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NO 40

## N. A. A. C. P. ISSUED CALL TO NATION

Twelfth Annual Conference at Detroit Demands Square Deal for Negro.

THE National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth avenue, New York, today published the call to the Nation adopted by resolution at the final meeting of the twelfth annual conference in Detroit. The call was presented by Harry E. Davis, colored member of the Ohio Legislature, and read as follows:

### Call to the Nation.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in its twelfth annual conference, meeting in this great crisis of the world's reconstruction, would remind the Nation that from our very first conference we have planned our agitation and action upon a careful and thorough investigation of the truth concerning the Negro problem. Often when we have published in our organ, *The Crisis*, and in letters and articles in the press, our findings and conclusions, we have been accused of exaggeration. Today we stand vindicated before the world in the revelations of Georgia, and, knowing that Georgia is little, if any, worse than half a dozen other states, we solemnly adjure this Nation to give more serious attention and more earnest action to this festering social sore.

Lynching and mob violence against Negroes still looms as our most indefensible national crime, and unless the present administration takes early action by legal enactment, it will stand condemned of all thoughtful citizens, north and south. Increasingly the Negro at Washington, Chicago and Tulsa has been forced to give his life in self-defense. No man can do less for his family and people, and it is a cruel campaign of lying that represents this fight for life as organized aggression. Negroes are not fools. Eleven million poor laborers do not seek war on a hundred million powerful neighbors. But they cannot and will not die without raising a hand when the Nation lets its offshoots and bandits insult, harry, loot and kill them.

What is the cause of the new conflict of race in America? It is not simply a growing sense of manhood on the part of the blacks; it is increased lack of sympathy and sense of justice on the part of the whites, and this arises from the snapping of those human bonds which must exist between neighbors. If the Negro child is not educated; if the Negro is segregated in federal departments and Oklahoma cities; if he is publicly insulted by "Jim Crow" cars; if he is treated unjustly in the courts, as in the twelve pending Arkansas peonage cases; if in the army and navy the Negro is grossly discriminated against and faces a further discrimination in the national guard; if he has not voice in administration of the law, especially as to labor, agriculture and education; and if, finally, the Nation is honeycombed by secret societies like the Ku Klux Klan, who stir up hatred by innuendo and appeal to the lowest brute instincts—if all these things are done, how can we help but have human sympathy, the spirit of the Prince of Peace, the strong faith in the desire for humble, effective cooperation which alone can save civilization?

Men and women of America, the program of those who would save America from bitter racial hatred and conflict and murder is short and simple:

1. The right to vote under the same conditions as other persons vote.
2. A federal law against lynching and mob violence.
3. Justice for the convicted peons in Arkansas.
4. Equitable treatment for Negro soldiers and sailors.
5. Abolition of the "Jim Crow" cars in interstate traffic.
6. Free public schools for Negro children.
7. The appointment of an interracial commission of high-class, fair-minded men and women representing both races, to make a scientific survey of race relations.
8. The withdrawal of our military forces from Haiti, and carefully planned aid for Haiti and Liberia.
9. The weight of our influence to secure justice for the natives of Africa, particularly in the former German colonies.
10. A world-wide attempt to promote peace through inter-racial understanding and equality, and through a wider recognition of the basic identity of race and labor problems.

### RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT N. A. A. C. P. DETROIT CONFERENCE.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth avenue, today made public the complete text of the resolutions submitted to the twelfth annual conference in Detroit by the resolutions committee and passed in open meeting. The committee was composed of Harry E. Davis, colored member of the Ohio State Legislature; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Mrs. Mary B. Talbert, George W. Gross, J. D. Moses, Shelby J. Davidson, James Weldon Johnson, George L. Vaughn and E. B. Henderson. The resolutions are as follows:

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in annual conference assembled, calls the attention of the Nation to Tulsa, Oklahoma. The cause of the riot was an alleged crime which never occurred. The Negroes were not the aggressors, save in the sense that they fought to uphold law, prevent lynching, and protect their homes. We do not know what secret organizations may exist in Tulsa among whites or blacks, but we do know that our branches in Oklahoma stand with us for law and order and open legal effort to uplift the Negro and put down the mob. We are glad to commend the splendid action of the Governor and the quick measures of local relief; we now urge legal action against the corrupt city government for civil damages in not protecting the law-abiding citizens against riot; and we urge that the state demand criminal prosecution of the rioters.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People pledges its every effort to secure clemency for the convicted soldiers of the Twenty-fourth Infantry now in Leavenworth Prison, and calls the attention of the executive arm of the government to

the extenuating circumstances which provoked their offense.

As an association subscribing fully to the principles of law enforcement, we heartily and sincerely commend the activity of the Department of Justice in the investigation and prosecution of peonage cases, and we urge upon Attorney General Daugherty the necessity for continued energetic action, to the end that slavery and involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime, shall disappear forever from the land of the Free.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, representing 397 branches, 130,000 members, in forty-four states, and speaking in behalf of eleven millions of people, strongly endorses House Resolution No. 116, introduced by Congressman Tinkham, asking for an investigation of disfranchisement. A free and honest ballot is the basis of democracy. And this country owes it to its traditions to stop the "rotten borough" system of the south.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, representing 397 branches, 130,000 members, in forty-four states, and speaking in behalf of eleven millions of people, urges the judiciary committee of the United States House of Representatives, now in charge of the Dyer anti-lynching bill, to expedite this bill and report it favorably to the House.

The colored people of the United States demand action and not reasons for delay. If this Nation has not the power to stop lynching, it has not the power to exist.

The National Association believes that colored men should make every effort to see that colored women register and vote at each election, and, conversely, we urge colored women to induce colored men to respect and use their rights of franchise.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People calls upon President Harding to invite the nations of the world to join the United States in a conference to discuss and adopt methods for world disarmament.

The twelfth annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People desires to thank the officials and citizens of the city of Detroit for their hospitality; the trustees and pastor of the Second Baptist Church for the use of their excellent quarters; the Board of Education for the use of the Central High School auditorium, and the Detroit Branch for its thoughtful arrangements. The conference especially appreciates the aid which the colored papers of the country and the colored churches and the pastors have given in making the conference so widely known, thus insuring so great a measure of success.

### EXAMINATIONS FOR U. S. ARMY OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Department has issued orders for an examination on August 22 of men for the regular army as second lieutenants, and has stated that there are no restrictions attached to race and locality. Applicants must be between 21 and 30, commissioned in the Reserve Corps, or enlisted men, or graduates of schools where military training is given. Write at once to the Adjutant General, War Department, Washington, D. C., for blanks. Qualified men should not allow this excellent opportunity to pass. It is imperative that action be taken at once.

## President S. J. Ross of College of West Africa, Liberia, Dies on Shipboard en Route to America—Mrs. Ross Arrives

THE recent arrival in this country of Mrs. Samuel John Ross, widow of the late President S. J. Ross of the College of West Africa, Monrovia, Liberia, brings to mind the untimely demise announced by cable of the end of one of the most useful and versatile members of his race. President Ross during his lifetime was identified with the Negro population of three widely separated parts of the world, and in each was an outstanding and constructive personality. He was born in British Guiana, South America, September 19, 1878. He came to the United States in 1902 and entered Lincoln University.

During his college career he evinced those qualities for leadership which have made his name well known among his people of two continents. He received the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Divinity in 1907, at which time he was president and valedictorian of his class. During his career at Lincoln he won three gold medals for oratory. In 1908 he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago. He married Miss Pearl F. Thomasson of Chicago in March, 1913, and in May of that year sailed for Porto Rico to finish his medical preparation with the practical work of an interne at Yauco under the direction of one of his former professors who had charge of several dispensaries there. In 1915, after two years' work, the ill health of Mrs. Ross caused their return to the United States, where Dr. Ross practiced medicine until 1918, when he was appointed medical missionary to Liberia by the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In recognition of his ability he was soon appointed president of the College of West Africa, Monrovia, which position he was holding at the time of his death.

The college grew rapidly under Dr. Ross' able administration from an enrollment of 250 to 356. In collaboration with Mrs. Ross, the president organized the Young Women's Christian Association and the Young Men's Christian Association, as well as an athletic association patterned after those of American colleges. These organizations were the first of their kind in Liberia, and attracted widespread and favorable comment. The Y. W. C. A. of Liberia has recently been received into complete affiliation with the world organization of that name. Owing to the ill health of Mrs. Ross, a furlough was granted the couple by the Board of Foreign Missions, under which they worked, and it was aboard the steamship San Carlos that Dr. Ross was stricken, and passed away a week later. He was buried at Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, Canary Islands. Mrs. Ross has recently arrived in the United States.

According to officials of the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions, Dr. and Mrs. Ross occupied high rank among missionaries. They took a prominent and constructive part in the Methodist mission program for Liberia, which maintains thirty-one mission schools, with sixty-five teachers and an enrollment of several thousand pupils, many of them natives of the interior bush country, where education is the primary need in spreading American civilization and Christianity.

## RACE NEWS Gathered From Various Sources

Col. William Hayward, United States District Attorney for the southern district of the state of New York, announced on July 5 the appointment of J. C. Thomas, Jr., of 89 West 134th street, as an Assistant United States District Attorney. This is the third appointment announced by Colonel Hayward.

### PRESIDENT KING LAYS WREATH ON ROOSEVELT'S GRAVE.

His Excellency, Charles Dunbar Burgess King, President of the Republic of Liberia, in this country at this time in negotiation with the United States State Department completing the details of the \$5,000,000 credit established some time ago, visited Oyster Bay, Long Island, on July 4 and laid a wreath upon the grave of the late Colonel Theodore Roosevelt.

During his incumbency of the Presidency Mr. Roosevelt was deeply interested in the Republic of Liberia, and in 1908 received a commission from that country looking to placing Liberia on the high plane of national efficiency.

Mr. Roosevelt also arranged for an American commission to visit Liberia in 1909, but retired before the details were completed, the commission being sent by Mr. Taft within six weeks after his inauguration in 1909.

President King was accompanied by the members of the Liberian Plenary Commission: R. E. R. Johnston, former Liberian Secretary of the Treasury, and Gabriel L. Dennis secretary of the commission.

### THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS, 1921.

Dear Sir—I send you the following information concerning lynchings for the first six months of this year. I find, according to the records compiled by the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, Monrovia, N. Work in charge, that in the first six months of 1921 there were 36 lynchings. This is 24 more than the number, 12, for the first six months of 1920, and 7 more than the number, 29, for the first six months of 1919.

Of those lynched, 2 were whites and 34 were Negroes. Two of the latter were women. Eleven of those put to death were charged with the crime of rape.

The states in which lynchings occurred and the number in each state are as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 4; Georgia, 9; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 10; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1.

Yours very truly,  
R. R. MOTON, Principal.

### "LILY WHITES" OBJECT TO COLORED APPOINTMENT.

TAMPA, Fla., July 9.—A bitter patronage row is on between the Florida "lily whites" or irregulars and the "black and tans" or regular Republican organization. The "lily whites" are fighting the appointment of Matthew B. Macfarlane of this city to be collector of customs for the Florida ports, and have so far succeeded in blocking his confirmation by the Senate. Macfarlane was nominated by President Harding ten days ago to succeed John F. C. Griggs of Tampa. It is expected the objection will be unavailing, and that Macfarlane's nomination will shortly be confirmed.

## Are the Negroes of the North Outstripping Those of the South? Why?

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 1, 1921.—"I doubt seriously whether the Negroes of the south can any longer claim the leadership in business enterprises," said A. D. Hamilton, leading contractor and financier of Atlanta, Ga., at the conclusion of his tour of inspection here, which carried him into every section of this district and practically every Negro business house. Continuing, he said: "I can remember when Negro business concerns north of the Mason and Dixon line were curiosities, but now they are so numerous and varied as to be commonplace. I am immensely pleased with what our race is doing in a business way in all sections of the north that I have visited recently, and I shall return to Dixie with a vivid impression of the rapid and inspiring strides our people are making in banking and manufacturing in the north."

Mr. Hamilton was just from Columbus, Ohio, where, with a few prominent men from the south and north, he had helped to launch the Supreme Life and Casualty Company, which has a paid-up capital of \$200,000. Mr. Hamilton in the third vice president of this corporation, and he is also treasurer of the Standard Life Insurance Company of Atlanta, Ga. He is especially interested in Pittsburgh, where his son, T. B. Hamilton, who has just graduated in banking and finance at the University of Pittsburgh, is now one of the tellers in the Modern Savings and Trust Company of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Hamilton made a careful study of the plans and policies of the Modern Savings and Trust Company, and complimented President J. H. Phillips and the office force on the strictly businesslike manner in which the work is handled.

During Mr. Hamilton's short stay in Pittsburgh he was in the hands of Dr. Walter S. Buchanan, business manager of *The Competitor*.

Mr. Hamilton and his son were guests at dinner with Assistant City Solicitor and Mrs. R. L. Vann in the home of Dr. and Mrs. Walter S. Buchanan in Monticello street, Thursday evening, and on Saturday evening several of the leading business men of Pittsburgh sat down to dinner with him in the home of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Writt in Susquehanna street. The party consisted of Mr. Jacob L. Phillips, Mr. T. W. Primas, Mr. W. T. Poole, Mr. William E. Woods, Dr. A. N. Levy, Mr. E. J. Bullock, Dr. Walter S. Buchanan, Mr. Frank Archeal and Mr. John T. Writt.

The men spent several hours discussing business problems and possibilities in this district, and all agreed that now, as never before, the Negro should invest in his own corporations and bank in his own institutions, and so help the race to reach the rich reward which the business world makes possible.