



Smithsonian Institution

National Museum of African American History and Culture

The Crisis Vol. 9 No. 6

Extracted on Apr-24-2024 01:02:15

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[[left margin]]272[[/left margin]] [[left running head]]THE CRISIS[[/left running head]]

In Richmond, Va., a proposal has been made to amend the segregation law so as to make it more difficult for Negroes to buy property.

In Morristown, Tenn., a colored teacher in a colored college hired a house opposite the campus but the white neighbors protested so that the owner broke the contract.

A bitter fight for a segregation ordinance is being made again in St. Louis. A segregation ordinance has been passed in Spartanburg, S. C.

In Petersburg, Va., an evil smelling incinerator plant has been placed adjacent to the Jones Street colored public school, by the city.

White people in New Orleans are trying to keep a colored public school from being located on the site of the former New Orleans University, a colored institution which has been removed to the country.

The "Jitney Bus" is bringing new "Jim-Crow" problems. In St. Louis a judge has decided that Negroes cannot be discriminated against. In Jackson and Vicksburg, Miss., all the chauffeurs are to be white and only white people will be allowed to ride.

By a vote of 179 to 99 the House of Representatives at Washington refused to consider the "Jim-Crow" street car bill.

In Oklahoma they are proposing to amend the present "Jim-Crow" car law so as to meet the supposed objections of the Supreme Court.

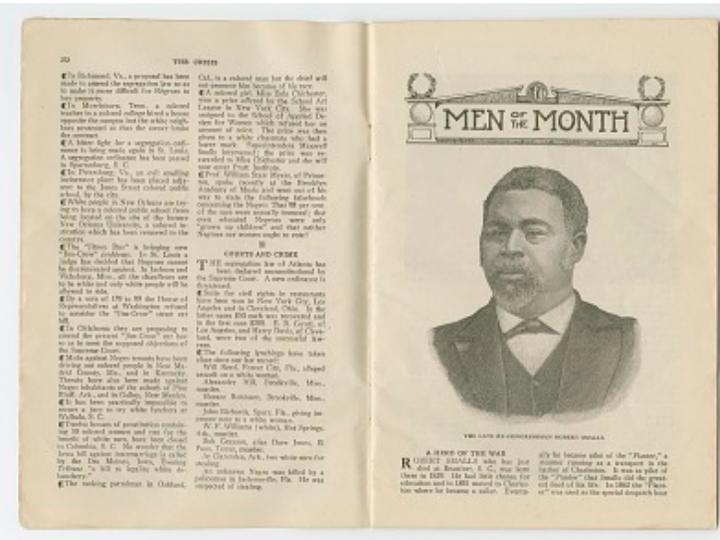
Mobs against Negro tenants have been driving out colored people in New Madrid County, Mo., and in Kentucky. Threats have also been made against Negro inhabitants of the suburb of Pine Bluff, Ark., and in Gallup, New Mexico.

It has been practically impossible to secure a jury to try white lynchers at Walthala, S. C.

Twelve houses of prostitution containing 50 colored women and run for the benefit of white men, have been closed in Columbia, S. C. No Wonder that the Iowa bill against intermarriage is called by the Des Moines, Iowa, Evening Tribune "a bill to legalize white debauchery."

The ranking patrolman in Oakland, Cal., is a colored man but the chief will not promote him because of his race.

A colored girl, Miss Eola Chichester, won a prize offered by the School Art League in New York City. She was assigned to the School of Applied Design for Women which refused her on account of color. The prize was then given to a white classmate who had a lower mark. Superintendent Maxwell finally intervened; the prize was re-awarded to Miss Chichester and she will now enter Pratt Institute.



Prof. William Starr Myers, of Princeton, spoke recently at the Brooklyn Academy of Music and went out of his way to state the following falsehoods concerning the Negro: That 98 per cent. of the race were sexually immoral; that even educated Negroes were only "grown up children" and that neither Negroes nor women ought to vote!

COURTS AND CRIME

THE segregation law of Atlanta has been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. A new ordinance is threatened.

Suits for civil rights in restaurants have been won in New York City, Los Angeles and in Cleveland, Ohio. In the latter cases \$50 each was recovered and in the first case \$200. E. B. Ceruti, of Los Angeles, and Harry Davis, of Cleveland, were two of the successful lawyers.

The following lynchings have taken place since our last record:
Will Reed, Forest City, Fla., alleged assault on a white woman.
Alexander Hill, Brookville, Miss., murder.
Horace Robinson, Brookville, Miss., murder.
John Richards, Sparr, Fla., giving improper note to a white woman.
W. F. Williams (White), Hot Springs, Ark., murder.
Bob Grayson, alias Dave Jones, El Paso, Texas, murder.
At Clarendon, Ark., two white men for stealing.
An unknown Negro was killed by a policeman in Jacksonville, Fla. He was suspected of stealing.

MEN OF THE MONTH

THE LATE EX-CONGRESSMAN ROBERT SMALLS [[image of Robert Smalls]]

A HERO OF THE WAR

ROBERT SMALLS who has just died at Beaufort, S. C. was born there in 1839. He had little chance for education and in 1851 moved to Charleston where he became a sailor. Eventually he became pilot of the "Planter," a steamer running as a transport in the harbor of Charleston. It was as pilot of the "Planter" that Smalls did the greatest deed of his life. In 1862 the "Planter" was used as the special despatch boat

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