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National Museum of African American History and Culture

The Crisis, Vol. 13, No. 5

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THE CRISIS

concerts at St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo., and Muskogee, Okla., during the first week in February.

Of Mr. Joseph Douglass' playing at his recital given in Stehle's Hall, in Altoona, on the eleventh of January, the Altoona Tribune says: "Mr. Douglass gave a remarkable performance. He played Kubelik's 'Pierrot Serenade,' requiring artistry of high type, as well as technique, and he was equal to all demands."

Mr. Alexander Russell, concert director at the John Wanamaker Store in New York City, again devoted his Lincoln Week concert chiefly to Negro music and Negro musicians. The Wanamaker Colored Chorus, composed of employees of the Wanamaker Store, sang Negro-American folk songs and compositions by Will Marion Cook and R. Nathaniel Dett. Miss Ethel Richardson, the assisting artist, played from the pianoforte works of Coleridge-Taylor.

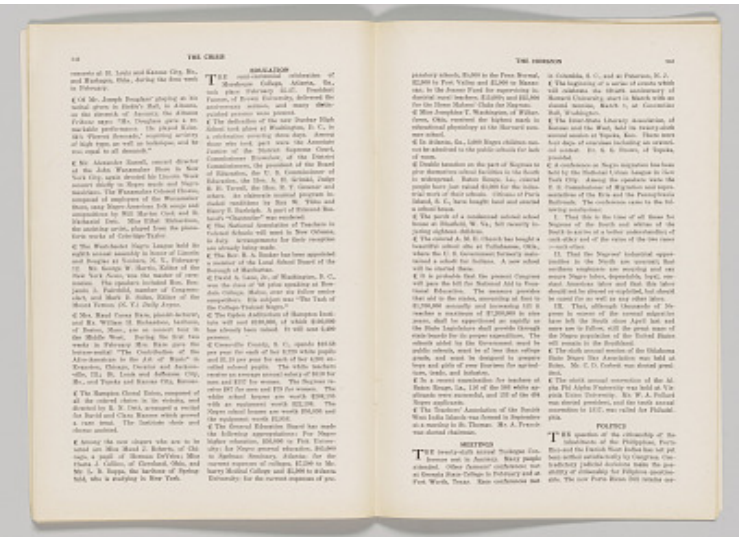
The Westchester Negro League held its eighth annual assembly in honor of Lincoln and Douglas at Yonkers, N.Y., February 12. Mr. George W. Harris, Editor of the New York News, was the master of ceremonies. The speakers included Hon. Benjamin L. Fairchild, member of Congress-elect, and Mark D. Stiles, Editor of the Mount Vernon (N.Y.) Daily Argus.

Mrs. Maud Cuney Hare, pianist-lecturer, and Mr. William H Richardson, baritone, of Boston, Mass., are on concert tour in the Middle West. During the first two weeks in February Mrs. Hare gave the lecture-recital "The Contribution of the Afro-American to the Art of Music" in Evanston, Chicago, Decatur and Jacksonville, Ill.; St. Louis and Jefferson City, Mo., and Topeka and Kansas City, Kansas.

The Hampton Choral Union, composed of all the colored choirs in its vicinity, and directed by R. N. Dett, arranged a recital for David and Clara Mannes which proved a rare treat. The Institute choir and chorus assisted.

Among the new singers who are to be noted are Miss Maud J. Roberts, of Chicago, a pupil of Herman DeVries; Miss Cleota J. Collins, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Mr. L. B. Deppe, the baritone of Springfield, who is studying in New York.

Education
The semi-centennial celebration of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., took place February 25-27. President Faunce, of Brown University, delivered the anniversary sermon, and many distinguished persons were present.
The dedication of the new Dunbar High School took place at Washington, D. C., in a celebration covering three days. Among those who took part were the Associate Justice of the District Supreme Court, Commissioner Brownlow, of the District Commissioners, the president of the Board of Education, the U. S. Commissioner of Education, the Hon. A. H. Grimke, Judge R. H. Terrell, the Hon. R.T. Greener and others. An elaborate musical programs included renditions by Roy W. Tibbs and



Henry T. Burleigh. A part of Edmund Rostand's "Chantecler" was rendered.

The National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools will meet in New Orleans, in July. Arrangements for their reception are already being made.

The Rev. H. A. Booker has been appointed a member of the Local School Board of the Borough of Manhattan.

David A. Lane, Jr., of Washington, D. C., won the class of '68 prize speaking at Bowdoin College, Maine, over six fellow senior competitors. His subject was "The Task of the College-Trained Negro."

The Ogden Auditorium of Hampton Institute will cost \$180,000, of which \$100,000 has already been raised. It will seat 2,400 persons.

Greenville County, S.C., spends \$10.58 per year for each of her 9,729 white pupils and \$1.19 per year for each of her 4,201 enrolled colored pupils. The white teachers receive an average annual salary of \$510 for men and \$337 for women. The Negroes receive \$87 for men and \$79 for women. The white school houses are worth \$22,198. The Negro school houses are worth \$30,830 and the equipment worth \$2,856.

The General Education Board has made the following appropriations: For Negro higher education, \$50,000 to Fisk University; for Negro general education, \$85,000 to Spelman Seminary, Atlanta; for the current expenses of colleges, \$7,500 to Meharry Medical College and \$5,000 to Atlanta University; for the current expenses of pre-

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paratory schools, \$5,000 to the Penn Normal, \$2,500 to Fort Valley and \$2,000 to Manassas; to the Jeanes Fund for supervising industrial rural teachers, \$15,000; and \$25,000 for the Home Makers' Clubs for Negroes.

Miss Josephine T. Washington, of Wilberforce, Ohio, received the highest mark in educational physiology at the Harvard summer school.

In Atlanta, Ga., 5,000 Negro children cannot be admitted to the public schools for lack of room.

Double taxation on the part of Negroes to give themselves school facilities in the South is widespread. Baton Rouge, La., colored people have just raised \$3,000 for the industrial work of their schools. Citizens of Paris Island, S. C., have bought land and erected a school house.

The porch of a condemned colored school house at Bluefield, W. Va., fell recently injuring eighteen children.

The colored A. M. E. Church has bought a beautiful school site at Tullahassee, Okla., where the U.S. Government formerly maintained a school for Indians. A new school will be started there.

It is probable that the present Congress will pass the bill for National Aid to Vocational Education. The measure provides that aid to the states, amounting at first to \$1,700,000 annually and increasing till it reaches a maximum of \$7,200,000 in nine years, shall be apportioned as rapidly as the State Legislature shall provide through state boards for its proper expenditure. The schools aided by the Government must be public schools, must be of less than college grade, and must be designed to prepare boys and girls of over fourteen for agriculture, trade, and industry.

In a recent examination for teachers at Baton Rouge, La., 116 of the 366 white applicants were successful, and 133 of the 404 Negro applicants.

The Teachers' Association of the Danish West India Islands was formed in September at a meeting in St. Thomas. Mr. A. Francis was elected chairman.

MEETINGS

THE twenty-sixth annual Tuskegee Conference met in January. Many

people attended. Other farmers' conferences met at Georgia State College in February and at Fort Worth, Texas. Race conferences met in Columbia, S. C., and at Paterson, N. J.

The beginning of a series of events which will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of Howard University, start in March with an alumni reunion, March 1, at Convention Hall, Washington.

The Inter-State Literary Association, of Kansas and the West, held its twenty-sixth annual session at Topeka, Kan. There were four days of exercises including an oratorical contest. Dr. G. G. Brown, of Topeka, presided.

A conference on Negro migration has been held by the National Urban League in New York City. Among the speakers were the U. S. Commissioner of Migration and representatives of the Erie and the Pennsylvania Railroads. The conference came to the following conclusions:

I. That this is the time of all times for Negroes of the South and whites of the South to arrive at a better understanding of each other and of the value of the two races to each other.

II. That the Negroes' industrial opportunities in the North are unusual; that northern employers are securing and can secure Negro labor, dependable, loyal, constant American labor and that this labor should not be abused or exploited, but should be cared for as well as any other labor.

III. That, although thousands of Negroes in excess of the normal migration have left the South since April last and more are to follow, still the great mass of the Negro population of the United States will remain in the Southland.

The sixth annual session of the Oklahoma State Negro Bar Association was held at Boley. Mr. C. D. Corbett was elected president.

The ninth annual convention of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity was held at Virginia Union University. Mr. W. A. Pollard was elected president, and the tenth annual convention in 1917, was called for Philadelphia.

POLITICS

THE question of the citizenship of the inhabitants of the Philippines, Porto Rico and the Danish West Indies has not yet been settled satisfactorily by Congress. Contradictory judicial decisions make the possibility of citizenship for Filipinos questionable. The new Porto Rican Bill retains cer-

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