

Many Colored People in All Parts of the United States Voted in Favor of Turning the Republican Party Out of Power At the Late Election. The Majority of the Congressmen, Including Miss Alice Robertson of Oklahoma, Who Voted Against the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill and Many of the United States Senators Who Were Lukewarm in Its Support Were Defeated in Their Race for Re-election.

TWENTY-SIX OUT OF THE THIRTY-TWO CANDIDATES WHICH THIS PAPER LOYALLY SUPPORTED AT THE LATE ELECTION, BOTH DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS, WON OUT WITH FLYING COLORS. NO OTHER NEWSPAPER IN CHICAGO CAN SURPASS THAT RECORD.

HON. ANTON J. CERMAK, HON. ROBERT M. SWEITZER, HON. PATRICK J. CARR, HON. JOHN F. DEVINE AND HON. EMMETT WHEALAN, RECEIVED HEAVY VOTES AMONG THE COLORED PEOPLE IN EVERY SECTION OF THIS CITY AND COOK COUNTY.

HON. BENJAMIN M. MITCHELL SOUNDS THE PRAISES OF THE BROAD AX FOR THE GREAT ASSISTANCE WHICH IT RENDERED HIM IN HIS SUCCESSFUL RACE FOR THE LEGISLATURE FROM THE TWENTY-FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS.



HON. ROBERT R. JACKSON

Republican Candidate for the Nomination and Election to the City Council from the New Third Ward. He Has Been Highly Endorsed by the Republican Organization of That Ward.

ALDERMAN JACKSON ENDORSED

WHEREAS, it has been the custom in the past for the Third Ward Republican organization to select from among its best citizens qualified for the office of alderman, a candidate to represent the Third Ward of the City of Chicago in the City Council; and WHEREAS, the term of the present incumbent of that office expires in April, 1923; and

WHEREAS, we believe the citizens of this ward desire in their candidate for alderman a man who has the ability, experience and courage to represent this ward in the council chamber with honesty, diplomacy and intelligence and at the same time to be ever ready and willing to represent

the humblest of our citizens in all civic matters, where occasion demands the aid of a city alderman; and

WHEREAS, the present occupant of that position residing in this ward has had many years of experience in the city council, has an intimate knowledge of state and municipal affairs, and by his vigorous, honest and courageous support of the people's rights and the policies of the Republican party, has obtained for himself an enviable record as an alderman, which has reflected great credit upon himself and the organizations which endorsed him for such position; and

WHEREAS, the purity of his private and public life has never been questioned; and

WHEREAS, his life has been de-

your assistance and wish to state that I shall always be grateful.

With best wishes, I am, Sincerely, Benj. M. Mitchell.

Mr. Julius E. Taylor, 6206 S. Elizabeth St., Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Mitchell, Senator Edward J. Hughes, Hon. P. A. Nash, and Hon. George M. Maypole are all united and are working hard for the success of their party on the west side.

BENJ. M. MITCHELL

110 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Nov. 13, 1922.

Dear Mr. Taylor: I wish to thank you for your kindness and courtesy in giving publicity to my candidacy for Representative in the 21st Senatorial District.

Am very happy that I was successful and am sure that the kindly mention of my name in the valuable columns of your esteemed publication was of great assistance to me. Assuring you of my appreciation of

JOHN B. FRENCH SELECTED AS ONE OF THE MEMBERS OF THE ILLINOIS INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

The latter part of last week Governor Len Small selected John B. French as one of the commissioners of the Industrial Board of Illinois. He will receive \$5,000 per year. It

NEGRO EDUCATION MAKES PROGRESS IN NORTH CAROLINA

General Assembly and Officials Support State-Wide Program for Better Citizenship

State and Local Improvements

Speakers Include Dr. Wallace Buttrick, E. C. Brooks, N. C. Newbold, Trevor Arnett, State and Visiting Educators

By Wm. Anthony Aery

Hampton, Va.—That North Carolina citizens, both white and colored, have succeeded in finding a way to keep together by working together for a common, worthy cause—the care and nurture of God-given children—was the opinion expressed by Dr. Wallace Buttrick of New York, president of the General Educational Board, at the recent two-day conference on North Carolina's Program of Negro Education, which was held in Raleigh, N. C., under the auspices of the Division of Negro Education (N. C. Newbold, director) in the State Department of Public Instruction (Dr. E. C. Brooks, superintendent).

Progress Through Confidence

Director Brooks, who came into office in January, 1919, outlined the progress which North Carolina has made in Negro education during four years. Early in his administration, at an educational conference, representative Negroes issued their "Declaration of Principles." In this document they made a vigorous appeal for co-operation, mutual confidence, and racial integrity. They spoke against the appeal to force which encourages mob law. This declaration restored mutual confidence and made it possible for white and colored citizens to go forward in education.

"This declaration," said Director Brooks, brought co-operation, peace and harmony. The repudiation of appeal to force captured the hearts and minds of the best people in North Carolina. Of course there are still injustices and defects. To go forward, however, we must have standards by which we can measure our progress. Today Negroes in North Carolina are confident men and women. It is the duty of the state to back up the confidence of these people. North Carolina has confidence in its colored people."

Signs of Educational Progress

Director Newbold declared that North Carolina has kept faith with the colored people and "made good" in its state educational program, involving \$935,000 for Negro schools, in its local educational program, involving \$1,525,000, and in its Negro public-school teachers' salary program, involving \$1,500,000.

Some of the important outlays in North Carolina's Negro educational program, carried out during the past year, follow:

- (1) Construction of two dormitories at the Slater Normal school, and a combination building to be used as a gymnasium and auditorium, together with industrial classes—cost \$134,000.
- (2) At Elizabeth City Normal school an administration building—cost, with equipment, about \$125,000—nearing completion; also a principal's home, a three-teacher practice school, together with heating, water and sewerage system, costing \$40,000—total spent at this school, about \$170,000.
- (3) At Fayetteville Normal school an administration and classroom building, a dormitory for girls containing

seventy-one rooms, and a water-sewerage system—all nearing completion—cost \$166,000.

"The small balance of only a little more than \$11,000 on the \$500,000 state appropriation for the three colored normal schools will be used within the next sixty days," said Director Newbold. "The General Educational Board has appropriated \$125,000, which will be used in equipping these three normal schools. All the state's appropriation will be used for construction. These three schools are using annually the maintenance fund provided; namely, \$75,000."

(4) New building being constructed at the Agricultural and Technical college, Greensboro, cost \$115,000.

(5) Hospital building for tubercular Negroes, now building, cost \$100,000.

(6) Division of Negro Education, with eight workers, is now a component part of the State Department of Public Instruction—cost \$15,000.

(7) Teacher-training organized in nine private schools—cost \$15,000.

(8) Teacher-training in summer schools and for high-school and vocational education—cost \$50,000.

(9) Eighty-one "Rosenwald schools"—total cost \$330,387.

Need of Closer Co-operation

Director Newbold emphasized "two distinct facts: (1) that the program of North Carolina for Negro education, as far as it is initiated by the State government and is carried forward by state authority, is functioning in a fairly satisfactory manner; (2) that many local communities have not been aroused to do their duty in giving Negro children public-school facilities."

He raised this fundamental question: "How may the public and private Negro schools of North Carolina co-operate helpfully to the best advantage of the Negro people and the state of North Carolina?" He stated that some Negro leaders in North Carolina "appear to be alarmed and fear the State may in some way overshadow or crush out the private schools. The primary purpose of both public and private schools is the same; namely, to educate and train for good citizenship the Negro children of the present day. By 'good citizenship,' I mean 'a citizen who is accounted worthy in a Christian Commonwealth, a Christian Nation.' . . . Conscious of its shortcomings in the past, North Carolina now wants to do its duty."

The State of North Carolina is no conscienceless organization. It has no designs upon any individual or organization that exists for moral or legitimate purposes."

Questions of State-Wide Importance

Director Newbold submitted six questions, on which an inter-school commission, composed of Negro leaders, will report at the Winston-Salem meeting of the Negro State Teachers' Association:

- (1) Will it be possible for the religious denominations or groups concerned to make an authoritative survey of all of the private elementary schools, and, where it seems wise, consolidate with the public-school authorities so that a strong community school may be established in lieu of two or more weak and struggling schools?
- (2) Would a survey or an examination of the private high schools prove helpful?
- (3) Would it not be wise economy and sound educational policy for the schools struggling to maintain themselves as colleges to become standardized immediately as junior colleges?
- (4) Will the private colleges accept normal-school graduates as candidates?

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Tuesday, November 7 was red-letter day for many of the Congressmen who showed their utter contempt for the colored people in all parts of this country, when they not only absolutely refused to vote for the passage of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, but some of the Congressmen were also bold enough to make speeches against it and it is a great pleasure to state that many of the Congressmen who were foolish enough to oppose the bill out in the open were defeated when they stuck their heads up for re-election.

The same fate befell many of the United States Senators. Congressman R. Wayne Parker, Republican, of New Jersey, who felt dead sure that he could be re-elected without the colored voters, was defeated, and Dr. Caleb R. Layton, Republican Congressman at Large from Delaware, went down to defeat for the part he played in speaking and voting against the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill and the colored people residing in that state covered themselves over with honor and glory by turning him down cold. Miss Alice Robertson of Oklahoma seemingly experienced much pleasure in voting and working against the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill and on election day, Tuesday, November 7, the colored people residing in her state laid her out stiff and cold, and after the fourth day of March, 1923, Congressman Robertson can remain at home and keep her house spick and clean.

In New Jersey the colored voters greatly assisted in electing Governor Edward I. Edwards, Democrat, to the United States Senate. It is estimated

that 75 per cent of the colored voters residing in New York City—and throughout the state of New York voted for Hon. Alfred E. Smith, Democrat, for Governor of the Empire state, and they also assisted to elect to the United States Senate former Governor Hon. Samuel M. Ralston of Indiana, Democrat.

In Cincinnati, Ohio, and in other parts of that State thousands of colored people defeated the Republican party and voted with the Democrats. That was true in many other parts of the United States. It is safe to state that the colored people asserted their political independence to a far greater extent than they have at any other time in the history of this country. As one of the leading colored Republicans of Ohio has stated: "The Republicans defeated the Besty Bill in the State Legislature of Ohio; they also defeated the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill as defeated by the Republican senators. We voted them in and they voted us out. Shall we continue voting our Republican enemies into positions and when we need a friend they cannot be found?"

Here in this city, and especially in the Second Ward, where the self-respecting property owning colored people are fast getting sick and tired of permitting one or two colored men to loudly boast that they tote all the votes of the colored people residing in that Ward around in their hip pockets. Thousands of them voted for some of the Democratic candidates, namely, Hon. P. J. Carr, Hon. Anton J. Cermak, Hon. Emmett Whealan, Hon. Robert M. Sweitzer, Hon. Daniel Ryan, Hon. John F. Devine, and so on, in many of the other sections of