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40TH TUSKEGEE COMMENCEMENT MARKED BY THOUGHTFUL ADDRESSES.

HEAD OF WASHINGTON SCHOOLS IS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE BY BOARD.

Roscoe Bruce, Who Has Long Been Under Fire of Patrons Will Use Leave to Seek New Field.

Washington, D. C., June 2.—Roscoe C. Bruce, Colored assistant superintendent of schools, whose removal from office has been demanded by several Colored organizations, was granted indefinite leave of absence, effective September 1, next. It is expected this leave will be used by Mr. Bruce to locate another position.

The Board of Education granted the leave when it met in special session in the Franklin School Building. Garnet C. Wilkinson, principal of Dunbar High School, was named temporary assistant superintendent.

Bruce is leaving the school system at this time upon the recommendation of Dr. Frank W. Ballou, superintendent of schools. The board voted 8 to 1 to grant the leave.

The leave was granted primarily in an effort to quiet the agitation of the Colored people opposed to Bruce's retaining his school post.

However, there is little likelihood that the assistant superintendent will ever come back to the local school system. It was learned today that Bruce has made application for several positions outside the city.

The board room and the corridors of Franklin School were packed when the boar met. Believing the climax of the the Bruce case at hand, several hundred Colored men and women who have fought for his removal crowded the place long before the meeting was called.

The efficiency and character of Bruce has been attacked numerous times by District Colored organizations. Only once did Bruce attempt to answer publicly the charges made against him, but then his declarations of innocence made no impression upon those opposed to him and the fight for his removal continued.

When Dr. Ballou first took office last July he announced that he was open-minded on the Bruce case; that he would give the assistant superintendent an opportunity to prove his worth.

The board, it is understood, did not discuss Bruce from office, feeling such action would count against the man when he seeks a position elsewhere. The granting of the leave method was decided upon as the easiest way out.

Bruce has been in the District school system for fifteen years, coming here in 1906 as supervising principal. The year following he was appointed assistant superintendent for Colored schools.

The fight on his incumbency began in 1911 and was waged then by three Colored members of the board. This fight came under the superintenency of Dr. William Davidson. The contest then was quieted but broke out a fresh about two years ago, when Ernest L. Thurston, was superintendent. At that time the fight was waged by the Parents' League, an organization which challenged Bruce's competency.

A special investigation by the Board of Education was completed on October 22, 1919, and the majority report, signed by Dr. H. B. Learned and Mrs. Coralie Cook, declared his administration satisfactory. Fountain Peyton dissented.

LILY WHITES EXERTING PULL ON HARDING POLICIES.

Re-organization of G. O. P. in South May Accomplish Undoing of Negro Voters in Southern States.

(By A. N. P.)

Washington, D. C., June 2.—"LILY WHITE," the infamous, notorious, nefarious, scarelicious, debased idea, is on the rampage again! If "Lily" is permitted to run loose, as now appears to be the Republican program, so far as the South is concerned, may God help America and the G. O. P.!

President Warren G. Harding, than whom, no finer exponent of human justice, by word of mouth, ever occupied the Executive chair, is seemingly being inveigled to acquiesce in a program that has for its object the elimination of Colored Americans from absolute consideration in southern politics.

This amazing condition of affairs is thoroughly presented in a four column, even tempered, frank editorial in the Atlanta Independent, issue of May 21st. The editorial sets forth the establishment of a "Committee of One Hundred," which seeks to re-establish the Republican party among whites in Georgia, and very obviously has for its ultimate object the elimination of Henry Lincoln Johnson, and his following, both white and Colored, in Georgia politics. President Harding has, according to latest information, as published in the Independent, recognized this committee, and through Chairman Will H. Hayes, of the Republican National Committee, declares his decision in the premises, is without appeal.

Slemp and Hitchcock Confer.

Congressman Bascom Slemp, of Virginia, and Frank H. Hitchcock, former Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and former Postmaster General under President Taft, have been known by The Associated Negro Press to have conferred, and it is well founded opinion, that the subject of Southern political conditions, as they affect Colored Americans, was thoroughly discussed.

Congressman Slmp is chairman of the sub-committee, of the Republican National Committee, that has the matter of dealing with the delegates to the National convention, under consideration. Congressman Slemp is known as a "Lily White" of the first degree, according to Colored leaders of Virginia, Frank Hitchcock, for years, has been known to be obsessed with the idea of building up a Republican party in the South, in which Colored citizens would practically be eliminated, except possibly that miserable few of "Uncle Toms" who would do the bidding of their masters.

The situation has reached a crisis in Washington, and has superceded all other considerations. The subject of patronage has become nothing, as compared with it. In fact, on the subject of patronage, Robert R. Church, of Tennessee, had an extended conference with President Harding about three weeks ago. The conference was one of confidential exchange of opinions and policies. Mr. Church has not apprised th Associated Negro Press of the details of the Conference, but it has been learned from reliable sources, that President Harding was painfully frank in letting it be known that there are to be certain limitations on the administration in appointing Colored men to office. In other words, the Harding Admintstration, in seeking honestly to apply the tonic of justice, will not go so far as to appoint Colore people to positions that will bring forth bitter comment from white southerners.

So serious has be come the political status of the Race, in the Republican party, that all reactionalism has ceased, and all the well known leaders throughout the country are pre-

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DIPLOMAS PRESENTED TO 270 GRADUATES BY PRINCIPAL MOTON. ADDRESSES DELIVERED BY JESSE O. THOMAS, DR. P. JAMES BRYANT. EXHIBITS CAUSE COMMENT FROM VISITORS; MANY PRIZES ARE AWARDED.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., June 2.—The fortieth annual commencement exercises of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, which began Sunday afternoon, May 22, with the splendid commencement sermon by Dr. Charles W. Crisler, pastor of the Galloway Memorial Methodist Church of Jackson, Miss., were concluded today when 270 diplomas and certificates were awarded, by Dr. R. R. Moton, principal. This represented the largest class graduating from the Institute in its forty years of existence.

Exercises Largely Attended.

Commencement at Tuskegee Institute is looked upon by many people in the rural districts and towns and cities nearby as the time of an annual pilgrimage to the Institute. In accord with this custom at an early hour this morning throngs of people could be seen on the campus and many teams and automobiles parked on the old hitching ground. Many of these had faced the heavy down-pour of rain last night rather than be late or absent from the exercises which meant so much to them. In addition to this crowd large numbers of visitors came by rail from points far and near, including many white pople from Montgomery, Opelika and Auburn.

Features of the Exercises.

The features of the exercises of the day were: the annual alumni address by Jesse O. Thomas, class of '11, field secretary of the Urban League, Atlanta, Ga., the annual address by Dr. P. James Bryant, pastor of the Wheat Street Baptist church, Atlanta, Ga., the principal's advice to the graduating class and the industrial exhibition.

The Morning Exercises.

The program of the day began at 10:00 o'clock in the morning, at which time illustrated orations were delivered by members of the graduating class. Subjects pertaining to various phases of home life as well as those relating to farming and other vocations were discussed and practical examples and demonstrations given. This portion of the day's activities was very interesting and was enthusiastically received by the audience.

The Afternoon Exercises.

At 1:00 p. m., the customary commencement parade through the grounds to the Institute chapel, moved off, headed by the institute band and the R. O. T. C. unit and the girls. Following these were: Principal Moton, the speakers, members of the faculty and visitors with the members of the graduating class, bringing up the rear.

The line of march was fully a mile in length.

The Industrial Exhibition

The first number following a musical selection by the institute choir was that phase of a Tuskegee commencement to which many visitors look forward with much eagerness, enthusiasm and interest, namely the industrial exhibition. Few things show more clearly and effectively the practicibility of the training afforded by Tuskegee than does this industrial exhibition which was composed of practical demonstrations of work in the various industrial departments such as domestic science, carpentry, blacksmithing, shoe-making, electricall writing, stream fitting auto-mechanics and other activities of the school.

Principal Moton Addresses Graduates.

As in past years the diplomas were presented by the principal. Dr. Moton's presentation remarks in part were as follows:

"On the recommendation of the faculty, I am authorized by the board of trustees of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, to present to you these diplomas and certificates as evidence that you have completed with credit certain prescribed courses in this Institute. They also certify that you have reached a development of character which will admit you to the ranks of that large courageous group of Tuskegee men and women who, catching the spirit of the great founder of the institution, Booker T. Washington, have gone forth and have done and are doing valiant service for their fellowman.

It is no easy task to gain a Tuskegee diploma or certificate. Few educational institutions require as much in order to receive the diploma of the institution as is true of Tuskegee Institute. While we, like all institutions of learning, require skill of the hands and purity of the heart. In all of these requirements you have measured up to the Tuskegee standard.

"You think perhaps that you had a hard time her in school but beyond all doubt you will have a harder time hereafter in the world. The fact that you have measured up to The Tuskegee requirements for graduation will enable you to meet the difficulties of life with courage and determination that in the end will mean victory for you.

"To you, as graduates of Tuskegee Institute, are offered many opportunities for service and leadership.

The Negro race needs today, as never before in all of its history. Leaders of courage but with this courage, leaders who also have wisdom—men and women of good sense. It needs leaders who love their race and are proud of it; who are proud of its past and present achivements as well as of the future possibilities for progress. It requires and needs men and women who will take no narrow view of life and who does not lack confidence in other races. It needs men and women who believe in their race and in the white race and who believe in the possibility of an harmonious and helpful adjustment of all difficulties, differences and problems between the races.

There never would have been a Tuskegee Institute had not Booker T. Washington believed that he would secure from the white people of the South, as well as those of the North, hearty sympathetic and generous cooperation. And you will not succeed if you assume the attitude that all white people are your enemies. The success of Tuskeg e Institute and her graduates has been due very largely to the fact that they have been able to see good in all races and in all classes of people and have been able to get the best co-operation from them. Keep Faith, therefore, in your own race, in the white race in your country and of course in God.

You have selected an excellent name for your class, "Superior" and I want you to strive to live up to it in all that it means. You can't aim too high or set your stakes too far ahead in all of your work, in all of your future life:

"Aim high and far,
Your aim the sky, Your goal the star."

Alumni Address

One of the features of the Exercises was the Annual Alumni Address which was delivered by Jesse O. Thomas, of class 1911. Among other things Mr. Thomas said:

"Ten years ago on an occasion corresponding to this 105 ambitious forward-looking men and women received diplomas indicating that they had received the prescribed course of training an were able to perform some definite task. They had been at Tuskegee from one to seven years and had an opportunity of imbiding much of what has become a classic and internationally known as the "Booker T. Washington" spirit. They realized that for the first time their conduct official and otherwise would not only influence the attitude of the people with whom they come in contact with reference to their Alma Mater but that they were assuming the responsibility of and would be held responsible for the position of educated men. Many were glad that the time had come to assume responsibility for their own social and economic existence, others were undecided. Like a benediction the valedictorian of the class, Mr. Julius Freeman who occupies a seat on this platform, admonished us in going forth to duty to remember the motto of the class "No Victory without Conflict." They were not long

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AMITY OF RACES IS URGED BY SPEAKERS AT WASHINGTON CONVENTION.

Meeting Addressed by Leaders Who Tell of Need of Harmony Between White and Colored People.

Washington, D. C., June 2.—Pleas for the white and Colored deegates to the convention for amity between the Colored and white races to spread the new spirit of racial understanding were made by speakers at the session, held in the First Congregational Church, 10th and G streets northwest.

Representative Theodore E. Burton, Charles Lee Cook of Louisville, Ky., and Louis G. Gregory were the speakers.

The races must dwell in amity in this country because they live side by side, said Mr. Burton. The Colored race should be recognized by white men, not only because the Constitution of the Unite States requires it, but by the divine power of God.

Both races, he contained, must learn to understand each other. He told the delegates that if a crime was committed by a Colored man his people should help in bringing him to justice. At the same time, he added, if a crime was committed and the offender unknown, an a Colored man happened to be around, people should not jump to the conclusion that a Colored man committed it.

"We are to take an important place among the nations of the world," said the senator, "but we must first put our own house in order. One of the most serious blots on our national life is that of lynching. This is not against the Colord man alone, but against the white as well. I am ready to do whatever can be done, by constitutional amendment or otherwise, to remove this frightful blemish from the nation."

Hope that the convention may become the stepping-stone to the final achievement of human and universal brotherhood was expressed by Charles Lee Cook, a manufacturer of Louisville, Ky. The world, he said, is looking, and has always looked, to this country for social justice.

There is a great work ahead, he continued, in bringing about racial understanding. All must face it and try to achieve it, and not bury their heads in the sands of optimism.

He pointed out that individuals must do their part in this, real work. "It's up to individuals the divinely appointed mission of America. Break every bond of misunderstanding."

He told the delegates to go out from the convention and spread the new spirit, a stronger spirit of Christian gratitude.

"The white and Colored are one in origin and one in destiny, for from God we came and to Him we return," said Louis G. Gregory. "It is for us to consider, in a way that it material, how to increase inter-racial harmony.

"In times past the whites have rendered the Colored, looking at matters in a large way, two great services," he continued. "First, you fought for our freedom, an act which resulted in freedom not only here but in the freedom of the darker races through contact with your western life, we are far removed from that primitive state in which our ancestors were brought to America, the measure of our progress in education and civilized usages. When the doors of church and state, schools and colleges, mills and factories were opened, we entered, and no one can deny that your aid has been a good investment. But to remove all friction that remains, it is our earnest hope that the whites will increase their kindness toward the Colored, and that the Colored will make such an attitude easy by expressions of gratitude and appreciation. This is wisdom. It is the divine and therefore the effective way."

Violin Solo in Program.

Joseph Douglass, a grandson of Frederick D. Douglass, the great abolitionist, rendered a violin solo.

Albert Vail of Chicago presided.

COLORS ARE PRESENTED TO NEGRO ARMY UNIT.

French Counsul General Thanks Regiment Commanded by Col. Little. Gen. Miles Heads Ceremony.

New York, N. Y., June 2.—Recalling the glorious record made by the Colored Fifteenth Infantry, New York National Guard, which as the 369th Regiment distinguished itself on the battlefields of France, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A. (retired), in presenting the silken colors in behalf of Lafayette Post, G. A. R., charged members of the organization to keep bright the future by remaining loyal Americans. The presentation took part at Sheep Meadow, Central Park, following the regiment's march up Fifth avenue and review before Gen. Miles and twenty-five veterans of the civil war, who occupied the stand at the Union League Club.

Gen. Miles in his address stated that the regiment numbered with replacements 5,000 men and was in a 191 day baptism of fire. Its casualties in battle were 383 killed and 1,216 wounded. Yet, he declared, at no time did it suffer capture of a single man by the enemy nor lose a foot of ground. He said the fact that the entire regiment was decorated, with the Croix de Querre testified the character of their service better than words.

A Tribute to Negro Troops.

The General then paid a tribute to the part the Negroes of the country played in the world war and other conflicts.

He said:

"At the close of that great war our Government had more than a half million of Colored soldiers serving in its armies. That indeed was a great record. In our war with Spain the record of the Colored troops was equally good, not only in fighting the enemy in mortal combat but in volunteering for and performing most extraordinary, hazardous and dangerous service. In their many campaigns and battles in the 'war for civilization' on the wild plains and rugged mountains of the West, the Colored troops were never whipped by savage Indians. In the great civil war they furnished more than 200,000 brave men for the preservation of the Union. A glorious record indeed."

Eulogizes the Flag.

Turning to the flag about to be awarded to the organization Gen. Miles continued: "Its white symbolizes the purity of our national principles; its crimson stripes are emblems of blood bought sacrifice by which our liberties were achieved; its blue field means the stability of our Union; its constellation of stars the union of great sovereign States in one harmonius, powerful nation—cherish, revere it and defend it with your life's devotion."

Following Gen. Mile's address Gaston Liebert, French Consul-General, presented to the regiment a wreath of poppies and thanked the regiment in the name of his country "for their noble work, well done."

The parade, which was the first public appearance of the regiment since its re-organization, started from the armory of the Sixty-ninth Regiment and proceeded up Fifth avenue to Central Park, where it marched onto the green of the sheepfold headed by the band organized by the late Lieut. James Europe. Col. Arthur Little was in command of the regiment. His father at one time commanded Lafayette Post in France Col. Little served as a Major and remained with the regiment until it returned.

Col. William J. Shieffelin and Col. William Haywood, former commanders of the regiment, were also present at the ceremonies and with Gen. Miles, Col. Little and members of Lafayette Post, reviewed the straight lines of marching infantry as the regiment passed.

CONGRESSMAN MADDEN SPEAKS AT WASHINGTON CONVENTION.

(By A. N. P.)

Washington, June 2.—Congressman Martin B. Madden, of Chicago, was given an ovation when he concluded his address before the "Convention of Amity between the Colored and White Races," at the first Congregational Church. Congressman Madden's subject was "Duties and Responsibilities of Citizenship." He began saying: "Let us hope we have reached the hour when we can bid good night to the day that is gone, and look forward to the day when the people of all races will be given justice."

Congressman Madden spoke of duties of individuals, and the duties of the government in the responsibilities for the protection of citizenship. He plead for equality of opportunity in every day life, declaring that he firmly believe there is a dawn of a new day when merit, regardless of color, will get its just reward.

"The world War opened the door of opportunity for education. More than 400,000 Colored citizens became soldiers, forming one tenth of the total army. There was no discrimination in that, and there should be none in civil life," declared the Congressman.

The Congressman referred to the terrible condition of lynching, and menace, and spoke of the lynching bill which is now before the judiciry committee of the House. He stated that he believes that the bill will be reported favorably, and advanced on the calendar. He said he felt assured that the measure when passed would be signed by the President. Special tribute was paid to the progress of the Colored people of Chicago where Mr. Madden has represented the first district for a number of years. In this district ther are thousands of Colored citizens and the Congressman spoke of the splendid commercial progress made there and the good will enjoyed between the thoughtful people of the community.

NEGRO COMPANIES PURCHASE VESSEL FOR $50,000

Louisville, Ky., June 2.—A sale for the steamer Pilgrim, owned by the Louisville & Jeffersonville Ferry Company, to a syndicate of Negro organizations of Pittsburgh, was considered practically closed today. The local company will receive $50,000 for the boat, which sum is identical with the construction cost of the Pilgrim when it was built four years ago at the Jeffersonville shipyards.

M. A. Fromholtz, president of the ferry company, planned to leave for Pittsburg to close the deal and expected to wind up the sale tomorrow.

Clarence Eccles, a Negro patrolman of Pittsburgh, is in Louisville representing the purchasing interests. He came here Saturday.

Eccles represents a number of Negro fraternities and other organizations of Pittsburgh. He has the backing of white mine owners and business men of Pittsburgh. The Pilgrim will be taken to Pittsburg for use by the Negro organizations as an excursion vessel.

The Louisville & Jeffersonville Ferry Company in the last several months has been on the verge of making a number of deals for the Pilgrim. However, the company has been holding out for a sale price of $60,000. The Pilgrim was used regularly in the excursion trade here for several years, running to Fern Grove. Last year it was rented out by the ferry company for the excursion run to Sugar Grove, below Louisville.

VALUE OF INTER-RACIAL MEETINGS IS PROVED.

(By A. N. P.)

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., June 2.—The effectiveness of inter-racial cooperation, as promoted by the Inter-Racial Commission throughout the South, was clearly shown a few weeks ago when a prominent white citizen and a Colored minister of the town of Tuskegee, Ala., had a misunderstanding concerning the shooting of a very valuable dog. During a mad dog scare in the section of Greenwood, which is adjacent to the Tuskegee Institute, a valuable bird dog owned by a young white man of the town of Tuskegee was shot. It appears that the dog was not mad but was on its way from the veterinary hospital of the Institute where it had been treated for another affliction and the killing was an unfortunate mistake. The misunderstanding was caused by an inaccurate report of the shooting, which implied that the dog had been maliciously killed. Whereupon the young man with two others went to the Colored man's place of business to demand an explanation.

Although the parties had no official relationship with the Institute, a few of the Institute teachers, who resided in the vicinity arranged a conference between Principal Moton and Warren Logan, Treasurer of the Institute and Drs. L. W. and F. M. Johnson, two of the leading white citizens of the town, who are relatives of the owner of the dog. Following this conference the misunderstanding was cleared and a satisfactory settlement of the difference was quickly adjusted.

NEW Y. W. C. A. IS FORMALLY OPENED IN LITTLE ROCK.

Little Rock, Ark., June 2.—One of the most unique services which has ever given in Little Rock was held relently at the Phyllis Wheatly Club, the Negro branch of the Young Women's Christian Association, under the direction of the Committee of Negro Work of the south central field of the Y. W. C. A. and the local Advisory Board of the club.

The principal address was made by Governor McRae, who urged that the Negro women and girls of the city should endeavor to make the club stand as a symbol of spiritual advancement in the community.

The service marked the formal opening of the recently completed clubhouse, at 924 Gaines street, the gift to the Negro women and girls of the city from the National Council of the Young Women's Christian Association, in recognition of the services of the Negro group in morale work during the war.

Under the direction of the national secretary of the Committee of Negro Work, the Little Rock Negro workers collected more than $2,000 for relief and rescue work in the city among their people and contributed an additional $7,000 toward the club building.

At the conclusion of the war, through the national committee and the co-operation of the local board of the Negro Young Women's Christian Association, composed of four white and five Negro women, a gift of $40,000 was made for the purchase of the site and the erection of a clubhouse to carry on the work of the Y. W. C. A. Recently, the National Council presented the furniture and the completed structure was opened to the public for the first time yesterday afternoon.

The club is said to be one of the finest in the country for Negro girls and young women. It is a substantial hollow tile building, with an inside finish of cream walls and brown wood work. The living room has been done in wicker, with chintz over draperies and white curtains at the many windows, and an air of comfort and beauty. On the lower floor, besides the living room, is the writing room and the general offices.

The upper floor contains the clubroom proper, which runs the length of the building and is adapted to meetings of all kinds. The hangings here are mulberry, and the furniture a harmonizing brown with mulberry cushions. A kitchen and serving room are also on this floor.

In the basement are the showers the storeroom and the heating plant. The building will be in charge of an efficient Negro woman secretary and will be open from 9 a. m. until 7 p. m., with special evening hours.

$50,000 Real Estate Co Opens Its Doors.

Columbus, Ohio, June 2.—There has been organized in the city of Columbus. The Columbus Mortgage and Security Company, with its headquarters at 675 E. Long street, incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio for $50,000.

It is the only Colored corporation of this kind in this part of the country. They handle second mortgages, deal in real estate and other securities. They are now open and doing business. They have made several loans and are now placing shares on the market for sale to the public.

The President is Mr. N. B. Allen; Vice President, Mr. J. O. Haithcox; Treasurer, Mr. James W. Williams; Secretary, Mr. James H. Hendricks, and Attorney, Mr. John S. Farrison.

NEGRO WINS DASH AT HARVARD MEET.

Cambridge, Mass., June 2.—Harvard won over Princeton on crack in the Stadium this afternoon during the last event, and by one point. The final score was 59 to 58.

Ned Gourdin, the Crimson's Negro athelet, who alrady won the hundred and running broad jump toed the mark in the 220 yard dash with his team two points in the rear. Stevenson of Princeton, who already won the 440, was the favorite, and it looked as if Harvard would lose. Gourdin and Stevenson ran about even until half the istance was covered, then the Hardvard man spurted and won by half a yard. Chapin of Harvard followed Princeton across the line.

Gourdin's time was 22-3-5 seconds and this victory brought him a total of 15 points. His mark of 24 feet 6 inches bettered the record made by Kraenzlein of Penn in the 1899 intercollegiates by an inch and a half for. Then came the Harvard rooters' chance to cheer and they made the best of the opportunity.

Two clean sweeps were made by Princeton in the two mile and Harvard in the pole vault. Martin had a ten yard lead over Rogers at the finish of the two miles, which he won in 9 minutes 52 2-5 seconds. The Princeton runners were bunched all through the grind. Bob Harwood only had to do 12 feet to win the pole vault.

Davis and Gratwick of Harvard finished in this order, Capt. O'Connell came back to-day and won a pretty mile. He laid back for half the distance. Capt. McCullough of Princeton holding the lead during the first two laps. O'Connell made his burst of speed in the last lap and shook off the speed in the last lap and shook off the tired McCullough, who has not been in the best condition lately. Foresman and Bryan of Princeton followed the Harvard leader home. McCullough laned fourth place. As was expected, Princeton had the better of the running from the quarter mile up.

Harvard's strength in the field events, however, held her up to a winning finish. Harvard took eight first places, four of which were scored in the field events.

Princeton annexed five first places, T. C. Speers in throwing the hammer 148 feet 7 inches, scoring Princeton's sole victory in the field events.

Conover of Princeton won the "880" in 1:59. He met stiff opposition from his team mate, Penfield, but nosed him out at the tape by two yards.

Krogness of Harvard won the high bundles in 0:13 3-5, in addition to finishing in a tie with Goodell, a team mate, in the high jump for first place, with a jump of 5 feet 11 inches.

Taylor, of Princeton won the low hurdles with Fitts of Harvard second and Massey of Princeton third. The time was 0:25.

Tolbert, Harvard's football player, won the shot put over Halsey and Keck of Princeton, who finished in that order. Tolbert made his best record of the year with a throw of 44 feet 7 inches.

SIDELIGHTS OF WASHINGTON.

Attorney W. Ashbie Hawkins, of Baltimore, has been selected for the speaker of the day, at the annual meeting of the alumnae association of Howard University, June 10, the session opening at 11 a. m. Isaac Nutter, of Atlantic City, President of the association, has extended an invitatoin to all of the 1921 graduates to be present and participate in the meeting. Communications have been sent to all Howard alumnae throughout the country, asking them to have representatives present for the meeting, which will begin unusual one. For the first time in the history of the institution, there will be a trustee of the University selected from the Association. Three persons will be elected by the Association, one of whom will be elected a trustee. There will be an election of officers, indications pointing to Attorney Nutter being re-elected president. The session will be in Rankin Memorial Chapel.

Charles Banks of Mound Bayou, Miss., leading business man of that state, spent several days in Washington on business. Mr. Banks is very hopeful of the outlook both for the race, and business. He is a firm believer in co-operation.

Mrs. Mary B. Talbert, of Buffalo, N. Y., is in the city making arrangements to begin the work of completely remodelling the famous Frederick Douglass home, Anacostia. The memorial organization has about $4,000 in hand with which to begin work. With the tremendous possibilities surrounding the mansion and the early fifteen acres of valuable ground, $50,000 should be raised by the people to beautify the estate. Dr. Emmett J. Scott of Howard University, has agreed to co-operate with the organization, and secured the University architect, who has recommended, without compensation, the things that should be done. Dr. Scott and the architect recently inspected the home and grounds.

In the next release of The Associate Negro Press Service, portions of correspondence, and a telephone interview with the Secretary of one of the members of President Harding's cabinet will be given. This Secretary declared that he cound not understand why Colored Americans should object to segregation signs, which it is alleged still appear in this particular department. This will be the most startling information yet released under the present administration.

Postmaster General Will H. Hays personally extended an invitation to The Associated Negro Press Washington representative to be present at the bi-weekly conferences of newspaper men in the Postoffice Department. Newspaper representatives of daily papers throughout the country attend these conferences.

The Bureau of Information for the convenience of the Public in securing information concerning governmental departments has been opened for business on the ground floor of the Postoffice Department located on Pennsylvania at 12th street. Postmaster General Hays has sent a notice to all Postmasters to post in the lobbies of post offices, and if possible, in public libraries, advising the public of this convenience.

SAYS DISCRIMINATION RIFE IN ARMY DECISIONS.

(By A. N. P.)

Chicago, June 2.—Persistant rumors of deliberate and aggravating cases of discrimination against Colored men in the several departments of the United States Army service continue to exist. A recent instance of gross discrimination has come to the attention of The Associated Negro Press. Robert L. Ephraim, a student at the University of Chicago is the latest victim of race prejudice in this direction.

A representative of the A. N. P., interviewed the young man and he made the following statement of the part he played in an effort to take advantage of the training at the Reserve Officers' Training Camp.

"I entered Howard University the Autumn Quarter of 1918 and connected myself with Unit 311 Reserve Officers Training Corps. Seven men were sent up from Howard to the Reserve Officers' Training Camp Devens, Mass. Upon my return to Howard I was commissioned and appointed Battalion Adjutant of 311th Unit. Upton, finishing the Junior College there, I entered the Senior college of Arts and Sciences at the University of Chicago with the intention of connecting myself with the Military Science department there. I took the matter up with Col. Marr, the commanding officer who informed me that it was against the policy of the War department to admit Negroes in the Artillery, that if it were the Infantry or the cavalary there would be no discrimination. I found nothing in the catalogue making color a prerequisite to any department, so I took the matter up with the Dean of the Senior College and the Dean of men, who claimed that they were powerless to act in the case. It was then that I appealed to President Harry Pratt Judson, who after hearing the facts, asked that I call at his office about two days later. This I did only to be told by his office girl that the President had given the Dean of the Senior college power to act in the case. Of course, the Dean didn't act, and here is where the case rests.

Since the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy has said the fundamental laws recognized no group distinction no sectional distinction and no class distinction, and there must be none in legislation and administration, it seems to me that this is a splendid opportunity to at least test the sincerity of the President's utterances."

COLORED WOMEN CALL ON GOVERNOR McCRAY.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 2.—Following the opening of the morning session of the State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs at the Second Baptist church, Governor Warren T. McCray received a committee of Colored women, representing the American citizenship department of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs with Miss Bessie Jones, of French Lick, chairman.

The committee urged the appointment by the Governor of an inter-racial committee to be composed of seven Colored and seven white women, with the Governor presiding officer for the meetings. The work of this committee would follow practically the same lines as those being carried out in about fifteen states where such organizations exist. The committee outlined plans for a better understanding between the races, and indicated lines for the economic and civic advancement of the race and a betterment of conditions for all concerned. Besides Miss Jones, others on the committee were Mrs. Sallie Stewart, of Evansville; Mrs. Francis Berry Coston, Mrs. C. I. Taylor and Mrs. F. B. Ransom, Indianapolis, and George P. Stewart, publisher of the Indianapolis Recorder, as an advisory member of the committee.

"Knowing Your Community," was the subject of a paper read at the morning session by Mrs. Daisy Bishop, followed by a discussion led by Mrs. Edna Artis. Among the departments that reported were domestic science, the temperance department mothers' department, juvenile court, Sunday school. Mrs. Sallie Stewart, state organizer, made her report. Mrs. Lanna Wilson of school No. 68, Colored Orphans' Home, read a paper on "Child Welfare," and a group of pupils from school No. 17 gave a play with Mrs. W. E. Brown directing. Mrs. Olivia Mitchell and Ida L. Garnett also made reports.

The Elizabeth Carter Council, of Federated Colored Clubs, of Indianapolis, gave a reception Wednesday night in honor of the delegates and visitors. The Research Club, of which Mrs. A. E. Manning is the president, attended the afternoon session Wednesday in a body and made a contribution to the Frederick Douglass fund, of which Mrs. Stewart is chairman.

Interest in Election.

It is said by friends of Mrs. Gertrude Hill, president of the federation, that she will not consider nomination for re-election and wide interest is being shown in the selection of a president. Although the nomina-

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