

## REPUBLICAN LEADER OF GEORGIA PASSES

### HENRY LINCOLN JOHNSON DIES AT WASHINGTON HOME

#### No Negro in Recent Years Outranked Him in Political Cunning and Power in this Country

#### RECORDER OF DEEDS, DISTRICT COLUMBIA 1912-16

He Held Sway, While Others of His Race were Eliminated from the Republican Party. All Efforts to Oust Him as Leader of the G. O. P. Forces of Georgia Failed

BY H. E. C. BRYANT.

Washington, Sept. 11.—Henry Lincoln Johnson, leading Negro politician of the south, died at his Washington home, 1461 S street, here at 12 o'clock Thursday. A stroke of apoplexy caused his death. Two years ago he had a severe illness, being threatened with paralysis, but recovered and had been in fair health since. He was but 55 years of age. His death is quite a blow to the Negro leaders of the south whom he had held together for years.

Colonel Johnson rose from the poverty and illiteracy of a slave home in Georgia, where he was born during reconstruction days to a position of great influence. No Negro in recent years outranked him in political cunning and power. He held sway in Georgia when leaders of his race in other southern states were eliminated from the councils of the republican party. All efforts to oust him as leader of the G. O. P. forces of Georgia failed.

#### BORN IN SLAVE HOME.

Henry Lincoln Johnson was born at Augusta, Ga., July 27, 1870. He was light brown in color, and showed a trace of Anglo-Saxon blood. As a mere boy he decided to obtain an education, and his early efforts were directed to that end. He graduated with the degree of A. B. from Atlanta university. He studied law at the University of Michigan. He practiced his profes-

sion at Jackson and Atlanta, Ga. President Taft appointed him recorder of deeds of the district of Columbia, and he held that office from 1912 to 1916. He was considered a capable official.

Colonel Johnson was a natural orator. Having the imagination of his race, a sense of humor, and the gift of gab, he was a good rough and tumble debator, and those who opposed him knew they had been in a fight. The white people of Georgia liked him. They would not have voted him into public office, but as a citizen and a lawyer he was respected.

At the time of his death Colonel Johnson was republican national committeeman from Georgia. For many years he held that place contrary to the wishes of republican leaders outside of the state. He was a thron in the flesh of party workers who wished to eliminate the Negro as a factor in national conventions, but in every battle with fellow partymen he won. In 1920 an effort was made to organize Georgia over Johnson's head, and plans to bar him from the state convention had been carefully formulated. But he marched in with his delegates at the opportune time, took control, and elected his delegation to the national convention, and held his own in a contest there.

#### OPPOSITION IN SENATE.

The last effort to put Johnson in public office failed because of opposition in the Senate. Continued on page 2.

### THE CITIZENS TRUST COMPANY PAYS ALL OF ITS DEPOSITORS A DIVIDEND

The Citizens Trust Company of this City, Paid a five per cent Dividend to Every Depositor of the Defunct Atlanta Savings Bank, Taken Over by Them Some Thirty Days Ago

Atlanta, Ga., Sept.—The solidity of the Citizens Trust Co. of this city, was more firmly established in the minds of Atlantans and people living in this vicinity last week when the institution paid a five per cent dividend to every depositor of the defunct Atlanta State Savings Bank, which was taken over by the Citizens Trust Company some thirty days ago.

When taking over what was left of the old Atlanta State Bank from the State Banking Department, Dr. W. C. Bodie, cashier, of the Citizens Trust Company announced that within thirty days all depositors who had filed legal claims against the defunct bank with the liquidation agent of the Banking Department of the state of Georgia would be paid a five per cent dividend. The accomplishment of this feat in thirty days instead of sixty is being commended on all sides.

The fact that the Citizens Trust Company, a banking institution owned and controlled by Negroes, paid the same div-

idend in thirty days that the State Banking Department paid in three years is being considered as evidence of the financial strength of the institution and the business acumen of the men directing the destiny of the institution. It is further reported that the accomplishment is also increasing the number of depositors daily. Many of the new depositors being those who have received dividend checks.

Dr. A. M. Wilkins, President and Dr. Boddie, Cashier, and the other officers of the Citizens Trust Company are being heartily congratulated by the citizens of Atlanta and in return have announced that another dividend will be paid in a short time.

No one ever heard of a person being killed by lightning while lying in a feather bed.

It requires 80,000,000 pounds of twine each year to bind Canada's grain harvest.

An auto jack, operated by a motor, run from the auto's battery, has been invented.

## STANDARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, PRIDE OF THE COLORED RACE REDEEMED

### Heads of Negro Colleges Confer

Seek Higher Standards for Institutions in State—Meet in Columbia.

The second meeting of heads of South Carolina Negro colleges and high schools was held in the science building at Benedict college yesterday for the purpose of giving study to courses and standards, and to work out uniform entrance requirements. The committee made it known at the conclusion of the meeting yesterday that the entrance requirements will be the same at Allen University, Benedict College, State A. & M. College, at Orangeburg, Claflin University, Orangeburg, and Morris College in Sumter, these being the colored colleges in the state doing regular college work of a high grade.

The Negro colleges have a high school course and a normal course. The normal will consist of two years work above the regular high school course approved by the state, according to the course approved at the meeting yesterday. Students must have 16 units to their credit before graduating from the high school and must show at least 15 units of work done in well regulated high schools before being admitted to freshman classes in colleges.

Previously the normal graduates from these schools have been granted the "L. I." degree which have granted them the privilege to teach in free public schools without examination. Dr. R. S. Wilkinson, who is chairman of the conference of Negro education, said in speaking of the aim of the meeting yesterday, that the new plan is to add two years to the present normal course, after beginning the high school work in the ninth grade. Continued on page 2.

### FAMOUS FISK JUBILEE SINGER DIES.

(By The Associated Negro Press.)

Nashville, Tenn., Sept.—Death overtook Prof. John Wesley Work, famous leader of the Fisk Jubilee Singers and educator, as he ran to catch a train in the depot in this city Monday morning. A station attendant was assisting him to the train with his baggage when he suddenly crumpled and sank to the ground. He had been in ill health for sometime, having been compelled to relinquish the presidency of Roger Williams University because of this. He was fifty years old. Funeral services were held Thursday afternoon.

As leader of the Fisk singers he gained an international reputation and he was believed to have been the most capable student of the Negro folk song in America. He taught at Fisk for twenty-five years, but before that time had been a public school teacher. He graduated from Fisk, and studied at both Chicago and Harvard universities. At the time of his death he was president of the Work Brothers & Hart Music Publishing House.

### UNMOVED AS HE LISTENS TO DEATH SENTENCE.

(By The Associated Negro Press.)

Raleigh, N. C., Sept.—Tall, black and calm, Thomas Robinson stood in Superior Court here and listened to the foreman of a jury read a guilty verdict against him in connection with an attack on a white nurse near here last month. Robinson was sentenced to die October 2. He denied committing the crime, but accepted the verdict stoically, betraying no emotion of fear in court.

### STAY EXECUTION TO REVIEW COURT RECORDS.

(By The Associated Negro Press.)

Cookeville, Tenn., Sept.—A petition for habeas corpus has been granted Charles Barr, who was condemned to die for the murder of a white woman on September 3, and the execution deferred until the proceedings in the state court might be reviewed. Barr's lawyers claimed that the client had been convicted upon the strength of a confession which had been obtained in violation of his constitutional rights, explaining that Barr had been questioned for several days and nights without rest, beaten with a rubber hose and that the bloody collar of the slain man was placed around his neck.

### LEAVES MONEY FOR SLAVES.

(By The Associated Negro Press.)

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept.—According to a trust fund, recently adjudicated by Judge Van Dusen, \$500 was left to the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society "to promote the object of that Society. Oddly enough, the society is now legally nonexistent, and will now have to be divided among living heirs of Churchill Huston, who died in 1845 and left the fund. The entire trust fund amounts to \$50,000.

### FORMER SLAVES HOLD MEETING.

(By The Associated Negro Press.)

Birmingham, Ala., Sept.—Twenty-nine Alabama counties were represented this week at the annual reunion of the Ex-slaves Association. A number of former Confederate soldiers were present at the reunion. Simon Phillips is president and M. E. Carpenter, secretary, of the Association. It is reported that they are to take an active part in the Chicago Defender's Sixty-Year Memorial to Slavery.

### MAY PARDON COLORED ARMY OFFICER

(By The Associated Negro Press.)

Raleigh, N. C., Sept.—W. W. Green, who rose to his present position in the army from a private after 27 years service has petitioned the governor for a hearing to consider his parole. Green was sentenced two years ago to seven years in the state penitentiary for an attempted assault on a girl. He was serving as military instructor at the A. and T. College in Greensboro at the time the crime took place. It is understood that conditions favor his pardon.

### ST. LOUIS UNDERWRITERS CORP. TO TAKE OVER ENTIRE BUSINESS

Deal Closed Early Part of This Week—Business Will Be Taken Over on or Before October 1st.

Details Not Given Out

INSURANCE WORTH TWENTY-FOUR MILLION DOLLARS Contracts Were Signed This Week. Whereby the Standard Life Insurance Company of Atlanta, Ga., Becomes the Property of a Group of St. Louis Business Men

Announcement has just been made from the offices of the St. Louis Underwriters Corporation that the Standard Life Insurance Company of Atlanta, Ga., any group of reputable Negroes becomes the property of this group of St. Louis business men, thereby bringing back to the race this organization which was their pride. It is understood that the business is to be turned over to the Corporation on or about October 1, 1925. The deal represents approximately twenty-four million dollars worth of insurance in force. Together with the business comes assets of close to three million dollars and a monthly income of close to one hundred thousand dollars. The transfer is made including good will, the entire agency organization and clerical forces of the home office and branch offices in thirteen states. The St. Louis Underwriters Corporation, which is responsible for the redemption of the Standard Life, was founded by the President, who was formerly an agent of the Old Standard Life Insurance Company and who cherished the hope of being instrumental in bringing this back to the colored race.

Among the personnel of the Corporation are leading business and professional men. The officers and directors are as follows: Wm. O. McMahon, president; W. H. Mosby, secretary; A. C. Maclin, treasurer; R. F. Crenshaw, C. A. Pittman, Dr. T. J. Jackson, Dr. C. M. Powell, J. E. Mitchell, Dr. R. C. Haskell, M. L. Sanford, L. S. Williams, Dr. S. P. Stafford, Rev. B. F. Abbott, Dr. H. B. McMeekin, Prof. J. B. Coleman, Dr. Wm. J. Thompson, Willis G. Moseley and Attorney Jos. L. McLenore, counsel.

It will be remembered that at the time the Standard Life Insurance Company was sold to the St. Louis Underwriters Corporation, the Standard Life Insurance Company of Atlanta, Ga., was the property of a group of St. Louis business men.

### DETROIT, MICHIGAN IS STIRRED BY RACE TROUBLE

Detroit is Passing Through Another Crisis. But According to Conservative Detroiters of Both Groups, Detroit will Maintain a Position of Justice, Fairness and Protection to All

(By The Associated Negro Press.) Detroit, Mich., Sept.—Detroit is passing through another crisis. But according to conservative Detroiters of both groups, Detroit will maintain a position of justice, fairness and protection for all citizens. This is the trend of determination, a few hours following the tragedy, in which ten colored Americans are held on the charge of murder following the fusillade of bullets from the new and beautiful residence of Dr. Ossian H. Sweet in Garland Avenue, a white neighborhood.

Dr. Sweet, who but recently purchased the property, claims that the act was one of self-defense and home protection, a situation created by the taunts and hoodlum activities of angry whites who do not wish the neighborhood "infested by Negroes." Police authorities were fearful of trouble, following the purchase of the property from a white woman, at a sum said to be \$30,000, and they were keeping what was supposed to be close guard upon the place. But this did not prevent the throwing of stones through windows and the gathering of crowds from time to time.

If there is further trouble, some are claiming it will be due to the headlines in some of the daily newspapers, and the riotous turn given the stories following the shooting. That the thoughtful people of both races are deeply affected by this fourth or more act of persecution within as many months, puts the matter mildly. There are white people of great influence, with whom The Associated Negro Press has discussed the subject, who claim that any American has the right to purchase property anywhere he is able to buy, and he must be protected; and there are black people who take the position that caution should be exercised in getting into neighborhoods where it is known in advance there will be bad feeling aroused. On the other hand, there is that rowdy element among whites that would un-