

receive \$69,600 from four different, private endowments for that purpose. This sum is made up of \$14,525 from the Jeanes Fund; \$15,725 from the General Education Board of New York; \$30,000 from the Julius Rosenwald Fund and \$9,550 from the Slater Fund.

☐ The Queen Mothers of Ashanti and of the Gold Coast have presented Princess Mary, Viscountess Lascelles, with a silver stool as a wedding gift. The stool is an exact replica of the Queen Mother's own stool over which an Ashanti war was once fought when the British attempted to carry it from Ashanti to London. With the gift came a letter from Queen Aketa, describing the construction and consecration of the stool.

☐ The Public Service Board of the National Colored Baptist Convention has removed to Washington, D. C. There will be branch offices in New York City, Chicago, Memphis, Atlanta, Dallas and Los Angeles. Rev. S. Geriah Lamkins is national executive secretary of the board of the Convention and will be in charge of the Washington headquarters. Plans are under way to ask for \$250,000 for the erection of an ad-

ministration building. There is a commissioner for each of the branch offices. The annual convention will meet in September at Los Angeles.

☐ Providence, R. I., has elected its first colored member of the city school board in the person of Dr. W. H. Higgins.

☐ During the first ten months of 1922 the Pittsburgh branch of the Urban League spent \$7,934 in carrying out its work. Its workers visited 1,400 homes and held 350 group meetings. A free dental clinic was established and more than 1,000 court cases handled. A Christmas treat and outing were given 1,100 children; 400 babies were entered in baby shows, and 50 prizes were awarded in the annual baby campaign.

☐ It is not often that we find in a single picture so many distinguished and prominent women as are here grouped around Mrs. Mary B. Talbert at the dedicatory exercises of the Frederick Douglass Memorial Home. These ladies are educators, club women and political leaders and have few equals in their sincerity of purpose and breadth of experience. They are all members of the N. A. C. W.



THIRTEEN LEADERS OF AMERICAN COLORED WOMEN

Back Row—Miss R. J. Dunbar, Mrs. M. F. Waring, Mrs. M. E. Joshenberger, Mrs. A. W. Dickerson, Mrs. L. A. Pendleton, Mrs. M. M. Bethune. Front Row—Miss N. H. Burroughs, Mrs. B. T. Washington, Miss E. C. Carter, Mrs. N. L. Napier, Mrs. M. B. Talbert, Miss H. Q. Brown, Mrs. S. W. Stewart.

The Looking Glass

LITERATURE

WITTER BYNNER in the *Freeman*:

Lincoln, come back to us, for all our ways
are changed
From open difference between right and
wrong.
Only the strong
Are right. We are estranged
From our own childhood. We have fought
a war
Illumined with the name
Of liberty—yet, unashamed of shame,
We sell the liberty we fought it for.

Lincoln, come back
To make our cowardice brave.
There is no darkness in the grave
Like to this lack
Of decent manhood, no decay in death
Like to this lust
For comfortable importance and no dust
In any mouth so cruel as our living breath.

Ireland has cried to us. Perhaps we heard.
China we seem to answer. India we may be
friend.

And yet we only swagger and pretend
When, infamous, we speak the word
You, Lincoln, spoke for us and dare to call
A race like this American at all:
A traitor-race,
Enslaving Haiti, casting out the truth
From Santo Domingo, fouling its own
youth. . . .
Lincoln, come back and look us in the face.

We acknowledge the receipt of Volumes II and III of Leo Wiener's *Africa and the Discovery of America*; Volume XXIV of the *American Jewish Year Book*; John Louis Hill's *When Black Meets White*; and Charles Edward Russell's *Railroad Melons, Rates and Wages*.

THE DYER BILL

THE comment on the sidetracking of the Dyer Bill in the United States Senate is most illuminating and fills the editorial columns of papers North, South, East and West.

The *New York Call* comes to our rescue with some illuminating facts. Paul Hanna writes:

When there is a filibuster against any bill the champions of the bill begin their fight, always, by adopting a rule against adjournment until the measure is disposed of. That keeps the "calendar day" alive till the

fight ends. And no member can speak more than twice on any bill in the same calendar day.

By allowing the Senate to adjourn every evening the false friends of the Negro gave the little band of lynch advocates time to catch their breath and come on the floor every day with two fresh whacks at the Dyer bill.

There was a majority in favor of the bill. But it was a majority only in the sense that more than half the members did not dare to vote against the measure. So they adopted the plan of allowing the few hard-boiled Negro-baiters to talk against the bill day after day, until the House had finished the subsidy bill and the Senate had an excuse to shelve the Dyer bill in order to discuss a bonus for the shipping magnates.

* * *
The *New York Outlook* true to its southern traditions is "not greatly concerned over the failure of the Anti-Lynching Bill to become a law." On the other hand, the more conscientious *New York World* which has opposed the bill, is compelled by the Florida mob, to acknowledge that:

Although the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill was probably unconstitutional and would not have accomplished what its political promoters pretended, many persons will insist that, in justice to the Negro, measures of protection must be taken by the Federal Government. If the law commands no respect and mob murder is universally approved where a Negro's life is at stake, how is Texas or any other Southern State to justify itself as a civilized Commonwealth? Certainly the demand for more outside interference and penalties will grow, not weaken, if outrages like this go unpunished.

* * *
The *World* also reports Senator Calder as declaring that "it is only a question of time before the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill is passed."

Some of the papers like the *Rochester, New York Times-Union*, are outspoken for the bill:

The Dyer bill has no sectional character. It is not directed, as the obstructionists seem to think, against the South. Lynchings have not been confined to that section. The measure is directed against a national evil.

The general opinion of the nation is probably in favor of vigorous action. It is deplorable that, under such circumstances, a minority should block, not only action, but even fair discussion. At least let the bill be discussed on its merits.