in the May Day celebrations was the gathering of hundreds of people of both races, in the Fair Grounds Auditorium to witness a program of Negro music, presented by a chorus of seventy-five voices, under the direction of Prof. H. B. P. Johnson, whose success in bringing the two races together for concerts of this sort is unprecedented. This concert was advertised to be held in the First Baptist Church, white, the Rev. W. H. Tolliver, pastor, but so great was the interest that white citizens took the initiative in arranging for the affair to be held at the Fair Grounds.

For five consecutive days, the Hugo Daily Times carried a special advance story about the big musical program. It is noteworthy, too, that the first of these articles appeared on the last page of this paper while the last was given "head" and "sub-head" of the front page.

At the close of the concert the white people, who constituted two thirds of the audience, voted unanimously among themselves, that pastor J. W. Carter of the colored Baptist Church be requested to have the entertainment repeated a week later. The request was granted.

The Week's Editorial: COLORED PRESS.

(From The Palmetto Leader, Columbia, S. C., May 2, 1925.)

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE N. A. A. C. P.

We have received a copy of the Annual Report of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The report for the past year shows that this Association is accomplishing worth while work out of all proportion to the comparatively small sum of money that has been at its command. Taking in consideration the scope of the work undertaken and what it means to the colored race of this country in its fight just for the ordinary rights and privileges of an American citizen, the small amount of money contributed to this Association is a reflection upon the twelve million colored people of America. The colored people have societies of all kinds, organized for various purposes, millions of dollars are collected and spent, but there is not one existing today that means as much or is doing anything comparable to the work of the N. A. A. C. P., in its efforts to make American citizenship mean something real to a large part of its native born population. Mr. James Weldon Johnson, the Secretary of this Association, directs the work of this organization with an earnestness, a breadth of vision and a comprehension of the conditions standing in the path of the colored people that is seldom found in one charged with making a program and working it out. Every intelligent colored citizen in particular should spread the work of this Association. None can do so without thanking God that such an organization exists, even though the necessity of such an Association in America, devoted to the kind of work in which it is engaged, is a reflection on a country that boasts of its freedom, justice and democracy. The report gives a succinct account of the fight waged against residential segregation, lynching, an analysis of the proposed Federal Education Bill, the fight of the colored people for civil rights, their achievements in art and their relations with labor. The work of this Association challenges the support of every colored citizen of America. It means something, it is doing something.

NEGROES WIN CARNEGIE MEDALS

One In Maryland, The Other In Pennsylvania

DEEDS OF SELF SACRIFICE

Robert J. Royal Rescued Albert E. Roby from a Cave-in in a Mine, After Being Paralyzed by Falling Slate

(By The Associated Negro Press.) Pittsburgh, Pa., May—Robert J. Royal, Uniontown, Pa., and William W. Cagle, Baltimore, Md., were among those included in the latest award of Carnegie Hero Medals. They both rescued white men from danger. Royal is a miner. He rescued Albert E. Roby from a cave-in in a mine. While Roby and Royal were clearing a mine entry, which had been blocked by falls, a large chunk of slate fell, striking Royal on the back, temporarily paralyzing his legs, and also falling on Roby, breaking his legs and pinning him to the ground. Royal crawled fourteen feet to a point in the entry which had been protected by timbering. Upon calling to Roby and learning that he was injured and unable to move, Royal crawled to Roby with considerable effort and held it up, using his left elbow and forearm as braces, while Roby moved from under it. Small pieces of slate fell, but there was no further cave-in. Roby and Royal then crawled to safety, and Royal dragged himself into a mine car and drove a horse hitched to the car two thousand feet for help. He was disabled seven months and Roby nine months from their injuries.

William W. Cagle, a caulker, rescued Roy C. Binbrink, white, gas company foreman, from suffocation in January of this year. Binbrink entered a manhole, six feet deep and almost immediately was overcome by illuminating gas, which was leaking from a broken main. Cagle lowered himself into the hole and lifted Binbrink and pulled him out. Cagle, feeling the gas affecting him, then raised his hands, and several men at the top reached into the hole and drew him out.

The Week's Editorial: WHITE PRESS.

(From The Newark, N. J., Evening Sun.)

CAMPAIGN FOR JUSTICE FOR NEGRO PROGRESSING.

There has come a notable diminution in the crime of lynching. The Annual Report of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People gives the figures telling the story. Last year there were only sixteen lynchings in the United States, as against twenty-eight in 1923, sixty-one in 1922, sixty-four in 1921 and sixty-five in 1920. For the thirty years prior to 1919 the average number of lynchings per year was 107. During the past year the government took up the cases of fifty-five members of the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry sent to Leavenworth for life or for long terms in 1917 as a result of rioting at Houston, Tex., during the war, for which crime nineteen of their fellows were hanged by the military authorities. In every case the terms of these men were reduced after an investigation, twenty of them were released last year, and the last of these prisoners will be given freedom in 1928.

There was also last year the case of a member of the National Guard of Alabama who was convicted of second degree murder for participating in a lynching and was sentenced to serve eighteen years in the penitentiary. In many cases of attempted lynching it is recorded that sheriffs have removed their prisoners for safe keeping, and in others the local National Guard unit has been ordered out by the Governor.

Perhaps race prejudice has not been altered in any degree in the past five years, but it is apparent from the figures that the Negro is getting more in the way of justice than was the case when mob violence was frequently in evidence.

NEGROES IN GREAT CAMPAIGN

Five Hundred Thousand Dollars Is Goal In First Drive

WANT TWENTY MILLIONS

Immense Project will Occupy Five City Blocks—The City Has Been Divided Into Districts for this Drive

(By The Associated Negro Press.) New York, N. Y., May—Lenox Avenue in this city is known wherever Negroes foregather. The street represents to the race the acme of metropolitan existence. It will always be cherished as a tradition with the race for what it has stood for in the matter of progress. It is a symbol of great freedom. Few there are, however, who have known that same Lenox, has claim to even greater significance with the world at large and the Negro in particular.

In 1872, James Lenox sought to place an old colored woman in a medical institute in New York only to learn that NONE would receive her. This prompt him to establish and provide for the maintenance of the Presbyterian Hospital whose most prominent tradition is inscribed upon the corner stone. It reads: "Without regard to race, creed or color." For more than fifty years, a history of unbroken fidelity to that tradition has been recorded.

Now that famed hospital is to be consolidated with the Medical department of Columbia University, and the world's most complete center of medical science, research, training and treatment is to be achieved by associating in the big character and eminent standing.

The immense project will occupy five city blocks. The city has been divided into districts and May 3, an intensive drive for part of the twenty millions required was begun. Five hundred thousand dollars is the goal set for this first drive.

In the territory north of 125th St. and south of the Polo grounds, is being handled by a number of colored men. John H. Nail, a typical business man, Dr. Boutte a druggist; Walter White, a social worker; Chester Booth, a dentist; and Dr. Allen Graves working with Dr. Louis T. Wright, former army surgeon, reserve officer and the surgeon general of the Deacons, are the men who are working in the drive.

OPPORTUNITY ANNOUNCES CONTEST WINNERS

(By The Associated Negro Press.) New York, N. Y., May—Before an unprecedented assemblage of white and Negro writers, numbering 350, the prizes in Opportunity's first literary contest were awarded, Friday night. John Mathews, Institute, W. Va., Zora Neale Hurston, Jacksonville, Fla.; and Eric Walrod, New York, were first, second and third prizewinners, respectively, in the short story contest.

Langston Hughes, and Countee P. Cullen won first and second prizes in the poetry contest, and shared the third prize.

C. D. Lipscomb, Warren A. McDonald and Jean Ray, were winners of the first three prizes for the best plays.

G. A. Steward, Fidelia Ripley and J. C. Stubbs, carried off the honors in the narratives of personal experiences.

There were 732 entries in the five divisions of Opportunity's contest. The most consistent placer among the entries was Zora Neale Hurston.

At the close of the meeting, it was announced that a check for \$500.00 had been received from Casper Holstein, colored merchant of Harlem, interested in the development of creative genius among Negroes, to insure the contest for the next year. It was also announced that a lover of poetry had volunteered to double the poetry awards for the ensuing year, and Clemon Wood is to give technical criticism to Negro writers in the field of poetry through OPPORTUNITY.

NEGRO SAVES THIRTY-FIVE LIVES

Tom Lea, Proves Himself A Real Hero

THE NORMAN CAPSIZES

It Happened on the Mississippi River, off From Memphis, Tennessee—Lea was Passing in a Motor Boat

(By The Associated Negro Press.) Memphis, Tenn., May—Extraordinary daring and resourcefulness on the part of Tom Lea, a colored em-



MR. JAS. H. GOODE

General Manager, Mutual Relief Association of South Carolina.

Mr. Jas. H. Goode has been with the Mutual Relief since its infancy. He worked under the founder, Dr. Dunbar and has studied every phase of the work, which makes him a most efficient manager.

During Mr. Goode's administration the Company has had a remarkable growth. From a few agents they have grown to a tremendous business with 100 agents and a staff of clerks in the Home Office kept busy ten hours a day to keep up with the daily routine made so on account of the volume of business sent in from the field. Few men in the State have made a record to equal that of James H. Goode, who with his ingenuity and tact has developed a great business that helps many people as was brought out in the annual conference and anniversary last week. They have paid out over \$1,000,000 in benefits and have a surplus of \$40,000 notwithstanding the fact that the Company had less than \$1 capital when founded 20 years ago.

ployee of the Tennessee Construction Company, was responsible for the saving the lives of 35 white persons when the government steamer Norman capsized in the Mississippi river, off here, with four known dead and missing amounting to fourteen.

The Norman sank as it was returning from Cow Island with a party of engineers here attending the convention of the Mid-South Association of Engineers. It was moving along smoothly, according to survivors, when it suddenly began rocking from side to side. This continued perhaps five minutes, when it careened far over and failed to recover. Three minutes later the vessel was virtually gone from sight.

At the time the Norman capsized, Lea happened along in a motor boat. The passengers on the ill-fated vessel had scarcely had time to adjust life reservers before those who had not jumped into the river, were thrown overboard and Lea found them all struggling for bits of debris that would make life-saving rafts. He carefully maneuvered his boat among the people in the water, rescuing the women first and carrying them ashore.

Capt. Fenton of the Norman said afterward: "Many more would have perished but for the fact that Tom Lea, a Negro, came along in a boat. Lea saved the lives of at least 35 persons. Major Canolly, myself, and two other men, were the farthest down the river and the last persons rescued. Lea landed all of us on a sandbar."

W. W. DeBenard, a Chicago engineer and editor, tells of the providence Continued on page six.