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Talcums, 2 for 25c. 17c.
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or Dressing 19c.
Complexion Soap 3 cakes for 25c.
Sylvan Violet Soap 5 bars for 25c
Soap, 3 for 10c.
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Let the Afro follow you on your Vacation It costs you not a cent extra.

VOL. XXXVIII BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1917 PRICE THREE CENTS

TABLET UNVEILED AT ELLIOTT SCHOOL

Northwest Citizen Association Presents Nameplate to School 113.

DR. L. Z. JOHNSON SPEAKS

Tells Pupils Why Name of Robert Brown Elliott is Fitting.

ROBERT BROWN ELLIOTT SCHOOL

Industry et perseverantia

Robert Brown Elliott of South Carolina 1842-84

Editor Jurist Orator Statesman

Graduated from Eton College, London. subsequently studying law in the same city

A printer and later an editor of the Charleston Leader.

Member of the South Carolina Legislature 1868

Assistant Adjutant General of his state 1868

Member of the 42nd and the 43rd Sessions of Congress

"The constitution of a government ought in ways to be construed in favor of human rights"

This tablet was placed here by the Northwestern Colored School Improvement Association 1917.

The above is a copy of a tablet unveiled at Robert Brown Elliott School on Lyndhurst and School streets, last Tuesday afternoon, by the School Improvement Association of Northwest Baltimore. At the same time a portrait of Leonard Calvert and a Franklin Key Medallion were presented to the school. Superintendent of the public school system and other officers were present and delivered short addresses. Miss Laura Gillespie one of the teachers gave a history sketch of the school and its namesake. Lawyer Clark L. Smith presented the tablet and Mr. Geo. B. Murphy accepted it for the school.

Dr. L. Z. Johnson, pastor of the Madison Street Presbyterian Church was principal speaker. He said in part:

"In giving his name upon the school is with meaning to set him up as an ideal of development, standard and demand of realization, for the youth this school serves in the training of its youth. The name of Robert Brown Elliott is to serve as an inspiration to the pupils here by what it represents to the intelligent and efficient Negro life. It bids them, as he, know what in the main is of worth to commend them to the approving judgment of men, and to command for them a high place of service and distinction in the world of men.

"The greatest point of all is, that it assures them that they can, if they will, rise greatly and be worthy, as great and worthy as any other of the races of men. Negro origin and condition no natural and impossible barrier to full manhood development and achievement. The high career of Robert Brown Elliott makes for confidence in the powers and capabilities of the race to rise as others have risen and tread the heights of human life with others stand."

A feature of the unveiling was the singing of America to a tune composed especially for the occasion by the principal, George B. Murphy.

POOR WHITES STILL AT THE MORGAN COLLEGE

Fearful in their effort to persuade the trustees of Morgan College not to buy the old Ivy Mills property on the Belford Road, whites living in the vicinity succeeded in having a bill introduced Monday night at the extra session of the Lexislature, designed to prevent the college going there and of the high class community for colored people being established there.

The protesting whites went to Annapolis one day last week to kick against the locating of the college in their vicinity. The bill is entitled "A Measure to Prevent Ill-Feeling Between Races." The erection of additional buildings, such as churches, halls and dwellings—to be used by colored people shall be prohibited in that section of the ninth district of Baltimore county, north of the city line, between Harford and Hillen Roads to Taylor avenue and Hillen Road.

In view of the fact that the United States Supreme Court has before it a case involving the validity of the Louisville, Richmond and Baltimore segregation laws, it is not expected any action will be taken.

DUNBAR GRADUATES 143

Washington, June 19—Last night's graduates of the Dunbar High School numbered 143. Sixteen of these came from the 4 year business department and 4 from the two-year course. Fourteen scholarships were awarded, mainly to the colleges of the North. Prof. Paul Hanus of Harvard, delivered the annual address.

DR. RUSSELL DECLINES.

Archdeacon James S. Russell, who was recently elected Suffragan Bishop of the Diocese of Arkansas, has addressed a letter to Bishop Winchester, of Little Rock, Ark., declining the appointment.

Bishop Hurst Suddenly Ill

Considerable anxiety was caused in the city during the early part of the week when news reached here that Bishop John Hurst was stricken seriously ill. Fearing for the worst, his wife, Mrs. Bertha Hurst, accompanied by her son, Dr. T. P. Hurst, of Washington, left at onme for Wilberforce, Ohio, where the Bishop was attending the commencement exercises of Wilberforce University, the annual meeting of the Trustee Board and the Bishops' Council.

After careful examination by skilled physicians it was found that the Bishop was not suffering from paralysis as at first thought but from overwork and poor circulation in one of his limbs which gave way under him three times before he finally reached his chamber.

Bishop Hurst is secretary of the Bishops' Council, which position together with the arduous work of his Episcopal district, has taxed his capacities quite seriously during the past months and contributed to his temporary disablement. He is unusually cheerful and the immediate friends and family are hopeful, the physicians saying that with care he will soon be able t oresume his regular duties. Hosts of friends immediately rallied to his aid when he was stricken and all possible was done to relieve his sufferings.

The Bishop is now at his home on McCulloh street, having arrived here Wednesday in company with his wife and son.

Begs Pupils To Continue In School

Washington, D. C., June 20.—The Bureau of Education has issued the following bulletin:

"When the war is over there will be made upon us such demands for men and women of knowledge and training as have never before come to any country. There will be equal need for a much higher average of general intelligence for citizenship than has been necessary until now. The world will have to be rebuilt and and American college men and women must assume a large part of the task. In all international affairs we must feed our own industrial population and a large part of the population of Western and Central Europe. We must readjust our industrial and social and civic life and institutions. We must extend our foreign commerce. We must increase our production to pay our large war debts and to carry on all the enterprises for the general welfare which have been begun but many of which will be retarded as the war continues. China and Russia with their new democracies and their new developments which will come as a result will need and ask our help in many ways. England, France, Italy and the Central Powers will all be going through a process of reconstruction and we should be ready to give them generously every possible help.

Their college and university students, their recent graduates, and their younger professors are fighting and dying in the trenches, or are already dead; as are many of their older scientific and literary men, artists and others whose work is necessary for the enlargement of the cultural and spiritual life and for all that makes for higher civilization. For many years after the war is over some of these countries will be unable to support their colleges and universities as they have supported them in the past. America must come to the rescue. We must be ready to assume all the responsibilities and perform thoroughly and well all the duties that will come to us in the new and more closely related world which will arise out of the ruins of the old world which is now passing away in the destruction of the war. To what extent and how well we may be able to do this will depend upon you young men and women, who are this year graduating from our high schools and upon those who will follow in the next few years to a larger degree than upon any other like number of people."

VACANCIES AT DES MOINES.

Washington, June 20—Seventeen rookies under the leadership of Mr. Percy P. Piper were designated by the War Department from the Eastern division to fill vacancies in the Southeastern division's quota. One of the men had been summoned to his regular work at Narragansett, and had to be telegraphed for. Most of the seventeen are students at Howard University.

A later report states that a confusion of orders between the War Department and General Wood led the former body to send 17 instead of 7 men as requested. Room will probably be made for the extra ten men.

MME. HACKLEY GIVES PAGENT

Chicago, Ill., June 21—Madam E. Azalia Hackley, the well-known voice culturist, gave a pagent here last week founded on the queen's rally idea, which she saw while in Baltimore last spring. It was for the benefit of the Y. W. C. A., and was highly successful. Mrs. Hackley recently attended the National Conference on Community Music and with Miss Josephine Wormley, were the only colored persons present. She made an effort to get Prof. Dett, of Hampton Institute on the executive committee but was unsuccessful. Mrs. Hackley will appear in Baltimore in the early fall and give her new pagent there.

Dr. Moton, of Tuskegee, says that one colored man has caused a large exodus from Macon county, Georgia, by returning from the North with $600 in savings with which he paid off back debts and purchased a small farm.

RESENT THRIFT'S INSULT TO CITY'S INVITED GUEST

Hissed Mayor's Representative When He Lost His Head At High School Commencement

Venturing to reflect upon the remarks of Mrs. Mary Church-Terrell, principal speaker at the High School Commencement at the Lyric Theatre Wednesday night, as inappropriate and out of place, an omnious silence greeted James F. Thrift, city treasurer, who acted in the place of Mayor Preston and conferred the diplomas. A moment later, when he went so far as to contradict Mrs. Terrell's assertion, that a larger freedom for the Negro was bound to follow the world war, the large audience that completely filled the theatre began to hiss. In vain, he pleaded that he had been misunderstood, but the hissing continued, and the treasurer finished his remarks under difficulty.

Mrs. Terrell who is well known as a platform speaker on both sides of the Atlantic, and as the wife of Judge Robert Terrell, municipal court justice in the District of Columbia, spoke to the graduates upon "The effect of the World war upon the Colored People

MRS. MARY CHURCH TERRELL

in America." She referred to the war as the conflict of democracy and human rights on one side and autocracy and oppression on the other. She noted the extension of freedom and justice that has come to the Russian Jews, and the oppressed and divided Poles.

In Great Britian also Mrs. Terrell sees a change toward human liberty in the promise of self government to the Irish, in the extension of the franchise to English women, and in the intention of England to keep Germany's ill-treated (?) African colonies rather than restore them after the war.

In France, said Mrs. Terrell, there exists no prejudice between the races, and it is just possible that our ally will give the United States lessons in treating its colored citizens.

With the whole world, the United States included, arrayed on the side humanity against oppression, Mrs. Terrell continued, it is unthinkable that the Negro shall not be benefitted, and a larger measure of freedom and of equality of opportunity be his after the war is over.

Mrs. Terrell urged the graduates not to be discouraged by the recent lynching in Tennessee, and the mob riots against working men in Illinois but to make themselves reliable and efficient workers so as to take advantage of every opportunity for advancement which this present day affords.

Following directly Mrs. Terrell City Comptroller Thrift arose to confer the diplomas. He stated that he liked to be around where something was doing and that he found colored people interesting. He was born in the South, he said, and knew colored people. Colored people also know him.

Continuing, Mr. Thrift said that he did not think this the occasion to speak of lynchings, to emphasize the faults of either race, but to speak of the teachings of Jesus or something equally pleasant. "You will not enjoy any more of liberty after the war than you do today." Here he was interrupted by hissing. When he was not allowed to go on in this line, he lamely stammered that he was misunderstood and concluded in one or two sentences. After handing out the diplomas, Mr. Thrift did not take his seat but left the stage amid clapping and hissing.

During the loudest part of the hissing, which was general thruout the audience, and well deserved, Principal Hawkins stepped to the front of the platform, but made no further effort to quiet the evidences of disapproval, it would have been useless, at any rate, for the city official had blundered past all help. There was a visible smile on Mrs. Terrell's face as the audience resented the treasurer's remarks, and finally routed him altogether.

Mrs. Terrell was given rousing applause when she concluded her address, and was completely showered with congratulations after the exercises. Many of the audience expressed themselves afterward as greatly indignant that Comptroller Thrift should have taken advantage of his appearance on the platform in an official capacity to air his personal opinions as a Southerner on the race question. Several well known persons gave it out as their opinion that the only inapropos thing on the program was Comptroller Thrift's attack upon the speaker of the evening, and that the audience exhibited great patience in the light reprimand meted out to him.

THRIFT A VIRGINIAN

Comptroller Thrift is a Virginian and a graduate of McDonough school. He lives at 2212 Lombard street. Some time ago he advocated that white and colored ball teams be prohibited from playing against each other in the public parks.

Mrs. Mary Church Terrell is a native of Tennessee and a graduate of Oberlin College. She is noted as a lecturer, and has spoke nbefore gatherings in London, Paris and Berlin. She speaks German and French fluently.

DOCTOR MOTON IN PITTSBURGH.

Pittsburgh, Pa., June 20—Dr. R R. Moton delivered a stirring address before the National Conference of Charities and Correction, which is holding its Annual Session at the Dixon Theatre. Dr. Moton said:

"I hope therefore, that this Conference, especially those members from the South will use every opportunity to help our country by making this large and productive element of our population as useful economically and otherwise to their communities as possible, and the way to do it is by making the Negro happy and contented and the only way to make him contented is to treat him as an American citizen, bestowing upon him all the rights and privileges enjoyed by the other American citizens, no more and no less; and by giving him protection of life and property and the privilege to live north and south amid decent surroundings; a chance to educate his children and a chance to thoroughly train his leaders. This seems to me the patriotic duty of every American of influence and power. This, it seems to me, would be a wise and constructive program for this Conference in so far as its activities among my people in the cabins of the South, as well as the alleys of Northern cities, a chance to educate and the chance to live in a healthy and wholesome environment, and when these people are trained, it is our duty to see that they have a chance to work."

FIFTEENTH AT WAR STRENGTH

New York, June 22—The Fifteenth Reriment is the only one of infantry in the State that is recruited to fill war strength. 2072 men are required and New York's only colored regiment has 2010.

FOR WHITES ONLY

An enlistment bulletin being sent out over the State urges men to volunteer for the Army. It reads "Pay $30 per month and up. Must be white, between ages of 18 and 40."

Congress On The American Negro

AT BETHEL AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Monday and Tuesday Evenings, June 25th and 26th, 8 o'clock.
Notable addresses will be delivered on the progress of the Negro in Law, Business, Medicine, Music, Journalism, Invention, Politics, Religion and Fraternal Organizations.
The SYMPHIA ORCHESTRA Forty Men will play each evening, and two short Organ Recitals will be given by Mr. William Llewellyn Wilson.
VOLUNTARY OFFERINGS
Howard E. Young, Secretary. W. Sampson Brooks, Pastor.

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Baltimore, Md., June 21, '17

MISS JUNE BRIDE,
Dear Madam:—
Accept our congratulations on your recent marriage. We would like to give each of you a small token of appreciation but we cannot do so. However, we are going to give to one of you, "One Ton of Our Famous Reading Anthracite," any grade that you may desire. There are no strings to this offer. Just tear this advertisement out, sign your name, address and date of marriage on the margin and mail it to us, marking it the "June Bride Contest." The winner will be announced on July 7th. Thanking you we are
Very truly yours
WILLIAM W. B. DAY, Inc.

Rookies Have Stiff Program

Des Moines, June 20—Up at 5:45 in the morning, work until 9:45 in the evening with very few intermissions, then nothing to do until tomorrow. This is the program of the 1250 men at Fort Des Moines, whoh are to command the first group of colored troops raised under the selective conscription law:

5:45 a. m., reveile.
6:00 a. m., morning mess
7:00 a. m., to noon, morning instruction.
12:15 p. m., noon mess.
1:30 to 4:30 p. m., afternoon instruction.
4:45 p. m., sick call.
5:50 p. m., retreat.
6 p. m., night mess
7 to 9 p. m., study period.
9:30 p. m., call to quarters.
9:45 p. m., taps

This is the program that will be followed closely throughout the duration of the camp. It virtually calls for sixteen hours of work out of twenty-four.

All of the Baltimore men passed the second physical examination in good shape, and are taking to the work like ducks to the water. Arms are somewhat sore from the vaccination, and in addition all of the men were inoculated in order to guard against possible typhoid fever. Equipment has been distributed and camps set in order and the men will be down to hard work by the end of the week.

Maryland, New Jersey and Delaware men should be addressed at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, Company 2.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

The Tampa Florida Times is urging the Government to provide for the return of all colored workmen, who have migrated Northward, so that southern agriculture will not fall behind.

From the last cargo of slaves brought to this country from Africa in 1859, nine grizzled weather-beaten old men and women live in Plateau, just outside of Mobile, Alabama. The youngest is 76, and the oldest probably 110.

In our newly acquired West Indies the whites are outnumbered in some places 500 to 1. Most of the business, many of the estates and practically all of the government offices are controlled by the natives. Civic and business matters run as smoothly as in the United States.

To employ Negro labor exclusively, a factory was opened in Detroit, Michigan, fifty girls are at work making trousers, and some of them are clerks. Eventually the number is to be increased to 500.

A Children's Chorus of 1500 school boys and girls, rich and poor, black and white, occupied the platform of the Northwestern University Gymnasium, Evanston, Ill., in a Festival of Music recently.

"Hampton Institute is of more value to the Negro race than Howard University?" was one of the topics debated in the English classes of the Hampton graduating class.

At the express wish of the graduating class that Commencement be omitted this year on account of the high cost of living and that they might go on to the end of the year in gardening and farm work without interruption, Cheyney Training School, Cheyney, Pa., closed its year last week.

100 persons, men and women were arrested in Chicago for improper dancing. A white banker was included in the number.

A Mississippi court has decided that in the law which prohibits colored persons from attending white schools, the word colored shall be construed to mean Negro or Indian.

Two thousand workers in the General Electric Plant of Schenectady, N. Y., quit work when a colored college youth was given work in a department. The white workers regard the youth's employment as the initial step in introducing large numbers of skilled colored men into the plant.

The Illinois State Legislature Committee appointed to investigate the labor riots in East St. Louis are contemplating a bill to prevent outside workingmen from coming into the State to take the places of the men sent to war.

Rev. Albert Scott of the Fourth M. E. Church Boston, Mass., has been chosen by Mayor Curley as the chaplain for the 4th of July exercises at Faneuil Hall. This is said to be the first time that a colored man has so officiated.

On Friday of last week, 63 graduates of the Miner Normal School, Washington, D. C., received their diplomas. Rev. E. B. Smith, pastor of the Lincoln Temple congregational Church, made the principal address. A scholarship to Howard University was awarded to Miss Elenor Rivers.

The colored population of Detroit Michigan, has doubled in the past year. The Urban League of that city has aided the workmen to secure skilled employment, rent sanitary homes, and obtain healthful recreation. Neighborhood dances and an athletic league provee centres of interest for the newcomers.

DR. JONES' REPORT ON EDUCATION

U. S. Expert Finds South Especially Negligent in Providing Adequate Schools

MARYLAND GUILTY.

Agricultural and Industrial Work Not up to the Standard.

Washington, June 21.—A report made by Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones of an investigation conducted for the United States Bureau of Education and with the co-operation of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, of New York, asserts that the Negro is more in need of an education that will fit him for country life than agricultural pursuits is declared the primary need, rather than for the higher walks of life.

While the report is so worded for public consumption as to make it appear that the Negro is being trained in the higher branches to the detriment of the elementary, it hints that the South is grossly recreant in providing support for the Negro common schools.

It is a notorious fact that the South makes but scant provision for colored rural schools and only a few cities have high schools for Negro pupils. New Orleans and Atlanta are among the cities that have no Negro high schools. Poor pay for teachers and unfit buildings are another deterrent in public education.

MARYLAND AN OFFENDER

Maryland is only a little ahead of the far South in providing school facilities for its colored rural population.

The last Legislature there increased the terms of colored county schools to a minimum of seven months, after years of agitation against the shortness of the school year, which was as low as three months in some counties. The state offers any county $1,500 a year which installs industrial training, but makes practically no provision for agricultural training in colored rural schools.

The only institution it supports for all the colored people is the State Normal School at Bowie. This school does not receive anything like the financial support it should have.

In order to receive the federal appropriation to aid in running the Maryland Agricultural College (white) the state has designated the Princess Anne Academy, controlled by the M. E. Church, as the agricultural college for colored. While this institution is doing an admirable work, it does not equal in any degree the scope of the Maryland Agricultural College.

DR. JONES' REPORT

"Despite the overwhelming proportion of Negroes living in the rural districts of the South," says Dr. Jones, "the elementary public school systems ignore the teaching of agriculture and the simple trades needed constantly on the farms. Few States provide higher schools of agriculture or supplement adequately the Federal funds appropriated for the joint operation of such schools for the Negroes. The schools conducted entirely by the colored people teach the classics and modern languages when they might rather be emphasizing agricultural and industrial training, and the other private schools, as a whole, teach farming and its supplemental trades only in a perfunctory way.

"Of the private schools, Hampton Institute, Tuskegee Institute, and a few smaller institutions are making a genuine effort to prepare pupils for rural life. With very few exceptions, however, the colored schools have failed to develop an interest in rural problems. The large majority have not even tried.

"The explanation of the indifference is in the conviction of the colored people that the way to prosperity and happiness is the study of literary subjects, and especially the classical languages. In this they are following the example of the white people, who are only now beginning to see the error of their belief. This conviction is emphasized by the life of drudgery which the pupils in colored schools have always seen to be the lot of colored farmers. Their own limited education also makes them loath to lose any opportunity to master the wonders of the printed page."

AUTO ACCIDENTS.

A Schauck, white, was fatally injured when the motorcycle he was driving collided with an automobile driven by Joseph Bowen, of 2612 Brunt street. According to eyewitnesses of the accident, Schauck, who was coming north on Division street came to the left side of the street, making a short turn at Laurens street. Bowen was coming south on Division street close to the right side of the street.

Attorney Clarke L. Smith, driving his new car, sideswiped a lamppost on Druid Hill avenue in front of Bethel Church. A shake-up of the occupants was the only damage.

Thomas Gray, aged six years, of 560 W. Biddle street, had both legs broken by an auto last Monday afternoon about five o'clock. He was removed to Provident Hospital for treatment.

Eugene Randall, age nine, was cut over the eye and suffered a hemorrhage of the nose as the result of a collission with an auto on Biddle St., near Madison avenue. He was carried to Provident Hospital where his wounds were dressed.