

his artistry in a piano recital given under the auspices of the Euterpians at Howard Theatre, Washington, D. C., in February.

¶ The Music Lovers' Club of the Martin-Smith Music School of New York City introduced at their fourth concert of the season Mr. Packer Ramsey, basso, of Jamaica, who was assisted by Miss Helen Elise Smith, accompanist, and Mr. David I. Martin, violinist. At the close of the program the School was presented with a marble bust of Beethoven.

¶ Twenty-five Negro societies of New York City, representing about three thousand people, have joined a Shakespeare Celebration movement under the chairmanship of Mr. J. Rosamond Johnson. They plan to celebrate the tercentenary of Shakespeare's death in April in New York City. Scenes from "Othello," "The Merchant of Venice," and "Love's Labor Lost" will be given, and a chorus of two hundred voices from the Music School Settlement for Colored People will sing.

¶ Teachers in the colored public schools of the District of Columbia voted to celebrate the tercentenary of Shakespeare's death with a pageant by the colored pupils. Mr. Roscoe C. Bruce has appointed a committee, W. D. Nixon, chairman, and Miss Mary Cromwell, secretary, to consider plans for financing this movement.

¶ "Rachel," a play in three acts by Miss Angelina Grimké, was given in the theatre of the Miner Normal School, Washington, D. C. A careful critic thinks highly of "its essential sincerity and of its possibility as a play."

The Washington *Evening Star* says:

"'Rachel' is a strong play, in which the point of view of the people on the colored side of the color line is set forth. . . .

"Wrongs suffered by the colored race as a result of what was termed by one character 'the white man's blight of prejudice' are depicted in a forceful manner. In all the play presents a view of the condition of colored people throughout the United States. It is claimed on the program that this is the first attempt to use the stage for race propaganda in order to enlighten the American people relative to the lamentable condition of 10,000,000 colored citizens in this free republic.

"The participants were uniformly excellent. Miss Rachel Guy in the rôle of



MISS GUY IN "RACHEL"

Rachel, the leading character, displayed talent in a part that necessitated considerable range and ability along emotional lines. Miss Zita Dyson, as her mother, was also particularly good, as was Barrington Guy in the principal juvenile rôle. . . .

"Nathaniel Guy was director, Laura Bruce Glenn was manager and Gregoria Fraser had charge of the music."

¶ Señor Jean Loncke, of British Guiana, a graduate of the National Conservatory of Mexico, is in New York City. He has an excellent tenor voice and will give a series of recitals before sailing for Paris.

GENERAL

THE colored officers in the United States regular army are at present as follows: Line Officers: Major Charles Young, 10th Cavalry; First Lieutenant Benjamin O. Davis, 9th Cavalry; First Lieutenant Charles Green, 25th Infantry. The regimental chaplains are: Captain George W. Prioleau, 9th Cavalry; First Lieutenant W. W. Gladden, 24th Infantry; First Lieutenant O. J. W. Scott, 25th Infantry; First Lieutenant Lewis A. Carter, 1st Cavalry. On the retired list are the following colored men: Major W. T. Anderson and Captain T. G. Steward, both formerly chaplains; Major John R. Lynch, formerly paymaster. Major Young is the only West Point grad-



THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT, COLORED ODD FELLOWS

uate, Green and Davis having been promoted from the ranks.

¶ At the Congressional Conference of the New York Woman Suffrage Association, held in the Harris Theatre, New York, on February 24th, one of the delegates presented the following question: "What means are being taken to interest colored women in the suffrage question, and are these efforts being carried on without any attempt to segregate colored and white women?" In reply to this question, Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, a Southern woman by birth, said: "We welcome colored women in the movement for the political emancipation of women on all occasions and without distinctions of any kind. One of the things that pleased us most in the recent suffrage parade was the large number of colored women who took part in it. We say with absolute conviction that we want the right of suffrage for all women, for colored women exactly on the same terms as for white women."

The most encouraging feature of this little incident is that Mrs. Whitehouse's sentiments were greeted with a storm of applause from all the two thousand women who were present.

¶ Rube Foster, Manager of the Chicago Colored Giants, announces a colored baseball league with clubs representing Indianapolis, Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburgh. The League will open May 3rd and close October 15th.

¶ In the distribution of Carnegie Hero Medals Nathan Duncan, a colored man of West Point, Tex., was awarded a gold

medal and \$2,000 toward the purchase of a farm. Duncan rescued William C. Anderson from suffocation in a well in the presence of a dozen or more onlookers who did not dare move. William G. Wills, a Texas white man, was also awarded a medal. He was helped in his work, however, by a Negro.

¶ The Sub-Committee of Management, the governing body of the colored Odd Fellows, met in Wilmington, Del. Edward H. Morris, Grand Master, presided. The most important work of the body was the revoking of the Grand Lodge Charter of the State of Georgia and the suspension of Grand Master Ingram and District Grand Secretary Davis. This precipitates a bitter fight in Georgia and the matter is already in the courts. It is feared that white lawyers will eventually get most of the property of the Georgia Odd Fellows, including the beautiful new Odd Fellows Hall.

¶ The sectional question cropped out in Congress in the effort of Southerners to push through their bill for war claims. Republican leader Mann declared that "We do not owe one cent to the men who endeavored to destroy the government. I do not think it is necessary to buy the South by making appropriations which we do not make anywhere else." Representative Heflin, of Alabama, got very angry and called Mann "a coward and a vulgarian." Heflin is the man who advocated dynamite to blow up Roosevelt and Washington when they dined together.

¶ The Rev. I. Garland Penn, Secretary of