

# News of the Churches and Religious Topics

**Directory.**

**Baptist—**

Mt. Moriah—Twenty-sixth and Seward streets. The Rev. W. B. M. Scott, pastor. Services: Sunday School, 9:30 a. m.; preaching, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.; B. Y. P. U. at 6 p. m.

Zion—Twenty-sixth and Franklin (temporary location). The Rev. W. F. Botts, pastor; residence, 2522 Grant street. Telephone Webster 5838. Services: Devotional hour, 10:30 a. m.; preaching, 11 a. m.; Sunday School, 1 to 2 p. m.; pastor's Bible class, 2 to 3 p. m.; B. Y. P. U., 6:30 p. m.; choir devotion, 7:30 p. m.; preaching 8 p. m.

**Episcopal—**

Church of St. Philip the Deacon—Twenty-first near Paul street. The Rev. John Albert Williams, rector. Residence, 1119 North Twenty-first street. Telephone Webster 4243. Services daily at 7 a. m. and 9 a. m. Fridays at 8 p. m. Sundays at 7:30 a. m., 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 12:45 p. m.

**Methodist—**

St. John's A. M. E.—Eighteenth and

Webster streets. The Rev. W. T. Osborne, pastor. Residence, 613 North Eighteenth street. Telephone Douglas 5914. Services: Sunday, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m., preaching; 12 noon, class; 1:15 p. m., Sunday School; 7 p. m., Endeavor; Wednesday, 8 p. m., prayer and class meetings. Everybody made welcome at all of these meetings.

**Baptist—**

Bethel—Twenty-ninth and T streets South Omaha. The Rev. J. C. Brown, pastor, residence 467 South Thirty-first street. Services, Morning, 11; evening, 7:30; Sunday School 1 p. m.; B. Y. P. B., 6:30 p. m.; praise service,

Grove M. E.—Twenty-second and Seward streets. The Rev. G. G. Logan, pastor. Residence, 1628 North Twenty-second street.

Allen Chapel, A. M. E., 181 South Twenty-fifth street, South Omaha.—The Rev. Harry Shepherd, pastor. Residence, 181 South Twenty-fifth street. Services: Preaching, 11 a. m.; Sunday School, 1:30 p. m.

**Should Pray for Right-Minded Men.**

To the Editor of the Monitor: The people of the South have sown lawlessness and it is bearing fruit. Women and children have witnessed with evident delight the awful sight of lynching Negroes. Such things have gone on from time to time and the country has given little heed while one class has been bearing most of the suffering. This evil is now spreading to others and we cannot tell where it is going to stop; but we as a race must not and will not exult over the fact that it is spreading to others. We should be filled with pity and sorrow and earnestly pray for right-thinking men to lead our country into higher paths.

MARY L. GOODCHILD.

3640 Prairie Avenue,  
Chicago, Ill.

**The Effect Doubtful.**

Editor of The Monitor: "What effect, if any, will the lynching of Leo Frank have upon the suppression of lynch law in the South?"

In my opinion that is a question which only time can answer.

No doubt the entire world believes Frank guilty of that vicious crime. But, though he be guilty, is murder legal, or otherwise, even justifiable in the sight of the Divine Creator, who has commanded, "Thou shalt not kill"?

As I was once a resident of Georgia, and was teaching in one of the universities of Atlanta during the year in which the most brutal race riot this country has ever experienced transpired, I know by experience and observation what a spirit of brutality a frenzied Georgia mob can cultivate.

I argued to myself before reading the remarks made by the mayor of Atlanta before the California state assessors, that there might eventually be some hope for absolute abandonment of lynch law in Georgia, and finally some of the other southern states; but after reading the speech made by the chief executive of the city of Atlanta, the man chosen by the people to represent their local commonwealth, I have decided that it is a question of much conjecture.

But as the white people of the great city of Atlanta have manifested by the lynching of Frank that lynch law is not for the Negro alone accused of the unmentionable crime, I am at times inclined to view it optimistically and feel that eventually the law may some time in the far distant future be abolished.

Yet Frank was a Jew. Would the peaceable, law-abiding citizens of Atlanta have applied the same law to an Anglo-American?

Let us be thankful that the crime was not entirely put upon the Negro implicated.

Mayor Woodward of Atlanta is quoted as saying: "Georgia is the leading state of the South. Its people cannot be classed with tramps, hoodlums, bandits and law breakers."

If the chief executive of the city of Atlanta does not view the members of a mob as bandits and law breakers, and if he expresses the opinions of the best citizens of the entire South, then only divine interference can destroy and eradicate the lynch law which seems to be the most popular law of the entire South.

J. ALICE STEWART.

Mr. Editor: You have asked me what effect in my opinion will the lynching of Leo M. Frank have on the future acts of mobs. In answer I will say it will be stimulating unless every member of that mob is apprehended and the dignity of the law vindicated by their open trial, conviction and punishment by the constituted authority of the state of Georgia.

Now, sir, it must be understood that it is not the courts that will furnish the remedy, it must be the healthy education of public opinion.

JOS. CARR.

The murder or lynching of Leo M. Frank Augst 17, 1915, adds another dark page of history to the proud state of Georgia. Not only is it a disgrace to the state of Georgia, but it is a blot on the history of the United States, and a crime against civilization.

Notwithstanding the great amount of publicity given this atrocious crime, it is no more heinous than the murder of any other man. When a Negro is lynched it brings the same amount of disgrace upon the community or commonwealth as when a white man is dealt with in the same manner. The color of the skin does not make any difference, it is a life sacrificed to the savage propensities of a supposed civilized people.

If the law is enforced and the murderers of Leo M. Frank are dealt with as they should be, it will have a tendency to lessen the desire for law violation in the south land. The Negro especially will be more safe and secure, because if a number of lynchers or murderers are dealt with according to law, it will break up the mob spirit. The reason why this disgraceful practice has been allowed to flourish is because heretofore the participants have been immune from punishment; but if justice is once dealt out to the guilty ones, it will strike a death blow to the hydra-headed monster lynch law, from which it will never recover.

AMOS P. SCRUGGS,  
Attorney.

**Editor Monitor:**

A great blot, this time so large and conspicuous from its blackness to be seen by the world, has been spattered upon the state of Georgia in the lynching of Leo M. Frank.

(Continued on fourth page)

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## Opinions of Readers On Effect of the Lynching of Frank

The Monitor submitted the following question to several of our readers: "WHAT EFFECT, IF ANY, IN YOUR OPINION, WILL THE LYNCHING OF LEO FRANK HAVE UPON THE SUPPRESSION OF MOB VIOLENCE AGAINST NEGROES?"

Here are the replies received:

**Will Increase Sentiment Against.**

To the Editor of the Monitor: The question is asked as to what effect the lynching of Leo Frank will have upon the public?

I am of the opinion that it will have a decided effect in the future, for many defenseless men and women of the Negro race have been taken from their homes on a slight pretense or a mere suspicion by mobs and hanged or burned at the stake and scarcely a word has been said against it, while the lynching of Frank, having aroused public opinion as never before, will create an adverse public sentiment which is the only remedy to prohibit lynching.

The newspapers all over the country are writing editorials condemning mob law. The Omaha Bee has written a strong editorial on the cowardly lynching of Frank by the Georgia mob and it states that it is one of the most flagrant outrages ever perpetrated by the incitement of passion and prejudice, causing a shudder in the breast of every right minded person. I think the only way in which it can be stopped is by public sentiment.

No race of people has suffered more at the hands of the lawless element than the Negro and I believe the day is not far distant when the more intelligent people of this country will take it up and put a stop to such lawlessness, for as law-abiding citizens we should stand by the decision of the courts.

Respectfully,

M. F. SINGLETON.  
1428 No. Twenty-second Street.