

## News of the Churches and Religious Topics

### Directory.

#### 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, 7:30 p. m.

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. Ser-

vices 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—

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.

Grove M. E.—Twenty-second and Seward streets. The Rev. G. G. Logan, pastor. Residence, 1628 North Twenty-second street. Services: Sunday School at 10 a. m.; preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Epworth League, 6:30 p. m.

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.

### RACIAL PREJUDICE.

(The Omaha Nebraskan.)

Tom Dixon's "The Birth of a Nation," described by a Negro publication as "Dixon's infamous 'Clansman' in disguise," has been suppressed and prohibited from being shown in Atlantic City. This play pictures in very vivid portrayal the life during the civil war and during the reconstruction days following the war with the South.

The mayor of Atlantic City did exactly right in refusing to allow these pictures to be presented. There is altogether too much racial prejudice among the American people today and such plays as this only seek to disturb conditions and awaken the brute force in man. The civil war was so fraught with distress and terrible conditions that it is the simplest thing in the world for an author with a little imaginative power to present to his audience one side of the question in so realistic form as to completely prejudice for some time the easily swayed mind. There are several sides to that war and each has been brought out with equally striking force by innumerable writers and actors. Each has been defended and each has been portrayed in its worst light.

Racial prejudice is not the outgrowth of thought. It is rather the emotional awakening of the brute which seems to lie dormant in most of us and which is brought forth through like actions on the part of another. It is the actions of the fighter in the ring which arouses us to cry for a more strenuous fight and to laugh and cheer at the suffering inflicted upon the weaker combatant. It is the brute force put in play at the bull fight that causes us to clamor for blood. It is the brute like actions of our fellowman which causes us to follow like sheep in the trail of some leaders in the formation of a mob. When we see the plays which portray the bad side of the Negro the brute rises in the form of racial prejudice. Not prejudice against a man or a character but prejudice against an entire race. The innocent suffer with the

guilty as is the case in all mob rule. Such cases which tend to create race prejudice and to awaken the brute force in mob violence should be suppressed and the better nature of man be allowed to come to the front.

### SOUTH RUNS CONGRESS.

The decision of Representative Fitzgerald of New York to retire from congress and seek a place on the New York state bench will remove the last northern congressman from the chairmanship of an important committee in the house of representatives, and place all important committee chairmanships in the control of men from the southern states. Fitzgerald is now chairman of the committee on appropriations, and in that capacity has rendered efficient service for the protection of the interests of the government. Upon his retirement, Congressman Sherley of Kentucky will become chairman, and then the twenty-seven leading committees of the house will be headed by men who live east of the Missouri river and south of the Mason and Dixon line. Four of the committees will be headed by men from Virginia, three from Missouri, three from Kentucky, three from Tennessee, three from North Carolina, two each from Georgia, Florida and Texas, and one each from South Carolina, Alabama, Oklahoma, Maryland and Arkansas.

A very similar condition will exist in the senate. Every important committee will be headed by a southern man, except that Senator Newlands of Nevada will be chairman of the committee on interstate commerce; Senator O'Gorman of New York will be chairman of the committee on inter-ocean canals, and Senator Chamberlain of Oregon will be chairman of the committee on military affairs. It is a rather remarkable coincidence that both Newlands and Chamberlain are natives of Mississippi. This absolute domination of the South in both houses of congress is made possible by the votes of northern states, which placed and continue the democratic party in power. The South dominates the democratic party, and so long as

that party has control of the government, the South will direct the legislative, administrative and economic policies of the United States.

The above facts clearly show that all who are opposed to the South's narrow-visioned supremacy should seek to elect republicans to congress.

Northern democrats are as a rule broad-minded and progressive men, but they cannot successfully withstand the influence of the reactionary South.

### VIRGINIA SCHOOLS.

Virginia has twelve colored public high schools of which two have four-year courses. Twenty-six private schools enroll the following students:

Fifty-six in professional courses; 52 in college; 323 normal, 1,606 high school pupils and 3,141 grammar school pupils, a total of 5,442 students under 292 teachers. The colored school population of the state is 217,760; the enrollment, 151,373; the seating capacity of the schoolhouses, 106,191.

Willis N. Huggins, a Columbia university graduate, who has been serving in the public school system of New York City as a teacher in the night schools, has accepted a position as professor of historical and social science and director of the training school, at the A. & M. State Normal school, Normal, Ala.

# Special This Week

Suits and Overcoats that sold up  
to \$20.00

**\$10.<sup>00</sup> and \$15.<sup>00</sup>**

These garments are unequalled values and  
guarantee you a genuine saving of  
from \$3 to \$5 on all New  
Snappy Fall Models.

SEE WINDOW

*The Berg Clothing Co*  
15<sup>TH</sup> & DOUGLAS

## Something About Government Ownership

No. 8

Advocates of government ownership of telephones have claimed that the American people are paying dividends on "watered" stock.

Here is what Representative Lewis, Chief Congressional Advocate of Government ownership, says about "water" in Bell Telephone stock:

"Be it said for the Bell System that it is the one great corporation in our country that has not issued tons of counterfeit

capital.

"Its bonds today represent the actual contributions of its stockholders in money to a great common enterprise."

The telephone business has produced no millionaires.

Last year the net earnings of the Bell System were less than 6 per cent. on the actual investment.

Five per cent. of the gross revenue, or \$11,300,000, were paid in taxes in 1913.



Bell Telephone Service Has Set the  
Standard for the Rest of the World.

**NEBRASKA TELEPHONE COMPANY**