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FORCE PILGRIM'S PASTOR'S RESIGNATION

Equal Rights League Forcing a Bitter Fight Against Segregation

GRAND JURY INDICTS ASSAILANT OF LONG ISLAND POSTMAN

Robinson, Alleged Chief Conspirator Named in Indictment, Hails From the South

DAMAGES TO BE ASSESSED

National Advancement Association Offers Aid in Bringing Suit For Damages To Property

(N. A. A. C. P. Press Service)
New York, Aug. 28.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has learned that the Staten Island grand jury has brought an indictment against Musco M. Robinson and others named, for conspiracy in attacking and stoning the house of Samuel A. Browne, a colored postman, who was threatened with death to himself and his wife if he failed to move from the neighborhood. The indictment was returned last week. Representatives of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, including Charles Studin, member of the legal committee, and Herbert J. Seligmann, the association's director of publicity, were in conference with Mr. Browne recently, and with Mr. Browne called upon Judge J. B. Handy who will probably act as counsel for Mr. Browne in bringing a suit for damages against Robinson.

Robinson, against whom the indictment is returned, is a next door neighbor of Mr. Browne and has led in the movement to force the Browne family out of their home. Robinson hails from the South, and was active in real estate operations in that section of Staten Island.

The indictment was brought as a result of repeated mob attacks on Mr. Browne's residence in the course of which the lawn was ruined, plants destroyed, windows and doors smashed. In the course of the campaign to terrorize Mr. Browne and his family, telegrams signed by fictitious names were sent to fire insurance companies, warning them that Mr. Browne's house would be bombed or burned and that they had better cancel the insurance they were carrying. For a time Mr. Browne found it impossible to obtain any insurance as a consequence of this conspiracy.

At the present time a police guard is constantly maintained at Mr. Browne's residence, a patrolman being stationed there from four o'clock in the afternoon until eight o'clock in the morning, as all the attacks heretofore have been made in the night or very early in the morning.

A meeting is to be held by colored citizens of Staten Island to raise funds in order to conduct the civil suit for damages which Mr. Browne plans to bring against Robinson, and the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist church of New York City has offered the use of his church building for a similar meeting.

Mr. Browne has been bravely standing his ground despite all the efforts of his enemies and despite the danger to which his wife and three small children have been subjected. Mr. Browne declined to sell his house although offered \$1500 more than he paid for it, saying his stand was a matter of principle involving the status of colored citizens.

NEGRO DIRECTS WHITE CHORUS IN SOUTH

(Associated Negro Press)
Richmond, Va., Aug. 28.—For the first time in the history of this city as far as is known, a Negro is to direct a white chorus. Joseph Matthews, director of the Sabbath Glee Club here, is now training a chorus of white men made up of singers from various church choirs who are "Shriners". They are preparing for a trip to Atlantic City at which place they intend, it is said, to sing under their black director.

ASK KLANSMEN TO LEAVE CHURCH

(Associated Negro Press)
Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 28.—Rev. G. Scott Turner, white, of Cedar Falls Baptist church is a minister who does not welcome robed and masked visitors to his church services. When a body of Klansmen entered the church, he insisted that they leave.

APE AND MAN BLOOD DECLARED THE SAME

Oakland, Cal., Aug. 28.—Dr. David Starr Jordan of Stanford University fame declares that the scientists are correct in saying that the blood of man and the ape are the same. The assumption is based on the fact that the blood of the two mix without any ill effect.

SOUTH CAROLINA NOW PAYING PENALTY OF PENURIOUS POLICY

Expenditure of 97 Cents Per Annum For Education of Negro Youth Contributing Cause of Migration

ILLITERACY IS PREVALENT

Washington, D. C., Aug. 28.—The ravages of the boll weevil and the migration of colored farmers have hit South Carolina a blow from which she may not soon recover, probably not until there is a greater diversification of crops and a reorganization of the entire educational system of the state. Certainly the high percentage of illiteracy among both whites and blacks in the Palmetto state is not a contributing factor to constructive economic readjustment or to healthy and permanent progress.

Conditions in Saluda county, located in the western part of the state, are typical. This is the county in which the per capita expenditure for education of children, on the basis of teachers' salaries, was only \$7.78 per annum for the white and 97 cents for the colored, as reported several years ago by the U. S. Bureau of Education. Paltry expenditures there nearly 5 per cent of the white and about 28 per cent of the colored inhabitants are classified as illiterate makes this glaring illustration of a most unfavorable situation.

During the past five years this county has lost 657 Negro farmers. Land in farms has decreased by nearly 30,000 acres, and the value of farm land and buildings by 35 per cent. A further comparison with the year 1920 shows 500 less horses, nearly 900 mules, 1600 cattle and 850 less swine. The cotton crop in 1924 was 14,553 bales under the 1919 production, a decrease which represents a staggering financial loss to the local farmers and business men. To this can be added the money loss sustained through a decrease in the production of corn, sweet potatoes, peaches and hay.

From other counties come similar reports, and it has been conservatively estimated that fully 15,000 colored farmers in addition to thousands of farm laborers have left the farms of South Carolina to engage in industry and to locate in other states where living conditions, employment opportunities and educational facilities are more attractive.

COLORED GIRL TREATED KINDLY IN FRENCH MUSIC CONSERVATORY

(N. A. A. C. P. Press Service)

New York, Aug. 28.—Maude J. Wanzler, a colored music student, whom it was sought to bar from going to France to study at the American Conservatory in Fontainebleau, has written to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue, to say she was cordially received there and that the French officials and professors of the school show no trace of race prejudice.

In thanking the N. A. A. C. P. for advising her to persevere in her effort to attend the school, Miss Wanzler writes: "It is indeed a great pleasure to write to you and try in my poor way to thank you for the assistance given me in my most needful hour. Encouragement, truly, meant everything.

"The director of the conservatory is really a broad and intelligent man as well as a musician. I have never in my life been accorded the kindness and welcome he extended to me. Each day he shakes my hand and says something encouraging. When they were making the pictures of one class, I thought it another, he caught my arm and took me flying through the corridor and up the stairs, calling 'Encore' and rushed me into the picture. It is such a pity that other members of my race did not come on for the trouble is truly not over here. Please thank all interested persons for me and assure the Negroes, thru the papers the trouble is not in France."

Miss Wanzler reports cordial treatment from the American students at the conservatory, even from the girls from Texas.

BOYS ARE REWARDED FOR FLAGGING TRAIN

(Associated Negro Press)
Lebanon, Pa., Aug. 28.—Ellsworth Rosina and John Rosina, brothers, and William Williams, all 13 years old, and residents of Cornwall, Monday received from the Pennsylvania Railroad company checks and letters of commendation for an act of bravery. When a cloudburst occurred on the South Pass mountain on the afternoon of July 25, the rush of waters swept a considerable portion of the slag bank onto the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks at Furnace station near Cornwall. Standing waist deep in water, the boys flagged a passenger train.

MORTGAGEE FORCES PASTOR'S RESIGNATION

The legal representative of Colvary Baptist church, who holds a mortgage on Pilgrim Baptist church at Twenty-fifth and Hamilton streets, and which has defaulted in its payments, demanded as the only condition upon which Calvary would extend clemency to Pilgrim that the pastor, Rev. William Franklin, resign immediately.

It is stated that the trustees of Pilgrim Baptist church had on one or two occasions requested the pastor's resignation and that some months ago he had tendered it to become effective October first, but the mortgagee insisted upon an immediate resignation, which became effective two weeks ago.

The trustees of Pilgrim believe that with united effort their beautiful church property may be saved and have entered upon their work with renewed energy.

The Rev. Mr. Franklin followed his congregation here from Brewton, Ala., some years ago, and it was under his leadership that Calvary Baptist church, white, a handsome and costly pressed brick edifice, was taken over by Pilgrim for a consideration of \$35,000, upon which were considered very liberal terms upon the part of the white Baptists who were anxious to move to another part of the city. It is reported that the present indebtedness is about \$20,000.00.

Our readers will recall the sane and sensible letter from the pen of Attorney H. J. Pinkett on the Ku Klux Klan, which we published with editorial comment in our issue of August 14. The letter was originally published in the World-Herald.

Under date of August 14, and postmarked, Omaha, Neb., Harney Sta., August 15, Mr. Pinkett received an unsigned letter, which will prove interesting to some of our readers who are inclined to regard the Kluxers as being friendly toward our people.

The fact that the writer of this anonymous letters says "I am not a K. K. K.", cuts no ice, for, in the opinion of The Monitor, the unethical principles and moral obliquity of the hooded order make its members, who as American citizens may be honorable men but as subjects of the Invisible Empire observe a different code, "powerful letters with de traf". Anonymous letters and masked faces are trademarks of the "100%" white, protestant, gentile un-Americans.

But here's the letter. It is hardly worth publishing, it is true, but we pass it on as revealing the "logic" (?) of "your best friend":

August 14, 1925.
H. J. Pinkett, Atty. (Colored)
Patterson Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

Dear Sir:

I note your wonderful write up in the Pope's Appeal (World-Herald) of today

SATURDAY EVENING POST PUBLISHES HARLEM ARTICLE

(N. A. A. C. P. Press Service)
New York, Aug. 28.—Following the success of the Harlem number of The Survey Graphic Magazine, the Saturday Evening Post, with a circulation running into the millions, has published a lengthy illustrated article on Harlem, "The World's Largest Negro City," by Chester T. Crowell, in its issue of August 8th.

Mr. Crowell, whose article includes much of the material published in The Survey Graphic, concurs with James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., in finding Harlem not only a world capital for Negroes but an orderly and clean part of New York City as well. He finds Harlem still in process of rapid growth: "As a matter of fact," says Mr. Crowell "Harlem itself is not yet a complete picture of anything; it is too new. Its melting pot bubbles furiously and many things are going on incomplete. Probably the most hopeful feature of the Harlem experiment is the fact that the Negroes themselves are so hopeful about it. Close to this in importance is the fact that New York pays no attention to them. It is entirely possible that ten years from now the establishment of Harlem will mark an era in the history of the black race. Some of its residents feel that it has already achieved that position; scarcely any doubt that eventually the entire civilized world will recognize it as the capital of the colored race. At present it is the largest Negro city in the world; it has grown very rapidly with a minimum of friction, and no disorder. That, in itself, is no mean achievement."

As the Saturday Evening Post has published many stories by Octavius Roy Cohen, appearance of this presentation of another side of Negro life is regarded as significant.

EAST AFRICA YIELDS NEW DIAMOND GEMS

Johannesburg, Aug. 28.—A true diamond pipe, the soft agglomerate of volcanic origin in which diamonds are found, has been discovered at Mwanza, Tanganyika Territory, by a party of South Africans, according to reports from East Africa. The diamonds are said to be exceptionally pure, a parcel recently dispatched from Mwanza averaging a value of eight pounds sterling per carat.

IDA COX, PARAMOUNT RECORD ARTIST, AT THE LAKE

As an indication of the superlative vaudeville which will be presented at the Lake theatre this season, the management announces that the well known record singer, Ida Cox, will be featured as the headliner of a four act bill. The special attention of all colored people is called to the fact that an entirely new show will come to Omaha every Monday, direct from the Grand theatre at Chicago, Ill. Bills will be changed every Monday and Thursday. Shows will start promptly at seven and nine each evening, with matinee every Sunday.

JUNIUS G. GROVES, NATIONALLY KNOWN "POTATO KING" DIES

Man Born in Slavery, Migrates to Kansas Where He Works For Forty Cents a Day as Farm Laborer

LEAVES \$200,000 FORTUNE

(Associated Negro Press)
Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 28.—One of the most colorful and remarkable characters in the story of the Negro's progress since Emancipation passed away near Edwardsville, Kansas, last Monday in the person of Junius G. Groves, nationally known as the "Potato King" of America. He was one of the wealthiest Negroes in America.

According to the Negro Year Book, Mr. Groves was born a slave in Green county, Kentucky, in 1859. In 1879 during the Kansas exodus, he emigrated to that state and hired out at Edwardsville as a farm laborer at forty cents a day. The next year he rented nine acres of land and planted three acres each in white potatoes, sweet potatoes and watermelons. He cleared \$125. The next year, he rented twenty acres, and the next year sixty-six acres. In 1884 (after all debts had been paid, Mr. Groves had to his credit in the local bank, as the result of three years' labor, \$2,200.

He then bought eighty acres. His prosperity continued until he owned five hundred acres of the finest land in the state, worth from \$125 to \$250 an acre. Mr. Groves got the title of "Potato King" because he raised and shipped potatoes on so large a scale. In one year upon his own farm he produced more than 100,000 bushels of white potatoes. In addition to this he bought from other growers and shipped away twenty-two cars of potatoes.

His fortune at the time of his death was estimated at near \$200,000.

NEGRO HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION WILL OBSERVE ANNIVERSARY

Washington, D. C., Aug. 28.—On the 9th and 10th of September, 1925, the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History will celebrate its tenth anniversary in this city. Coming to the end of the tenth year of this first systematic effort to embody the civilization of the Negro, the management has invited special attention to this occasion. It marks an epoch in the development of the Negro. The race has been gradually taught that no group can make much progress without preserving a record from which its program for the future can be worked out of the wisdom which can come only with an appreciation of the failures and successes of the past.

Consequently, the aim of the Association has always been to adhere to the new plan of presenting the Negro himself to the world as reflected in what he himself has thought and felt and attempted and accomplished. In this way the association has secured the support of both races who appreciate the value of saving the records of the Negro that the race may not become a negligible factor in the thought of the world.

A program of noted orators, taken from the ranks of education, business, professional and church life, will discuss the past and present phases of Negro world achievements, pointing out just what the race may hope to accomplish in the coming years.

MISSOURI GOVERNOR TELLS N. A. A. C. P. LYNCHING IS BEING INVESTIGATED

New York, Aug. 28.—In response to a letter from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, protesting against utterances attributed by the newspapers to local law enforcement officers, Governor Sam A. Baker of Missouri has written a letter giving assurance that the lynching at Excelsior Springs is being investigated. Governor Baker disclaims knowledge of the remark attributed to Ray Cummins, prosecuting attorney, that substantial justice had been done the lynched man. Governor Baker's letter to the N. A. A. C. P. is as follows:

"Replying to your communication of August 11th will say that of course I am familiar with all that has been said in the press regarding the affair in Excelsior Springs. I do not know anything about (what) Ray Cummins, the prosecuting attorney, may have said. I do know that Ray Cummins is helping in the investigation and so far is showing a desire to do his duty. The attorney general, pursuant to my request, has appointed one of his assistants to go into the matter."

It is freely predicted that there will be little if any result of the investigation, and although the perpetrators of the mob murder are well known in the community there is small likelihood of their being convicted even if they should be brought to trial.

AMERICANS TO GROW RUBBER IN LIBERIA

Akron, Ohio, Aug. 28.—The Firestone Tire and Rubber Company has virtually concluded a lease on 1,000,000 acres in Liberia to be devoted to the raising of rubber. This is the first attempt of American manufacturers to grow rubber on such a large scale.

SEGREGATION AT WASHINGTON TO BE ACTIVELY OPPOSED

Senator Butler of Massachusetts Agrees to Lead Opposition To Dastardly Federal Segregation

WILL INTRODUCE DYER BILL

National Equal Rights League to Enlist Support of National Committeeman. Urges Race to Act

Boston, Mass., Aug. 28.—A direct attack on Federal segregation, resulting in the start of a positive move to eliminate it, was made this week here at a face-to-face interview with the chairman of the National Republican Committee in an audience granted by Sen. W. M. Butler, whose campaign for return to the U. S. Senate is about to begin, at his Boston office, 77 Franklin street, to a delegation of the National Equal Rights League of national and local officers and Rev. H. H. Proctor of the Brooklyn branch.

Rev. D. L. Ferguson opened the appeal, Sec. Wm. Monroe Trotter elaborated on the prevalence and injury of the practice and urged Mr. Butler to remove it through his power as national party chairman and chief advisor to the President, stating the League urged the race to support the party in the belief that with a President and a chairman, both from Massachusetts, segregation will be removed.

Senator Butler said he was opposed to segregation and would work against it. While it was a matter of principle, yet he had been told there was little of it at Washington, yet his mind was open as to its extent. He did not favor legislation against it, as segregation was an executive and administrative matter. He said he would introduce the Dyer Bill at the coming session. He might not be able to have his way on segregation but would try and would confer later with representatives of the League.

Requested to Get President to Act

Rev. E. K. Nichols of Cambridge, on getting admission that the evil was executive and that, therefore, the President could stop it by order and that the delegation asked him to get the President to act. Sen. Butler replied that it was not customary for Presidents to interfere with department office regulations. He admitted, however, that evidenced displeasure at a condition by the President usually caused a change.

Secretary Trotter declared that segregation was extensive, asked if the senator welcomed information and receiving an affirmative reply, told what he had personally seen, especially in the Department of Justice, Registry of Treasury, etc., and urged the eradication as to toilets, lockers, rest rooms and eating places.

Rev. H. H. Proctor stated that in New York the colored people believed that segregation was prevalent and resented it politically and colored leaders could hold them in line if he would remove the practice. Rev. B. W. Swain, national vice-president-at-large, agreed with the senator that segregation started before Wilson, was republican, and so should be removed by republicans. He declared that a nod of the head by President Coolidge to cabinet officers would remove it and the league asked that he get the President to give that nod.

Race Action Asked

Mrs. M. Cravath Simpson's offer to again send data as to where segregation existed and how much was accepted. Segregation is too notorious to be called slight. It can be seen by senators. The league appeals to every member of the race, who doubtless will criticize the republican chairman if he does not discover its extensiveness, to let Senator Butler know the facts and the feeling of the race at once.

YOUNG TEACHER AND COMPANION DROWN

(Columbia Press Service)

Washington, D. C., Aug. 28.—Miss Edith Martin, who was graduated from Howard University in the class of 1923, was drowned at Colton's, St. Mary's county, Md., early Sunday morning. Clinton L. Peterson, about 29 years old, was also drowned. While here, Miss Martin resided at 2407 M street, and Peterson lived at 2319 H street, N. W. Miss Martin taught school at Durham, N. C., and was in Washington on her vacation. Relatives brought the bodies here for interment.

The Mosaic Temple recently purchased from the heirs of J. E. Bush, the founder of the order, the copyright of the ritual for \$150,000.