



MME. M. CALLAWAY-BYRON

Celebrated on two continents as the unapproached Supreme Songbird, who will appear in recital at Quinn Chapel, Twenty-fourth street and Wabash avenue, Thursday evening, June 27th.

THE MUSICAL FESTIVAL AND PATRIOTIC MEETING AT THE AUDITORIUM WAS LARGELY ATTENDED.

Concluded from page 1

E. Bentley, Rev. Gloster R. Bryant, James A. Mundy, Rev. W. D. Cook, Bishop Samuel Fallows, B. W. Pitts, Major R. B. Jackson, Edward H. Wright, Rev. B. V. Taylor, Mrs. David Manson, Mrs. Cordelia West, Mrs. Emma Smith, Richard E. Moore, Edgar A. Bancroft, Harry H. Merrick, Homer J. Buckley, Rev. H. M. Carroll, Prof. James A. Mundy, conductor of grand chorus, Prof. Charles Elgar, director of orchestra. Accompanists (piano), Mr. T. T. Taylor, Miss Cleo Dickerson, Mr. Robert Lightfoot, Mrs. Geo. R. Games, Jr. Accompanists (organ), Miss Gertrude Jackson, Prof. Alphonso Johnston.

The program rendered was as follows: Organ Voluntary, Prof. Alphonso Johnston; America, Chorus, Orchestra, Audience; Invocation, Dr. C. Lee Jefferson; Remarks, Mr. W. B. Austin, Chairman; represent Chicago Branch National Security League; Introduction of Speaker, Dr. A. J. Carey; Address, Hon. John R. Hawkins, Washington, D. C.; America! America! Deas—Mundy, Prof. Deas and Chorus; Echoes of Sunny South, Lampe, Prof. Elgar and Orchestra; a. I've Been Rebuked and I've Been Scorned (Negro Spiritual), Mr. Coms and Chorus; b. Every Time I Feel the Spirit (Negro Spiritual), Miss Townley and Chorus; Concerto (Andante and Allegro Molto Vivace), Mendelssohn, Mr. Harrison Emanuel—Violinist; Hats Off! The Flag Goes By, Lynch, Mr. Taylor and Chorus; a. Je dis que rein ne m'epuante—Aria from Carmen, Bisset; b. Ah Love But A Day, Beach, Miss Maude J. Roberts; Raymond Overture, Thomas, Prof. Elgar and Orchestra; Land of Mine, McDermid, Prof. Mundy and Chorus; Aria (Joseph), Mehul, Mr. George R. Garner, Jr.; a. It's me, it's me, it's me, Oh Lord, (Negro Spiritual), Mr. Ethridge and Chorus; b. Coulda' Hear Nobody Pray, (Negro Spiritual), Mrs. Pulley and Chorus; Poet and Peasant, Von Suppe, Prof. Elgar and Orchestra; a. Aria—Depuis le jour (Louise), Carpentier; b. Aria—Ritorna vincitor (Aida), Verdi, Madame M. Callaway-Byron; The Old Flag Never Touched the Ground, Johnson, Mr. W. C. Buckner and Chorus; Star-Spangled Banner.

The following were the box holders: Mr. LaVerne W. Noyes, Mr. Edgar A.

Dinsmoth, Mr. George W. Dixon, Mr. William B. Austin, Mr. B. E. Sney, Mr. John W. Thomas, Mr. Rufus C. Dixon, Mr. John T. Stockton, Mr. Thomas D. Knight, Mr. J. Ogden Armour, Mr. Frank G. Lagan, Mr. F. M. Hastings, Mr. Richmond Dean, Mr. Chas. F. Frisbie, Mr. Edward F. Swift, Mr. A. Stanford White, Mr. Alex. H. Revell, Mr. J. A. Spoor, Mr. H. H. Merrick, Mr. E. D. Halbert, Mr. D. P. Kelly, Mayor William Hale Thompson, Cyrus H. McCormick, Geo. A. McKelock, Albert B. Dick, Geo. W. Dixon, B. E. Sunny, W. B. Austin, Alex. H. Revell, J. Ogden Armour, S. M. Hastings, Edw. F. Swift, Chas. Dering, Geo. M. Reynolds, Samuel Insull, Frank Wetmore, Thos. E. Wilson, Col. George T. Buckingham, Hon. Medill McCormick, A. N. Marquis, Wm. Wrigley, Jr., A. W. Harris, Arthur Meeker, Clyde Bunnells, Julius Rosenwald, Judge J. M. Dickinson, S. S. Gregory, Susanna Cocroft.

All in all it was by far the finest affair ever held or conducted by Colored people in any part of United States.

MR. WILLIAM B. AUSTIN AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY LEAGUE ARE WELL PLEASED WITH THE MUSICAL FESTIVAL HELD AT THE AUDITORIUM THEATER.

The following letter speaks for itself: Chicago, June 20, 1918. Julius F. Taylor, Editor of The Broad Ax.

The entertainment given by the Colored people of Chicago at the Auditorium theater on the evening of June 14, 1918, under the auspices of the Chicago branch of the National Security League to my mind was in all respects a success, and, speaking for the Security League, I would say it was a great pleasure for us to be able through the talents of the Colored people to secure a substantial amount of money for the families of Colored soldiers of the State of Illinois. The audience was all that could be desired, and had the program been handled by a master hand I do not think it could have been presented in a better manner. The chorus of 500 was unusual and meritorious.

I have, on several occasions, heard Colored singers in folklore and religious songs in small numbers, that is, in theaters, churches and on steamboats, but never have I beheld an aggregation of so many singers exhibiting so much talent, and so thoroughly organized and correlated as on this occasion, and in this behalf I desire to commend Prof.

James A. Mundy for the good training of this large number of singers.

The soloists were all that could be desired and bid fair to make their marks in the musical world.

The orchestra also showed a thorough training for this entertainment under the direction of Professor Elgar.

The National Security League is a thoroughly patriotic organization, and has given about all the large meetings that have been held in Chicago during the past eighteen months, and I am sure that the last one, in its own peculiar style, was as great a success as any.

Meetings of this kind are always beneficial, both to the participants and listeners, and, if I were to give any advice, I would strongly urge that the chorus be retained and have regular rehearsals, and I am sure their services will be very much appreciated in other parts of Chicago, as well as other communities.

WILLIAM B. AUSTIN.

MADAME M. CALLAWAY-BYRON AT AUDITORIUM

CAPTIVATES AUDIENCE BY SINGING SONGS OF HIGHEST CLASS.

Brief Review by Attorney J. Gray Lucas from Extended Review to Be in Next Issue.

Madam M. Callaway-Byron.

And now for the diva, prima donna, indeed! Madame Byron has been coming ever since she sang her way around the world, literally. But what a distance from her earlier triumphs and now, in achievement. Recognized on the Continent; France, Germany, Austria and France as far above the music hall singers of the best, the equal of Gadski as a dramatic soprano, Wagnerian or the later Italian school to which belong Verdi's Otello, as well as his Aida. Alas! her color, not too much; but enough! As said the dying yet comic Mercutio, "Not so deep as a well; but it is enough!" Enough to keep her from her own right of conquest of the art of song. From the lyric La Traviata of Verdi, to his dramatic Aids, she can make the vocal voyage by an easy transfer of vocal art—from the Italian to the German school; for she has the stentorian German declamatory school at brain and vocal organ, as well as the Italian bel canto. A mistress of her art, she sang the aria "Louise"—Depuis le jour—a song of the transport and delight of love, charming in sentiment and song. And how the madam did revel in its beauties with a voice ravishingly sweet and tender, easily delivered, as a bird warbles, from sheer love of life and its beauties, enhanced by love.

For so large a space, Carpentier's "Louise" has seldom been the recipient of such a rendition—never, it is believed—in the Auditorium. However, it is best suited to a smaller hall, for in the hands of a less skillful soprano, many of its soft nuances might be lost. It is a song requiring a lyric quality and sustained high tones; it likes the clouds, and, like the eagle, only descends toward the end—when about to alight.

The diva may be pardoned for choosing the two numbers which she did. Her second number is almost the diametrical opposite from the one above mentioned. The aria, "Ritorna Vincitor," however, was the one vocal number in artistic keeping with the occasion; a concert to the families of "Our Soldier boys," here and "over there." These songs gave one the opportunity of discovering her versatility and vocal ability.

It is said that her transposition here reached high C, which long sustained, she kept "on an even keel" to the end. The beauty of her voice never failing, nor the tone flagging, in a double forte ripple, akin to, but not yet, a trill. This, when Aida adjoins her lover to scatter the armies of her Ethiopian father, who is its king, and she a captive—slave in a foreign land—Egypt, when she remembers her beloved country and father.

Verdi, of all the writers of opera, delighted in Colored subjects as hero and heroine. Aida and Otello—taken from Shakespeare's Othello—is a black Moor of Northern Africa. Aida is a black princess from Ethiopia. The La Traviata is Colored Dumas' Camille, set to music; Meyerbeer's L'Africaine is another, in which the heroine is a black person, "Selika." The Negro should know what a swath he cuts, as a subject, in the operatic world—and there

are others that might be mentioned. But again—to the diva!

Her costume was operatically and historically correct, in Aida. She, indeed, looked the part! She sang it, too, as Gadski might.

When shall she again obtain her chance, which was marred by the length of the numbers (not to speak of the address); for the White audience had almost all left the boxes, and even many of our own people. Distances are so great in Chicago, that after ten-thirty in the evening, people are thinking of transportation home. She was, as well as our race, literally robbed of the triumph that was ours, in the loss of the box audience, whom we wished to see, hear and know the artist she is.

GOVERNOR LOWDEN REPRIEVES JOHN CLOURES FOR SIXTY DAYS.

John Cloures, a Colored convict in the Illinois State Penitentiary who killed his cellmate in the spring, was sentenced to be hanged on last Friday but was reprieved by Governor Lowden Thursday afternoon, under circumstances which commend Governor Lowden to the appreciation to all people who love justice and who believe it should be administered without regard to class, color or condition. Cloures was a life convict for a murder when he killed his cellmate and the jury which tried his case thought the last murder was one that deserved the death penalty, so they condemned him to die. Cloures was a poor man, unable to hire a lawyer, so the Court appointed Mr. Daniel Fields, a well known lawyer of Joliet, to defend him. At the end of the trial of eleven days, Cloures was convicted and his lawyer immediately set about raising funds to take the case to the Supreme Court.

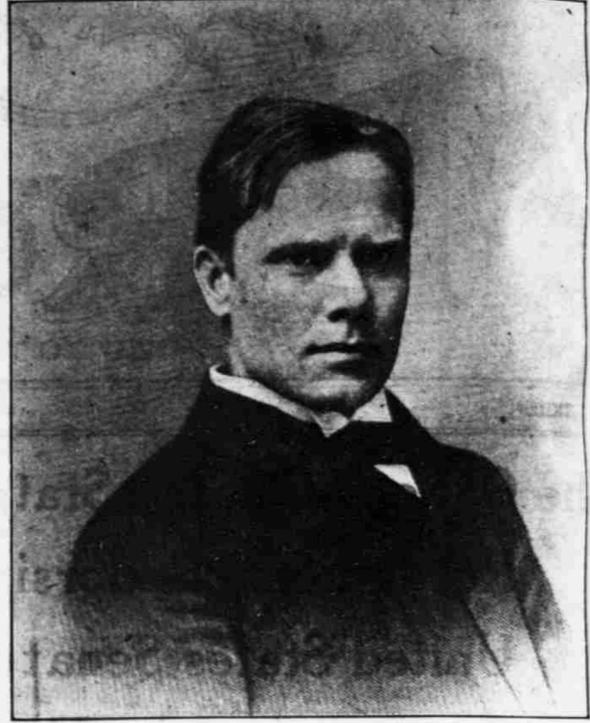
Among the persons whom he consulted for help was Mrs. Ida Wells Barnett, who was also asked by Cloures to visit him in Joliet. She consented to help in the matter after the conference with the condemned man.

Mr. Fields succeeded in presenting his matter to the Supreme Court, but it was not reached until last Thursday at which time the Supreme Court denied the appeal and made no order whatever in reference to the execution, so that Cloures was without any relief whatever from the Supreme Court. His lawyer was disappointed, of course, by the judgment of the Supreme Court, and having only a few hours left before the execution, hastened to Governor Lowden to make a fight for a reprieve.

When he made his mission known to the Governor, the lawyer was surprised when the Governor told him that he had already reprieved Cloures for a term of sixty days. The lawyer thought that the Governor was mistaken in the name of the man because he had not made any application for reprieve for his client, but relied entirely on help from the Supreme Court. He was informed by the Governor, however, that application had been made by Mrs. Ida B. Wells Barnett, whose letter asking for reprieve had been considered by the Board and a reprieve was the result. So it happened that before his lawyer left the Supreme Court to go to the Governor to ask for a reprieve, the Governor had already granted the reprieve to the condemned man.

This example of the conduct of executive affairs at Springfield is in the highest degree encouraging to the public because it is frequently said that wealth or standing, or influence of some kind is needed to secure executive clemency, but this case proves the contrary. A poverty stricken Colored man, a life convict for one murder and death penalty imposed for another murder, without any friends to intercede for him, and no influence of any kind, to be exerted in his behalf, is reprieved by the Governor upon a plea of a private citizen, who simply states the case to the Pardon Board and asks for justice in his behalf. The Board and the Governor consider the letter and grant the plea. It is very clear from this case that Color line injustice, and discrimination is finding no place in the present administration of affairs in Springfield.

C. C. Smallwood, one of the old line railroad men, who has for many years resided at 1912 Dearborn street, is now running on trains 17 and 18 between Chicago and Tacoma via Butte, Spokane and Seattle, Wash., and he enjoys the wonders of the beautiful mountains through which he passes enroute.



HON. WILLIAM SULZER

For twenty years member of Congress from the Tenth Congressional District of New York, who, as such, secured the passage of many measures which have been beneficial to all the people of the United States; as Governor of New York State he made it possible for the Fifteenth Colored Regiment to lead the American troops on the battlefield in France and to win undying honor and glory for the Colored race throughout the civilized world.

FORMER GOVERNOR WILLIAM SULZER, OF NEW YORK, LOUDLY PRAISED FOR WHAT HE DID FOR THE COLORED SOLDIERS.

The Following Communication Reproduced from the New York Sun.

Deeds of the Negro Regiment.

To the Editor of the Evening Sun—Sir: As a Negro citizen and taxpayer I feel proud of what the New York Negro Regiment is doing for freedom on the bloody fields of France.

When I appeared before Gov. William Sulzer and asked him to sign the bill for this Negro Regiment I told him that in case of war our Negro soldiers would do their duty—and could fight just as well and just as hard and just as bravely as their White brothers.

For many years the Negro taxpayers of New York urged legislation for this Negro Regiment, only to have governors and legislators shut the doors of justice and opportunity in their faces.

All honor to Gov. Sulzer, who had the courage in the face of tremendous opposition to sign the bill. All honor to the brave legislators of 1913, who had the courage to vote for it; and all honor to our Negro soldiers of New York, who are fighting bravely for our cause.

Henry W. Knox, New York, June 17, 1918.

It will be recalled that at the time that Governor Sulzer urged the legislature of New York to pass the bill or measure creating a Colored Regiment in that state that he was severely condemned and bitterly reprimanded by the White military officers of the Empire State and by a majority of the daily newspapers, for his rash act and ill considered conduct in that respect and the small weekly newspaper like The Broad Ax, encouraged him and urged him to stand firm, for the right and today, be it said to the everlasting honor of Governor Sulzer, the Colored soldiers of New York, which became a part of the National Guard of that state, were the first American soldiers to hold Old Glory aloft on the French battle field and as long as there is one Colored person living in the United States he should highly honor Governor Sulzer for making it possible for the Colored soldiers of New York to accomplish that glorious feat.

In this connection we reproduce the speech of Governor Sulzer delivered in the House of Representatives, February 27th, 1909, on the Negro soldiers which amply proves that he is true blue and one yard wide.

"THE NEGRO SOLDIERS."

On Feb. 27, 1909, the bill to do justice to the Negro soldiers who were discharged by President Roosevelt and forever debarred from holding any civil position under the federal government, who in later years were proven innocent of attempting to "shoot up" Brownsville in 1906, was up in the House of Representatives for discussion, and on calling the roll William Sulzer, like a brave and true blue liberty-loving free

American answered present, at the same time standing on his feet and with all eyes riveted upon him he very eloquently delivered the following short oration on "The Negro Soldiers."

Mr. Sulzer said:

"Mr. Speaker: We have no braver soldiers in the Republic than the Negro troops. I am in favor of doing justice to those Negro soldiers. They are entitled to it. They never have had a square deal in or out of court.

"The innocent should not be punished for the guilty. I voted in favor of this bill in the committee on military affairs, and I shall vote to pass it through the House. It is honest and it is just.

"It will do justice to the innocent men. If we fail to do justice in this case, we will be false to ourselves, and false to every principle that we revere. If we refuse to do justice to the Colored soldiers who are innocent, we will violate every tenet of our boasted love of fair play. In my opinion, if this bill becomes a law, no guilty man will be able to re-enlist in the army, and no innocent man should be prevented from doing so.

"I have no race prejudice. I want to say that I am now, always have been, and I trust always shall be, in favor of justice to all men—here and everywhere throughout the world—without regard to race or to creed. For justice all seasons summer, and all places a temple."

M'CORMICK IS NOT INDORSED.

COLORED BAPTISTS IN CAIRO CONVENTION ADOPT PATRIOTIC RESOLUTIONS ONLY — TRICK NEWSPAPER — LOCAL M'CORMICK BOOSTER LEFT MEETING BEFORE RESOLUTIONS WERE READ, BUT THOUGHT THEM ADOPTED.

Yesterday the Herald published a denial of the Colored Baptists that they had indorsed any one for senator or for any other office in resolutions passed in their convention Friday evening. This denial was signed by L. K. Williams of the same church, and by I. A. Thomas, pastor of the Second Baptist Church of Evanston.

The original resolutions, or what purported to be a true copy of the resolutions as passed, were brought to the Herald office by Jas. S. Davis of the Olivet Baptist Church, Chicago, and they also contained the signature of I. A. Thomas, pastor of the Evanston Church. The latter says he did not authorize Davis or anyone else to attach his name to the McCormick resolution, which he hoped to have passed but did not pass.

M'CORMICK BOOSTER LEAVES.

A local McCormick enthusiast was present at the church to hear the resolutions read and passed, but he did not wait until the close of the meeting. When he read them in the Herald he supposed they had been passed. The political writer of the Chicago Tribune was registered at the Halliday hotel the same day this stunt was attempted, but