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NEGRO GIVES \$25,000 FOR SCIENCE HALL

COLORED TEACHER MAKES LARGE GIFT TO NEGRO COLLEGE

Professor William G. Pearson of Durham, N. C., Donates \$25,000 to Kittrell College for a Science Hall

IS SUCCESSFUL EDUCATOR
Stands as a Notable Example of Racial Achievement—Prominent in Church and Fraternal Matters

(By the Associated Negro Press.)
Chicago, July 10.—Prof. William G. Pearson of Durham, N. C., has donated \$25,000 to Kittrell College, an institution of the A. M. E. church in North Carolina. The money will be used for the erection of a science hall. Prof. Pearson had previously given \$5,000 to the same institution, which was the largest amount ever given previously by one of the group for the school for the erection of a building.

The announcement of the handsome gift was made exclusively to the Associated Negro Press by J. M. Avery,



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PROF. W. G. PEARSON

secretary of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co., when he and President Edwards of Kittrell and Prof. Pearson passed through Chicago on their way to the Bishop's council of the A. M. E. church, in session at Los Angeles, Cal. Mr. Avery is credited with "selling" the idea to Prof. Pearson at this time.

Prof. Pearson is a notable example of racial achievement. Not only is he a thorough business man, but is a most successful educator. He is principal of Hillside high school, Durham, and has been for almost twenty-five years. He is a native of Durham and besides Secretary of Royal Knights of King David, a fraternal society of great wealth, founded by John Merick himself. He is also president of the Bankers' Fire Insurance Company, a director in the Mechanic and Farmer's Bank, and endowment secretary of the Masonic order of North Caro-



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J. M. AVERY

lina. Prof. Pearson is married, but has no children. He has a beautiful residence in Durham, and has always been closely identified with matters of practical racial development.

Kittrell College is one of the young growing institutions of the South, and has been given great impetus recently, by a gift of \$200,000 from Buchanan Duke, of Durham. Plans are said to be in embryo which will make Kittrell one of the largest and greatest schools in the country. North Carolina more than any other single state in the South has advanced the educational interests of colored America.

POSTAL EMPLOYEES HOLDING ANNUAL MEET

Washington, D. C., July 10.—The local branch of the National Alliance of Postal Employees made strenuous preparations for the entertainment of their national body, which is holding its annual convention in this city July 7 to 11, inclusive. Delegates and visitors are here from all sections of the country.

The opening meeting was held in the auditorium of the Dunbar high school Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Numbered among the speakers of the evening was the postmaster general, the second assistant postmaster general, the general superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, the district commissioners, local officials of the postoffice department and distinguished citizens and visitors. The business sessions are being held at the Cleveland school.

The National Alliance is an organization made up of employees of our group in all branches of the postal service, born of discrimination practiced against them by other service organizations in restricting their membership to those of the Caucasian race, after these men had helped them to make them numerically and financially strong. Branches are located in most large cities throughout the country.

Because of the high mental tests and impeccable character and the requirements of the civil service commission for entrance into this service, the organization numbers among its membership some of the brightest minds in the country, and their sessions are proving very interesting to the general public, who are learning of some of the problems the men who handle the mail of our country must solve to give them efficient service. S. M. Jackson, L. E. Atkinson, Garfield Chapman, A. A. Bryant, Jr., Theodore B. Goron, A. R. Ore, G. A. Penn, R. A. Lee and R. E. Williams are the committee in charge of the arrangements.

PROMINENT CITIZENS TO AID ROOSEVELT POST TO PUT OVER CONVENTION

The following named persons have been selected by the Roosevelt Post as members of the Citizens' Committee: Allen Jones, Charles Solomon, T. P. Mahammit, Dan, Desdunes, R. C. Price, M. F. Singleton, James G. Jewel, J. Dillard Crawford, Father J. A. Williams, Dr. L. E. Britt, D. McQueen, James A. Clarke, Harry Anderson, Alfonso Wilson, P. H. Harris, Alfred Peoples, Joe Thomas, William G. Haynes, Count Wilkinson and M. Lynch.

The Legion members are as follows: E. W. Killingsworth, R. L. Williams, L. C. Broomfield, B. B. Cowan, R. C. Long, H. J. Pinkett, Clarence Gordon, J. A. Singleton.

The committee met Wednesday evening, July 8th, at the convention headquarters and were given a general outline of the work. All expressed a desire to co-operate with the Post, because they realize that this convention will be the largest to visit Omaha.

Our rating as loyal citizens will be determined, in a large measure, by the hospitality shown by the citizens of Omaha.

The Post urges all citizens, whose rooms will be available during the convention, to please call Webster 6329 and have them registered.

The Publicity Committee.

U. B. F.'S AND S. M. T.'S HOLD INSTALLATION

The U. B. F.'s and S. M. T.'s held their joint installation June 29 at Cleve Temple C. M. E. church with a large attendance. M. C. Sands, deputy grand master, installed the following officers: J. L. Betts, W. M.; A. H. Dickinson, W. M.; M. L. Wilson, W. M. W. P. of Temples—Mrs. Allen Jones, Mrs. Lenora Gray, Mrs. Minnie Taylor, Mrs. Georgia E. White, Mrs. O. C. Banks, Mrs. C. H. Hall, Mrs. M. C. Sands, Mrs. A. H. Dickinson. Royal House—Thomas Trail, M. N. K.; Mrs. D. W. Gooden, M. E. Queen.

All U. B. F.'s and S. M. T.'s news phone to Mrs. Hattie Brewer, reporter. Webster 3208.

Mrs. Lillian Wolfskill of Fresno, Cal., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Jessie Irvin, 2622 Maple street. Mrs. Wolfskill is head of the Baptist Women's Missionary work in Northern California.

and much of the attitude has been developed by the amazing set of men known as the "Durham group", with their ramifications in helpful development reaching all sections of the state, and both groups.

DENVER A MOST GRACIOUS AND GENEROUS HOSTESS TO NAT. ASSO. FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED

The Sixteenth Annual Conference of Militant Organization Contending for the Principles Underlying the Constitution of the United States Makes Most Favorable Impression Upon the Citizens of Rocky Mountain Metropolis

Denver, delightful Denver, was a most gracious and generous hostess to the Sixteenth Annual Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which met here from June 24 to 30. From the opening session, Wednesday night, June 24, when the keynote of the conference, equality and justice for the Negro, was struck, until the closing session Tuesday night, interest in fundamental principles of democracy and enthusiasm for vital issues, affecting not only our own special group, but the entire citizenship of America, held the interest and attention not only of the delegates but of the citizens of Denver.

Flag-bedecked streets and decorated homes of race citizens with signs and streamers, at the railway stations and other conspicuous places bearing the words, "Welcome N. A. A. C. P.," not only gave the city a gala appearance but betokened a spirit of hospitality to which none could be insensible. This spirit of hospitality and cordiality was given vocal expression in Mayor Stapleton's sincere words of welcome at the opening session Wednesday night at Zion Baptist church, attended by an audience of more than 1,200, hundreds being unable to obtain admission.

Three sessions were held daily at 10 a. m., 2 p. m. and 8 p. m. The morning and afternoon sessions were largely of a business nature and devoted to practical problems confronting the association in its national program and in the various local branches. The evening sessions were mass meetings at which admirable addresses on vital topics were delivered by some of the nation's most outstanding thinkers. At these mass meetings even standing room was at a premium.

At the opening mass meeting in his address of welcome Mayor Stapleton after bidding cordial welcome said:

"It will be a good thing for America when public officials can no longer give favors to one person that they wouldn't give to any other, and it will be a good thing for the American people."

Charles Edward Russell, well-known author, and one of the two founders of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in the principal address of the evening, declared, "I believe in absolute, unlimited social equality for the Negro. I know that if he can be deprived of his rights under the constitution, my own can also be taken away."

The invocation was given by the Rev. Garnet R. Waller, Springfield, Mass. After the singing of "America" by the audience, George W. Gross, president of the Denver branch of the association, welcomed the convention to Denver, and introduced the chairman of the session, James Weldon Johnson of New York.

Justice Is Declared Aim
Mr. Johnson stated the purpose of the organization—a purpose which was often misunderstood, and frequently willfully misinterpreted, he said. This purpose, he declared, was identical to the purpose in the hearts and minds of the founders of the country. The association stands for common justice, fairness and equality, he said.

"What we are striving for," declared Mr. Johnson, "is what is right. If we succeed, it will be well for us and for America; if we fail, it means the failure of democracy in America."

Messages expressing the good will and confidence of the nation in the association were read by Robert Bagnall, director of branches. President Coolidge heartily commended the work of the association in bringing about manifest changes for the better in the condition of the American Negro, and expressing his confidence that the improvement will continue under wise leadership.

Russell Hails "New Negro"
Moorfield Storey, president of the national association, and ex-president of the American Bar association, in his message to the convention said, commenting upon the growth of the association, "We are right. We are seeking no favors, no privileges. We ask only the rights which the constitution and the laws of the United States accord to every American citizen, and we cannot fail."

New Negro Emerging
Mr. Russell in his address hailed the "new Negro." "The new colored American is emerging," he said. "He will not cringe; he demands his rights, and will not take anything else. 'I believe in social equality. I want the constitution to mean something—I want it to mean all that it purports to mean, or else to mean nothing. To those who say that the constitution is not being upheld

in regard to the eighteenth amendment, I say that for a great many years the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments have not been upheld.

"We are not going to fight with the weapons of the body, but of the spirit. We shall leave weapons to the white man, and make our appeal to justice and reason, and as the spirit is more powerful than the body, and there is a heaven above the earth, we shall march on until we accomplish our aim."

At the close of the program a reception was given for the delegates at the commodious parish house of the Episcopal Church of the Redeemer, the Rev. Harry E. Rahming, rector, which was attended by nearly 1000 people.

Segregation Affects All
At Thursday morning's session, James Weldon Johnson presiding, various committees were appointed and the "Problem of Residential Segregation" was discussed by Prof. Neval H. Thomas, of the Dunbar High School, Washington, D. C. He said, "Segregation, born of prejudice and hatred, has made such inroads upon our social system that it menaces the Negro's contractual and property rights. Segregation was upon the letter and spirit of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. The lawless spirit which the violation of the three amendments has engendered has made it impossible to enforce the eighteenth amendment. Moorfield Storey obtained an unanimous opinion from the United States supreme court in the famous Louisville case of 1917, denying the right of any city or state to restrict colored people to any street or residential district. Since then the segregation spirit, determined to outlaw our supreme tribunal, has invented agreements among private individuals to combine and deny the Negro and ultimately groups of white men the right of contract and residence. The National Association now has this case before the United States Supreme Court and upon its outcome depends much of the Negro's future in America. We oppose segregation not only in the interest of black men but in the interest of white as well. For with one man beyond the protection of the law, all men will ultimately fail of its protection."

Attitude of Press
Herbert J. Seligman, director of publicity for the association and author of "The Negro Faces America" also spoke at this session on "The Press."

In the last fifteen years," he said, "a noticeable improvement has taken place in the attitude of the press toward the problems of race relations. Where once editors condoned lynching, no voice is now raised in extenuation of this crime, even in the communities where it is most frequently committed. Though there is still much misrepresentation and many unfair attacks upon colored people, yet the Negro's case is being heard. He is given, increasingly, the opportunity to state his own case not only as a controversialist, but as artist, writer and poet."

Neval H. Thomas presided at the afternoon session, when three excellent addresses, followed by brief discussions, were given by Attorney W. S. Henry of Indianapolis, and Mrs. Louise W. Davis of Cleveland, Ohio, on "The Attempt to Institute Jim Crow Schools in Northern States," and by Attorney W. Hayes McKinney of Detroit, Mich., on "New Problems Facing the Negro of the North." All three speakers emphasized the bad effects of race segregation in raising and intensifying race problems rather than solving them. The place to teach democracy is in the public school, which is an impossibility under the separate school system.

Suppression of Thought
Thursday night, Dr. C. Terry of Denver, presided. The speakers were, Rev. A. Wayman Ward, pastor of Shorter A. M. E. church, Denver; Mrs. Florence Kelley, secretary of the National Consumers League, New York City, and Congressman L. C. Dyer of St. Louis, author of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill. Mrs. Kelley emphatically opposed segregation and characterized the campaign to control thought as founded upon fear. She said:

"The attempt at suppression and thought control in America, which was once directed against women in the political field against unpopular religious sects and against Negroes is now expressing itself in deadly and paralyzing forms in the fields of education, labor and social work. The present is a time for every forward-looking organization and for every true American to stand up and be counted, to ignore no assault upon the hard-won rights that still remain to us. Such in-

idents as the attempt to segregate colored people in home and school, and the Scopes trial in Tennessee, raise the question whether the kind of government we have is a desirable one to have continued. That question is in the power of Americans to answer by repelling dogma from the field of science, by safeguarding with all their power the rights of minorities and by treating their fellow citizens as they themselves would like to be treated."

Archaic Rules
"If it were not for the senile, obsolete and un-American rules of the senate as they now exist, the Dyer anti-lynching bill would be a law" asserted Congressman Dyer in his ringing address before the association. He told how by filibustering of a few southern senators the bill having passed in the house was defeated in the senate. He called this legislative anarchy and urged the association to support Vice-President Dawes in his efforts to amend this archaic rule and to vote only for congressional candidates who will stand for such amendment.

Friday morning's session was devoted to the discussion of branch activities and programs, Robert W. Bagnall, director of branches, presiding. The subjects included, "A Branch Program for a Small Southern Town," D. F. Fields of Yokum, Tex.; "For a Large Southern City," Dr. G. W. Lucas of New Orleans; "For a Large Northern City," Isadore Martin, Philadelphia, Pa.; "A Branch Budget—How to Prepare and Raise It," Robert W. Bagnall, New York City; and "The Problems of the Inactive Officer," John L. Love, Kansas City, Mo.

Williams Pickens, field secretary, presided at the afternoon session when discussion of branch activities was continued, the subjects including, "How Shall the Branch Keep Its Standing Committees at Work?" Rev. R. L. Brady, Detroit, Mich.; "The Open Forum as a Means of Branch Interest," Dr. B. D. Turner, St. Paul, Minn.; and "The Problem of the Association in the South; How Best Can It Be Met?" W. A. Singfield, Little Rock, Ark.

Friday night's mass meeting found the church crowded, as usual, long before the hour of opening the program. Harry E. Davis presided. The usual excellent musical program, which was a feature of all these meetings, preceded the formal opening. The speakers were Nathan B. Young, president of Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo.; Rev. Robert Hopkins, pastor of First Congregational church, Denver; Dr. Herbert Adolphus Miller, Professor of Sociology at Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio; and Dr. W. E. DuBois, New York.

Education Need
President Young in his address, "A Race Within a Race—What Can It Do To Be Saved?" declared that education of both races is necessary to sweep away prejudice, the barrier to progress, and that economic independence is necessary to political independence.

Professor Miller's subject was, "Science vs. Pseudo Science on the Race Problem." He showed how each of the sciences was at fault in dealing with the race problem and declared in conclusion that race distinction itself is pseudo.

Dr. Hopkins in treating his subject, "What Race Prejudice Does to Those Who Practice It," showed its baneful influence upon those who practice it to be more harmful than to those who are its victims in lowering one's humanitarianism and nullifying his Christian profession. "Modern Industrialism and the Negro," was Dr. DuBois' subject and it was handled in his thorough method. He faulted laws on industry and showed the fallacy of excluding Negroes from the ranks of organized labor. Instruction should be given in the labor movement. As the unskilled laborer is taken into the federation the need for a thorough understanding of the labor movement will become more apparent.

Saturday delegates and visitors were the guests of the Colorado Springs branch, where a delightful day of sight-seeing and feasting, physical and intellectual, was enjoyed.

Sunday many of the principal pulpits of the city were supplied with speakers from the association, all of whom were most cordially received and made a favorable impression.

Sunday afternoon a magnificent parade participated in by more than 1,500, with four bands, many handsomely decorated floats and automobiles marched through the principal streets to the city auditorium where a mass meeting attended by an audience of 6,000 was held. Walter F. White

presided. The meeting had as its theme, "The Mob Opposed to Civilization."

As a prelude to the meeting Clarence Reynolds, municipal organist, played "The Storm," following which the festival of the crowning of the "Queen of Song"—the winner of the popularity contest—was held, Miss Sarah Caldwell of Denver, being crowned queen and Miss Bessie Jackson of Colorado Springs and Miss Annie Laurie Jackson of Denver receiving second and third prize, respectfully. The immense audience sang "The Star Spangled Banner" and "Lift Every Voice and Sing" led by a chorus of 150 under the direction of Mr. Hewetson Watson. This chorus also sang "Gloria in Excelsis" from Mozart's "Twelfth Mass," and "Hark, The Deep Tremendous Voice" from Haydn's "Seasons."

Mr. White in his opening address paid his respects to the Ku Klux Klan, which he characterized as the most damnable, cowardly institution in America today, sowing seeds of racial and religious hatred, carrying within itself elements of decay; claiming to stand for the protection of womanhood, some of its high officers are now under indictment for debauchery and murder. Its spirit is that of the mob, for which there is no place in America, if America is to endure. He declared that while formerly people thought that if the Negro would solve his economic problems the rest would be easily worked out, but now the current of race hatred is directed against the thrifty and prosperous Negro, and his fight against the mob spirit must be continued.

As a worthy representative of one who stood against the mob, the chairman introduced Ex-Gov. William E. Sweet, who was given an ovation.

Holds Life Cheap
"America holds human life cheap," declared Mr. Sweet. While he theoretically deplores mob spirit in America, yet the fact remains that violence is of frequent occurrence in the United States. There is less respect for law in this country than in any country of the world of like standards of civilization. Mob rule will eventually tear the constitution into shreds and will trample the flag under foot. Mob rule is nothing short of treason and rebellion against the United States. Justice universally practiced would end all misunderstandings between nations and races and bring about a feeling of brotherhood. While there remains much to be desired, yet it is a fact that the status of the colored people today in America is better than it has ever been. Let us remember how far you have come and rejoice that more people than ever before in the North and in the South, both white and black, are thinking of the colored race in terms of good-will. The wave of bigotry and race hatred sweeping over the country cannot last because it is fundamentally opposed to the spirit of democracy."

James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the association, spoke as one inspired, when he pleaded for the race to recognize and utilize its power. There were several dramatic moments in his address, but none more dramatic than that in which speaking of our opposition to anti-intermarriage laws, he declared "anti-marriage laws destroy the only safe-guard colored women have against the passions of white men. IF A WHITE MAN WANTS A BLACK WOMAN LET HIM MARRY HER OR LET HER ALONE." The applause following this declaration was loud and prolonged.

Mr. Johnson said in part: "The Negro needs more power. While we have the power of education, economic power, political power and religious power to a large extent, we need a larger power. When we can fuse all these four powers into one great well-directed power, the 12,000,000 Negroes in the United States will be irresistible. Then it will be dangerous for a mob to lynch a Negro; it will be unsafe to deny the Negro his rights and it will be unprofitable to rob him." He outlined the principles of the organization as economic, political and social emancipation.

"By social equality I do not mean the right of Negroes to gain free admittance to the parlors of the white people, and if some white people attempted to gain admittance to the parlors or homes of some colored people, they would receive the greatest surprise of their life; nor do I mean inter-marriage between the races. Such things are matters of individual choice. What I mean by social emancipation is the fight against the theory that a black face, however much of honesty, integrity and good that it may cover, can be used as an excuse for insult and injury.

"The association is fighting against anti-intermarriage laws, not because we want an intermingling of the two races, or an amalgamation, but because these laws are opposed to the fundamental doctrines of democracy; their place in the statute books puts the Negro in a position below the rest of humanity; and because the anti-intermarriage laws destroy the only safe-guard colored women have against the passions of white men. If a white man wants a black woman, let him either marry her or leave her alone.

(Continued on Page Two)

MR. H. J. PINKETT, WELL KNOWN ATTORNEY, RECEIVES APPOINTMENT

Local Legionaire Appointed by Governor McMullen as Commissioner on National Memorial Association Board

H. J. Pinkett, well known attorney and legionaire, has just been advised by Governor McMullen of his appointment as Commissioner on the Board of the National Memorial Association.

This association has for its object the erection of a suitable memorial at Washington, D. C., in honor of all the colored soldiers and sailors who served in all the wars in which our country has participated.

It will be remembered that the last Congress made an appropriation to aid this project. Work upon it will be begun upon completion of the organization.

OMAHA BRANCH N. A. A. C. P. HELD MONTHLY MEETING

The Omaha Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. held its regular monthly meeting last Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the North Side branch Y. W. C. A., Rev. John Albert Williams, presiding. The report of the committee appointed some weeks ago to inquire into the industrial conditions affecting our people in Omaha was presented by the chairman, the Rev. Russel Taylor. The report was quite thorough showing that the committee had done its work well. It brought out many vital facts concerning employment which it was felt merited wide circulation. It was decided to have the report presented at a mass meeting to be held in one of our larger churches at some subsequent date, discussed there, and then published for wider circulation.

The report of delegates to the Sixteenth Annual Conference held in Denver will also be presented at a subsequent meeting. New members were secured at this meeting and the drive for members will be steadily continued.

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EASTERN DELEGATION TO WOMEN'S FEDERATION EXPECTED TUESDAY

An eastern delegation en route to the National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs which is soon to convene in Cheyenne, Wyo., is expected to arrive in Omaha Tuesday, spending the day here. A number of prominent women are in the delegation, one of the outstanding members being Mrs. Mary Duffield Bethune. The delegation will be met by members of the local federation and taken for a picnic at Elmwood park. In the evening a reception will be held at Zion Baptist church.

OMAHA PRESBYTERY PURCHASES HILLSIDE CONGREGATIONAL

Edifice to Be the New Home of St. Paul Presbyterian Church—Some Important Improvements Planned

The extension committee of the Presbyterian church of Omaha has announced that it has purchased for the sum of \$7,000 the building site, church and parsonage of the Hillside Congregational church, Thirtieth and Ohio streets, which will become the home of the St. Paul Presbyterian church, formerly located at Twenty-sixth and Seward, but homeless since the fire which damaged their building some months ago.

It is stated that about \$5,000 will be expended by the presbytery in improving the property and eventually making provision for community work. The pastor of St. Paul's is the Rev. Charles Henry Trusty, D. D., who came here recently from Pittsburgh, Pa.

Hillside Congregational church is a good sized frame structure erected in the late eighties. Its congregation has dwindled in late years and it is said that the property having now been sold the Hillside church will probably vote to disband. St. Paul's has been seeking a suitable site for some months.

ST. PHILIP'S ANNUAL PARISH PICNIC THURSDAY

The Church of St. Philip the Deacon will hold its annual Sunday school and parish picnic next Thursday afternoon at Elmwood park. There will be the usual games and amusements and beautiful supply of good things to eat which always make these annual outings such pleasant affairs.

Hear Bennie Moten's Kansas City Orchestra, O-Keh Record Artists, at Dreamland Hall, July 17.—Adv.