

SPORTS

GIANTS BEAT ALL-STARS IN FINAL CONTEST, 9-6.

The Chicago Giants succeeded in winning one of the three games of the season by annexing the contest from the All-Stars at Association park, 9 to 6. The combat was an interesting affair and one that had the fans on edge from the first inning.

"Lefty" Graham worked for the All-Stars, and he was hit at opportune times, while Donaldson, B. Williams and Davey Brown were nearly invincible in the pinches. The three pitchers were used by "Rube" Foster to make sure of a victory. Donaldson worked six innings for the Giants.

The Chicago lads started off in the lead by scoring five runs in the third frame. A home-run by "Ty" Lyons, with the bases loaded, netted the Negro nine four tallies. The All-Stars had their big inning in the fourth when they put over four. They made two more in the fifth, but from then

well covered did Hobbs and Smith have these men that there was no possible way for them to get possession of the ball. Washington who was playing back came tearing through and aided by brilliant interference intercepted the pass and reached 54 yards for a touchdown. Capt. Smith kicked the goal. At the beginning of the second half, both teams went at each other with renewed vigor. Topeka resorted to straight football, such as line plunges and tackle, bucks. To their sorrow, they found out that Coach Taylor's words to his men at the end of the first half had caused them to charge lower and to tackle more fiercely. Every play aimed at the line was hurled back by Page, Singleton, Robnett and Perty. The Topeka boys played brilliantly and stubbornly fought every inch of ground but there was no way for them to reach old Lincoln's goal. Things looked dangerous near the close of the game when Burton got loose and started for a touch down. Taylor who had played a remarkably strong defensive game shattered his hopes by tackling him fiercely on Topeka's 40 yard line.

LINE UP

Pittsford ..... L. E. Griffin  
Williams ..... L. T. Robnett  
Vinos ..... L. G. Singleton (Bow)  
Escoe ..... C. Page  
Whitney ..... R. G. Haltham  
Wilson ..... R. T. Perty

Payne (Capt.) ..... R. E. Hobbs  
Hall ..... Q. B. Washington  
Johnson (Owens) L. H. B. Smith (Cap)  
Burton ..... R. H. B. Hicks  
Frederick ..... F. B. Taylor  
Officials.  
Referee—A. J. Willis Liberty A. C.;  
Umpire, Dr. W. H. Bruce, Howard  
University; Linesman, E. Beck,  
Paseo Y. M. C. A.; Time Keepers, F.  
A. Harris, Paseo Y. M. C. A. and G.  
Washington, Topeka, Ind., and Ed.  
Institute.

On order of Attorney General Richard J. Hopkins, complaints were sworn to charging C. H. Haskell, manager of the Beatrice Creamery Company, with violation of the state's anti-monopoly law. Four counts are cited, charging Haskell with dictating retailers' profits and cutting off his supply when a retailer failed to maintain such prices.

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County and city authorities at Hutchinson are searching for the 7-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Free, who left home recently. The parents work in packing plant, and the child's disappearance was unknown until evening. He was seen at a circus tent at the fair grounds that afternoon, and the authorities at Herington, to which place the carnival company went, have been notified to be on the watch for him. Streams near by have been searched.

(Continued from Page 1.)

ed result; it acted rather like a boom-er. Private employers in the District of Columbia lost their white workers to the Government in very large numbers. The high average salary of white men who went to the Government remained at \$1200 or \$1400 a year. But the skilled colored mechanic whom prejudice excluded from the public service found himself earning \$5 to \$8 a day. By a twist of events, he had become the economic superior of many of his white neighbors here in the District.

"Now it can hardly be said that the Negro was to blame for this entirely natural effect of obvious causes. Yet he has been blamed by many envious persons who would have us believe that the colored worker has got out of his place, and has become a menace because employers pay him more than they used to." Dr. Scott smiled again. "I have some old fellows working around the university grounds who collect \$1.50 a day from us. They received about \$1.25 under the pre-war wage standard. I can't abuse them and get a mob to chase them to make them work for less, but I fear that expedient is sometimes resorted to elsewhere in the economic struggle. It is one kind of human nature to strike at your most exposed competitor, and the colored man is frequently the easiest target.

"But such tactics, if permitted to continue, simply undermine our democracy and cannot possibly bring a solution of the problem. Thoughtful teachers, students and employers are coming to see this quite clearly. Side by side with the disgrace of lynching there is growing up in the South a determination among the better element of both races to top this evil before it engulfs the whole nation. So we have here an open letter to white college men of the South signed by members of the faculties of eleven different State universities in the South in which a fine tribute is paid to the Negro, and all are reminded that 'no people is stirred to higher things when habitually referred to in disparaging or contemptuous terms. Ordinary human beings live up to or down to the role assigned them by their neighbors.

"Beside that fine letter may be placed the ringing denunciation by Gov. Bickett of North Carolina of the current effort to revive the Ku Klux Klan, in which he asserts: 'Just now all of us need to be considerate and kind and trustful in our dealings with the Negro; the best and the wisest men in both races are.' On the encouraging side also there is the example of such Southern employers as the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company which prizes its colored workers so highly that it is catering on a large scale to the black man's strongest desires by providing fine facilities for the education of his children, and other agencies for his welfare.

"No, I am not dependent over the outlook. The situation is serious but not desperate. All healthy sentiment in favor of fair play is growing up on many sides. Wise and courageous leaders of both races are now contending that the first and biggest task of democracy is to keep her own house in order. It is vain to talk ideals unless we practice justice. And in the final triumph of justice I never lose faith."

Dr. Scott stood silent by the window for a moment, then turned with his face full in the morning light, and summed up his hope and convictions. "To all your questions there is a cheerful answer. If there is a crisis in the race problem it is because the nation has ignored, neglected and pushed the problem aside. To solve it we must face it and who shall say we are afraid to face it?"

"Too often the whole question is complicated and well meaning efforts negated by many persons North and South, who conjure up the spectre of 'social equality,' a term which, as often used, is a misnomer. Every self-respecting colored man and woman concedes the right of every other individual to decide whom his associates and companions shall be. Nor is the Negro—and I think I am rather well acquainted with the main hopes and aspirations of my race—desirous of imposing himself upon any one, or any purely social group in which he is not welcomed. But that has nothing to do with the civic rights and privileges to which every decent man is entitled. Certainly it has no place in the minds of those nearly 30,000 black soldiers who have returned from France, where in the eyes of native men and women they were not regarded as pariahs but simply as good fighting men who knew how to do the job they were sent to do.

"Nor do our people dream of using force to overcome those who spitefully treat them, save within the bounds of strict and instinctive self-defense. What the Negro wants with all his heart, and what America will proudly concede him, I do believe, can be stated very easily.

"In substitution for lynchings, he wants justice in the courts; he wants the privilege of serving on juries; the right to vote; the right to hold office, like other citizens. He wants better educational facilities; abolition of the 'Jim Crow' car and of discrimination and segregation in the government service; the same military training and chance for promotion in the army that white men enjoy; destruction of the peonage system, an equal wage, better housing, better sanitary conditions and reforms in Southern penal institutions.

"That is the Negro problem. Does it impose too much upon the greatest democracy in the world? I cannot believe that it does."

WHY BE DISCRIMINATED AGAINST.

REID-LANG & CO. KNOW NO COLOR LINE.

On September 16, Reid-Lang and Co., located at 1228 Main Street celebrated its first anniversary. This store is conducted on the profit-sharing plan. This Company knows no color line and the purchasing power of your dollar not only secures for you high-class merchandise but every courtesy that goes with it. You can go into this store with the assurance that you can be waited upon and shown every consideration that is shown to every other customer and by the way that is all our people ask. There is no use denying the fact that it is becoming more and more the custom of many of the older stores downtown to turn their colored customers into a side room or make them wait unnecessarily long before being waited upon; and especially is this true where articles must be tried on.

It does appear that a firm that shows no discrimination ought to be highly patronized by our people as your dollar surely has the purchasing power at this store. We also call your particular attention to the profit-sharing plan of this Company whereby you participate in the earnings of this concern by purchasing one of their merchandise contracts. These contracts are sold in two denominations \$60.00 and \$120.00 respectively; with each contract sold the firm gives absolutely free the same amount of shares of their profit-sharing fund whereby you can earn from four to twelve per cent dividend annually on all purchases made at this store. These dividends are payable semi-annually and we consider it the finest profit-sharing plan ever put before the American people. The following are some of the well known people who have purchased contracts: Drs. Fletcher, Miller, Brown, Thompson, Hedgepeth, Perry, Thompkins and Theodore Smith; Revs. Davis, Osborne, Johnson; Undertakers H. B. Moore, T. B. Watkins and Nathan Thatcher; Profs. Thompkins and Herriford; Messrs. I. F. Bradbury, C. A. Franklin, W. G. Mosely and L. A. Knox. Among those who have already received dividends are: Drs. T. A. Jones, Thos. A. Fletcher, S. H. Thompson, Mr. Stinson and many others.

All that you have to do to convince yourself of the wonderful bargains of this store is to make a visit as we feel you will be the gainer from then on. Mr. S. Glazer who is local Manager and Attorney is a Russian by birth and free from that prejudice which is characteristic of the average American business man. The firm of Reid-Lang and Co. has stores in New York, Chicago, Gary, Valparaiso and Evansville, Ind.

WAR TOOK GOLD FROM PUBLIC

And Since 1915 the Production of the Metal Has Been Decreasing Steadily.

The world situation of gold has been the subject of much discussion and speculation. The war has caused the accumulation of gold in state banks and treasuries, and taken it away from private banks and the public. The holdings of state banks and treasuries have increased since 1913 from about 63 per cent of the total stock to about 85 per cent. This has been compensated for by the issuing of paper money, and in some countries the paper issue has been so far in excess of the gold supply that a serious problem has resulted, remarks Scientific American.

In 1914 the United States reported to have had \$1,571,511,723 in gold and \$753,563,700 in silver, and in 1919 \$3,092,037,039 in gold and \$532,685,692 in silver, an increase of 65 per cent in gold.

The production of gold has been steadily decreasing since 1915, when the highest point was reached. In that year the world's production of gold was \$408,724,918, of which the United States produced \$101,035,700, South Africa about \$188,000,000, and Australia about \$50,000,000. In 1918 the world production was \$377,300,000, of which the United States contributed \$68,493,500, South Africa \$71,900,000 and Australia \$26,700,000.

Recently the restriction on gold has been removed by the United States, and a decided movement has taken place. England has not yet raised the embargo on gold, because of the fear of depleting her gold supply, which it is necessary to maintain at all costs. Remedial measures suggested here included raising the bank rate to check exports and increase imports of gold. These measures, it is asserted, would check the production of nonessential commodities and the tendency toward speculation which a low money rate encourages.

Australia has placed the exportation of gold in the hands of a gold producers' association, and they are permitted to sell their gold for three months and thereby may procure a premium over the standard price. This move was apparently a relief measure calculated to offset the increasing price of producing gold.

There is nothing suggestive of a gold embargo in Germany. On the contrary the country has begun to send gold to the United States to pay for foodstuffs and raw material, which latter she is sadly in need of. Germany has cleverly maneuvered her gold resources, which France expected would become part of the indemnity.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Talent is one thing; tact is everything.  
How eloquent is the silent lady on a silver dollar.  
The girl who looks good isn't necessarily good looking.  
Once in a while an actress makes good for her press agent.  
Some people make a specialty of believing the impossible.

Big Double Header, Sunday, Oct. 26

Last Appearance of the Famous Chicago American Giants against All Stars

FOR CHAMPIONSHIP

Of the Five Game Series, of which the All Stars have won two and Foster's team one, making it necessary for Foster's team to win both games of the double header to win the championship.

Maples and Graham will pitch for the white boys while the great Donaldson and the invincible Brown will pitch for the Giants. Rube swears he has never been beaten a full series and that he's going into this game for blood.

First game begins promptly at 2:00 p. m. Don't miss them.



JOHN DONALDSON.

The world's greatest pitcher who will be seen in action at Association Park next Sunday.

on there was nothing doing in the way of runs, although they had men on bases on several occasions. Score: Chicago Giants 095010201-9 3 1 All Stars .....000420000-6 8 4 Batteries—Donaldson, B. Williams, D. Brown and J. Brown; Graham and Wheat. Umpires—Wheeler and Shafter.

LANGFORD-THOMAS BOUT A DRAW.

Tulsa, Okla., Oct. 22.—The fifteen round bout pulled off here Monday night between Sam Langford and Young Thompson, heavy weight was declared a draw by the referee which was a very unpopular decision as the majority of the great crowd present agreed that the decision should have gone to Langford as he had the best of fourteen rounds. It was a fast and furious battle and demonstrates that the old master Langford has lost none of his "kick."

"SMARTER SET" OPENS IN BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 15.—"The Children of the Sun," a new musical comedy of the Smarter Set, headed by Salm Tutt Whitney, had its opening here and is receiving much praise from critics.

WILLS DEFEATED AN OLD RIVAL.

Joe Jeannette Was Outpointed by New Orleans Negro in 8-Round Go. Jersey City, N. J., Oct. 20.—Harry Willis, Negro heavyweight of New Orleans, outfought Joe Jeannette, the Jersey City Negro heavyweight, in every round of an eight-round bout in the Fourth Regiment Armory tonight. Willis weighed 209 pounds and Jeannette 204 pounds.

LINCOLN HIGH SCHOOL SCORES AT BIG FOOT BALL GAME.

Lincoln 7—Topeka 0. Before a very enthusiastic and interested crowd at Association Park last Friday, Lincoln High's football gladiators met and defeated the much vaunted and powerful Topeka Institute team. The boys from the Capitol city arrived in town with a team of "bunkies" which man for man outweighed Lincoln's boys by at least three pounds. But as in other lines of sport, it is not always beef and brawn that win, oftentimes speed and skill must be considered.

Lincoln High led by Capt. Chauncey Smith trotted on the field at 3:55 P. M. and were cheered to the echo by the Lincoln rooters, aided by the school band. A few minutes later Capt. Payne and his stalwart boys from upstairs trotted out. They too were accorded a rousing reception. After a few preliminary plays, the rival Captains tossed up. Capt. Payne of Topeka won the toss and elected to defend the west goal with the sun at his back. Smith kicked off for Lincoln, Whitney ran the ball back 10 yards before being downed by Taylor. After trying to pierce Lincoln's line, Topeka decided to kick. Heck ran the ball back 15 yards and was downed on his own 35 yard line by Vinos. Lincoln then opened up a series of baffling forward passes with Hicks and Taylor doing their receiving. This netted the old gold and blue about 30 yards. Topeka's famous "Yale Shift" didn't work at all as they were too slow getting started and Page and Singleton would break it up before it got under way. The first quarter ended with Topeka in possession of the ball on her own 40 yard line. The second quarter found Topeka trying to gain around the ends but there was nothing doing. Finally Payne punted. By fiercely hitting the line and trying forwards pass, Lincoln rushed the ball to Topeka's 30 yard line only to lose it on downs. At this juncture, Hall signaled for a forward pass, hurried the ball to Pittsford and Johnson but so



WILLIAM W. McCLAIN

America's premier colored comedian now residing in Kansas City. Billy McClain has traveled all over the world and except Jack Johnson, possibly the best known colored man in America. He was the producer of the original Smart Set "South Before the War," "The Black Politician," "Darkest America" and developed such performers as Winifred and Rucker, Tutt and Whitney, Bob Russell and many others. He with Ernest Hogan promoted the "Pickaninny Band tour" under the leadership of N. Clark Smith and composed of Kansas City youngsters which made such a hit twenty years ago in Europe and Australia; and in late years has been residing in Tulsa, Okla., where he was health inspector but he is now a Chiropractic healer and has had many remarkable cures to his credit among whom was the Mayor of Tulsa. He is now located at 1316 Garfield Avenue in this city where he hopes to build up a large practice.

MRS. C DDY JE T LAWSON

1628 EAST 18TH STREET

Wishes to announce that she is prepared to serve the public along all lines of Beauty Culture, Hair Dressing, Shampooing, Arching Eyebrows, Dyeing, Bleaching and Manicuring, carefully done by skilled and competent operators.

Special attention given the Scalp.

Beauty culture in any and all lines taught. Call Mrs. Lawson for an appointment.

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Mme C. J. Walker's PREPARATIONS for the HAIR. The combination of the genius of Mme. C. J. Walker in her wonderful Hair Dressing and in her wonderful creation for dandruff and falling hair, in fact, it invigorates dry and lifeless hair, stimulates circulation, thereby causing a new growth. Mme C. J. Walker's Preparations are all new packed in SQUARE YELLOW BOXES with Mme. C. J. Walker's Seal and Signature on each outside package, which is YOUR GUARANTEE. There is nothing extraordinary about the World-Wide Fame of Mme. C. J. Walker's Ultra-Quality Preparation. None genuine without Mme. C. J. Walker's seal and signature. We have gone to a great deal of expense to get these preparations to you in this "square" box and we guarantee that you are getting the genuine which will give you the results which we have seen many times. Write Department 2A