

20 STATES REPRESENTED; G. O. P.
WARNED; REPRESENTATIVE DYER
SPEAKS ON ANTI-LYNCH BILL.

PAID; REPRESENTATIVE DYE SPEAKS ON ANTI-THIRP BILL

[illegible]

Senator Joseph S. Frelinghuysen of New Jersey sent the following telegram which was read at the night meeting, definitely committing himself to support and a vote for the Dyer Bill:

"I am doing everything I can to have the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill re-

"If there is a pastor of one of your churches who will not work with you and for you," said Representative Dyer, "You ought to sack him out."

2 That Colored Americans should vote irrespective of party, for me and issues, and that Senators should

[illegible]

**THIRTY STATES REPRESENTED
AT SUNDAY SCHOOL CONGRESS.**

Nashville, Tenn., (Special) Enthusiasm in Sunday School work and Front-line Sunday School Building was at the highest pitch during the five days of the Seventeenth Annual Session of the Sunday School Congress which closed here. This city on Mon-

As night June 15, the Congress Secretary's enrollment shows that 1,000 delegates were present. The Congress and that every department of this summer school of Methods had functioned as never before. Among the outstanding features of the week the student body numbered 5,000. The first Sunday afternoon two brass bands were used, both being made up

of members of the Sunday school in the Cadet Classes. The Ryman Auditorium was a bee hive of activity during the day. The Congress sermon was preached by Dr. J. H. Hall, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Chicago. The state of Illinois won the national prize banner at the Model Sunday School Sunday morning, while the Pleasant Green Baptist Sunday school

of this city took the state banner. The organized classes showed wonderful growth. The Bible Conferences held each morning were of the highest possible type, while the Ministerial Conferences held daily were in themselves a theological treat. The duration of many were the special lectures from experts in every line of prominent members of the Italian colony, of the capital for the development of colonization of large agricultural tracts in the San Quentin Valley, Lower California. Mexicans, however, must be admitted to the project under the terms of U. S. conditions.

DR. MAYNARD JACKSON
SAILS FOR EUROPE.

New York City, N. Y., June 25.—Dr. Maynard Holbrook Jackson writes to the Concord Steamship Service for the purpose of attending the World Baptist Congress which will be held in the City of London. He

DR. R. H. TROTTER

HEALTH & HYGIENE



Heat Stroke

Heatstroke, called sunstroke, thermal fever, heat exhaustion or heat prostration, is a disease condition due to excessive heat. Heat strokes or sunstrokes usually occur in persons who are out of the sun, or who work in an atmosphere that is hot and humid. The victim usually is unable to exert his or her full physical resistance to external heat, emotional stress, or exertion. The victim usually is very thirsty, excessively sweating, unresponsive to the heat, and has a rapid pulse. Heat strokes and previous attacks all have the same cause: excessive heat. The disease. The exact name of the disease depends upon the severity of the condition. Non stroke usually occurs in persons who are out of the sun. Heat stroke or sunstroke usually occurs in persons who are out of the sun. Heat stroke or thermal fever occurs in persons who are out of the sun.

Heat exhaustion occurs under similar conditions during mid-summer in persons who become affected while working in place not exposed to the rays of the sun, but yet close and excessively hot, such as boiler rooms, steam laundries, glass works, foundries, sugar refineries and kitchens.

BOOK CHAT.

BOOK CHAT.

By Mary White Ovington,
Chairman of the Board of Directors
of the National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People.
"Chains and Brothers."
By Edgar H. Webster. Published by
Richard B. Foster, Boston, Mass.
Price \$1.50 Postpaid.

Industrial and business classes in
midst of these trougous times
good to look upon. And with this
social growth is a noble
growth. And one that Atlanta Un
versity has helped to make. "W
I get discouraged and dishearten
at the restrictions that surround
a Colored graduate of Atlanta
to him, "I go out and walk arou

The day of the consecrated white teacher, who surrenders ambition to the call to teach the children of the disappearing race? Not because there are not still white teachers who would be willing to make the world do so encourage them to do so. "We appreciate your spirit but we can't take children," is the rejoinder to the New England upon red clay hills of North Georgia, where they feel cheated and discouraged.

Professor Webster would not let his youth think too much of the importance. Would you gain ideas from the affairs of the world? Take a bath of water and place it upon the table.

white youth or to aid who volunteers in the cause of Colored education. Thus such a book as "Chums and Brothers" takes on an added interest since it depicts not only an interesting personality, but a career that few men are likely to follow in the future.

Professor Webster is an instructor at Atlanta University. He has held that position for many years and has been the chum and brother of hundreds of youths who have passed through the university and have had the good fortune to come under the tutelage of Atlanta University. He is famous for being a slave, but far less

...than for the beautiful, human relations existing between its white faculty and its Colored student body. Professor Webster has been one of those to keep this relationship always true and high. The whites outside of the University grounds still sneer or look plainly incredulous. It is im-

possible they say, that white teachers should expect "niggers" to be like themselves, to be able to study the same subjects and live the same high standard practiced by the teachers. But the teachers continue in their way, oblivious to opinion from without, and the pupils are left with a pathetic "voice."

"Churns and Brothers" is made up largely of letters and articles addressed to the graduate and his ilk. The latter half deals with the war and describes Des Moines and the Color-

Officer. The book has a pleasant note of optimism. "Every Colored man," Professor Webster says, "should have posted on a sheet of cardboard and pinned before his mirror, the story of his race's 'Five Years of Freedom.' It is an encouraging story, and the simple figures of the growth of property, of the reduction of illiteracy,

BEAUTY TALKS.

(By A. N. P.)

Not to see her, was to love her.

Love but her snail love forever. The reason this distinguished and
Shades of Glen, wouldn't you like to be as good as reasons for a
be "her," old dear! I never read that discussion of the Negro's Status
particular passage, that I don't feel this country.

A little emerald thing creeping into the Negro Church. The New
my heart, for I never fail to remember Business League, The Freedmen's
that a woman who could have so much Bureau, The Missionary
normal love showered on her must Society, Progress in Southern Education
and The Inter-Racial Commission.

... among the topics discussed.

In the matter of the Negro's material progress for the past fifteen years in this country, Principia Moton pointed out that in 1909 there were 20,400 Negro business enterprises throughout the country. In 1915 there were more than 50,000. The banks increased

mean a thing around an Artist's conference. It was a man who gave me a definition that assisted me in discriminating. Shy and shy, I watched a bevy of girls, gaily garbed, flirting with every man in the house who noticed them while mouse that I

...I felt myself being consumed by a very, not that I'd look at a boy there. Okay, say, you know how we are, ladies? But I was waiting to see a massacre. Then up trotted this man and because I stood in a state of a serious brown eyes, which usually seemed to look through and beyond you, I think I must have shown my

London, England, June 23.—London

about beauty. And then he stroked his chin and said, "I am greatly alarmed by the statement of Lord Northcliffe, the noted journalist, that the white race is in danger of being submerged by the large hordes of the dark races of the world. He affirms that he has discovered that the dark races are being fast molded into the future that will seek, in the quite near future, the domination of the world."

...a little, but I could avoid those
...which are obvious, ornate and
...Maybe I didn't succeed
...but to quote from the street,
...I'm easy to look at from head to
...returning to the text, as our
...reading, I must say, I want to re-
...mark, I believe I am all too willing to
...the use of those I have discussed.

will chat it over, and find out whether the white and the black brethren are best for beautifying. Since I am occupying a "restricted district," and the space is full, I'll say, "until next week." Yours for beauty.

PRINCIPAL NOTES DISCUSSES
STATES OF NEGRO IN "CURRENT
HISTORY."

(By A. N. P.)

New City, N. Y., June 23.—The May
number of Current History contains
an interesting and inspiring

The article has created a good impression among the intelligent people of Gotham. It is optimistic in tone and contains a deal of information that is enlightening to friend and foe alike.

(By A. N. P.)

Washington, D. C., June 23.—Senator Norah is continuing his fight for the withdrawal of American troops from the island of Haiti. The doughty Senator from Idaho declares that American

one to us daily from all sections of the civilized world.

The reason for this unusual eagerness for facts in Europe, America, and in fact the whole civilized world is thinking today, more than ever, in terms of the "colored man's" position. The situation of a weaker people's rights in the United States government should hold itself above such willful and void situations as has marked its occupation of the island up to this date. It is said that his fight is a lost one.

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sary Special

15c

St. Louis, Mo., June 29.—Col. candidates for the August primary are numerous this year that any time in the history of the city and they are aspiring for some of the representative places. This has come to pass because they have been deceived in the past in the houses of their friends, and they have learned the sad lesson that it is possible to trust politicians too blindly. Among the more prominent candidates are Charles Turpin and Langston Harrison for Constable; Waltham Moore for State Representative and Dr. J. W. Powell for Committeeman of the

St. Louis, MO, June 29.—The "Outing exercises at Summer 1934" were held at the University of Missouri, St. Louis, in the form of a series of lectures, interest in which all of the program was centered in community problems, which this city at present has a large number. Prof. Frank L. Williams, principal of the school, had 1,354 students in classes, and the graduation class numbering sixty-six. The program was presented by Dr. H.

L. Womer, member of the Board of Education, and Prof. Gerald Tyler, who presented the musical numbers. A large number of persons were invited to gain admittance to the exercises because of inadequate auditorium space.

St. Louis, Mo. June 29.—St. I. L. social service organizations probably cause a bill to be introduced in the next legislature looking to the elimination of the child labor law. The two states now have Laws which the organizations want to place on the Missouri statute books.

ALEX OPPOSES USE OF COINAGE

TROOPS

General Says Presence of U
of "Lower Civilization"
Rine is Undesirable.

Berlin.—The presence of troops
lower civilization under the condit

of military occupation is undesirable not only in the Rhineland but elsewhere, in the opinion of Major General Henry T. Allen, Commander in Chief of the American Army of Occupation, as expressed by him in a conference with the American press representatives at the embassy. He is being interviewed regarding colonial troop units on the Rhine. General Allen will return to Cologne after

General Allen said in his connection with the Rhineland High Commission he had been present at a number of conferences with Germans with regard to the absence of colored troops in Germany-first with the clergy, then with University professors and finally with the newspaper men in all of which it was emphasized that it was

General Allen said most of the battalions had already departed. All the Senegalese had gone and only a few of the Madagascar troops remained. However, there were about 130 colored troops still on the Rhine, composed of North African units, among whom a number of what are known as "black soldiers" are enrolled. Most of these were under his command.

General Allen expressed the belief shortly no troops at all would be required on the Rhine. He declared the occupation of the Ruhr "too terrible to think of" and a man that nobody wants. "Even the French do not want to occupy the Ruhr except in the case of direct necessity," General Allen asserted. He intimated that the French would not

As regards the withdrawal of American troops from the Rhine, general Allen said he had no idea what the remaining contingents would stay. For the present the American soldier was satisfied, and it had become a standing by-word in com-

General Allen made it clear that though French troops were brought in this sector would continue to be distinctly American, and that there would be no change in policy. The American provost courts will continue to govern and the American administration will be generally maintained as in the past.

Commenting on lack of friction in the American sector between the American authorities and the Germans, General Allen said the Americans went on the principal of using little enforced legislation as necessary in the presence of Americans on the Coblenz sector would be of great value as other friction would be unlikely. Ehrenbreitstein will continue in American hands as long as conditions permit.

According to General Allen, there is no intention to destroy the fortress. It has no military value and is now only as a store house.

