

HEAR CONGRESSMAN DYER NEXT MONDAY NIGHT JOIN THE N. A. A. C. P. AND HELP WIN THE FIGHT FOR JUSTICE AND RIGHT

CONGRESSMAN DYER, AUTHOR OF FAMOUS BILL, SPEAKS HERE

Making Country-Wide Tour in Advocacy of Anti-Lynching Bill Which Will Be Re-Introduced in Next Congress

FIGHT FOR MEASURE GOES ON

Its Champion Will Speak Monday Night at Council Chamber Under Auspices National Advancement Association

Representative Leonidas C. Dyer, of Missouri, who introduced the federal anti-lynching bill bearing his name in Congress, will address a mass meeting here under the auspices of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on the night of April 30, 1923, in the City Hall Council Chamber at 7:45 P. M. Mr. Dyer is on a country-wide tour of the middle and far west, lecturing under the Advancement Association's auspices, on "The Shame of America," against which a fight is to be staged in the next Congress.

Representative Dyer's measure was passed in the House of Representatives by a vote of 230 to 119 and was favorably reported by the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate. It had to be abandoned when a group of Southern Democratic Senators served notice that their filibuster would be continued against the Anti-Lynching bill, holding up the business of the entire country, until a pledge was given by the Republicans that the issue would not be forced in that session.

In connection with the meeting the following statement from Mr. Dyer was given out at the local office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People:

"I am going before the country on the issue of lynching, a national shame which for thirty-five years the states have failed to end and the federal government has failed to attack. The Anti-Lynching Bill which I introduced in Congress and which was passed by a vote of almost 2 to 1 in the House of Representatives, was stopped in the Senate by the filibuster of Senators from those states in which most lynchings occur.

"The federal Anti-Lynching Bill is not sectional. It applies to every part of the country. It assumes that an atrocity in America is a national disgrace whether it occurs in Georgia, or Texas, or Oregon or Illinois.

"I shall reintroduce this measure in the next Congress. It will be reintroduced, I believe, in the Senate. Meanwhile I shall acquaint as many American citizens as possible with the horrors of lynching in America, and with the provisions of the bill designed to end those horrors.

"We shall then see if a small minority of men from any group of states can block an expression of the will of the people of this nation."

ALLEN CHAPEL A. M. E. CHURCH
25th and R Sts., Market 3475
O. J. Burckhardt, Pastor

Rev. T. S. Saunders preached a great sermon at 11:00 A. M. from the text, "As the Eagle Stirrs Her Nest." At 8:00 P. M. S. E. Gross brought us a good and interesting message, using "Love" as the subject.

At 11:00 A. M. Sunday the pastor will preach on "Traits of Old Satan." Don't fail to hear this sermon. At 8:00 P. M. there will be a real Evangelistic service which all will enjoy.

The Sunday school and church work generally is running on nicely. Miss Ruby Redd wants 50 more young people to join her league. We were glad to have with us Rev. Mr. Bryant, Oliver, Young and Ewing, also Miss Gertrude Lucas, a several other visitors.

J. B. Showers is getting along nicely at the St. Joseph hospital and Mrs. Sarah Jones is still crippled with rheumatism.

ST. PAUL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Twenty-sixth and Seward Streets—
Russell Taylor, Pastor.

The attendance at both services Sunday showed improvement in punctuality and numbers. It is not yet what it should be. Let's not be satisfied until every member is in his pew at eleven o'clock. When we ourselves reach that point we will find that our influence will be felt by those



RAY MIDDLETON JONES
Athens in "The Price"

who are interested in us and in the work of the Kingdom.

At the morning service the pastor will have for his topic, "Some Things in Which St. Paul's May Show Leadership." Every communicant, friend and well wisher of the church will profit much by hearing this discussion. Will you begin now to plan to be present.

The topic for discussion at 7:00 p. m. in the Christian Endeavor meeting is correlative to the morning topic. It is, "What My Denomination Has Meant to the World." The Scriptural reference is 1 Peter 2:9-12. Miss Jamie Chandler will lead the meeting.

Clean up, paint up, spruce up. Make your home the most attractive place in the block and your block, the prettiest in the city.

METHODIST WOMEN SOUTH OPEN WAR ON LYNCHING EVIL

All Good People, Authorities, Pulpit And Press Called to Join in Relentless Crusade Against the Menace

PLAN AGGRESSIVE CAMPAIGN

Mobile, Ala., April 27. (Special)—Plans for an aggressive South-wide campaign against lynching were formulated here last week by the Woman's Missionary Council of the M. E. Church South, which went on record in unmeasured condemnation of mob violence and called upon the authorities, the pulpit, the press and all good people to unite for its suppression. The following resolutions were adopted by unanimous vote:

"Whereas, the defeat of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill has thrown back upon each state the whole responsibility for removing this hideous crime; therefore

"Be it Resolved: That the Woman's Missionary Council of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in an annual session in Mobile, Ala., April 4-11, 1923, do now demand of the authorities the several states that they make good their claim of the right of local self-government by proving their competency to abolish mob violence and lynching.

"That as citizens we assume our responsibility for the protection of human life and hereby call upon all the people of all the states, upon the pulpit and the press, to join against these barbarous practices."

A plan was adopted for enlisting, in an intelligent, systematic anti-lynching campaign, the 6,000 local organizations affiliated with the Council which have an aggregate membership of nearly 250,000 of the South's most influential women. The plan provides for a study of lynching on the part of each local society for the effort to secure in each state such special legislation on this subject as may be needed, for vigilance in the prevention of mob violence, for active co-operation with officials in bringing the members of mobs to justice, and for a sustained effort to develop in each community a spirit of good will that will make such crimes impossible. In pursuance of these ends, the societies will seek the co-operation of all other religious and civic groups. The Council pledged to the campaign both moral and financial support. Mrs. Luke Johnson, who is director of Woman's Work in the Southern Commission on Inter-racial Co-operation, was re-elected chairman of the Council's Commission on Race Relations.

Southern Methodist women, led by the late Miss Belle H. Bennett, have for a number of years been deeply interested in the Christianizing of race relations and have been doing very effective work to that end.

N. W. C. A. NOTES

The advisory and directors board of Old Folks Home will meet with Mrs. Shelton Union Tuesday evening, May 1, 8 o'clock. We hope to see all members present as there will be business of much importance to be discussed.

Don't forget the regular monthly meeting first Wednesday in May at the Home at 10:30. The weather is getting good now so we hope you won't have that for an excuse for not coming. We are looking forward to a big year this year, the only way are going to go over the top is to bind our hearts and hand together and say, "I will go over this year."

ELIZABETH M. REED,
Corresponding Secretary,
2635 Franklin Street.

2,468 WHIPPED IN FLORIDA
Tallahassee, Fla., April 27.—Last week's estimate of 1,000 blacks and whites whipped last year is too low. New York correspondents investigating prison camps are placing the average at 200 a month, or 2,468 during 1922.

FORMER OMAHA RESIDENT DIES IN CHICAGO

News has reached friends in this city of the death in Chicago last week of Mrs. William Wiley who for many years was a resident of this city. She had been in poor health for some months prior to her death.



JOHN WOOD
Gaston in "The Price"

BROODING OVER DEATH OF HIS BROTHER MAY HAVE LED TO SUICIDE

Edward Pleasant Missing from Home Is Believed to Have Jumped Off Douglas Street Bridge.

Edward Pleasant of 1417 North Twenty-first street, who has been missing from his home since Wednesday afternoon, is believed to have committed suicide by jumping off the Douglas street bridge early Thursday morning. Since the sudden death of his brother Eli, Monday morning, to whom he was greatly devoted, his grief seemed to be insupportable. He told his wife that he could not bear it. He left home at half past 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, telling his wife he was going for a little walk. Since that time he has not been seen. He wore a black derby and light overcoat. The toll-keeper at the Douglas street bridge reported that a man answering his description asked him about 4 o'clock Thursday morning what time the cars began running. His attention was taken in collecting toll when he turned again the man was gone and he is alleged to have said that he heard a splash as though some one had jumped into the river.

Eli Pleasant, who for five years had been employed as porter in a barber shop at 1520 Dodge street, while washing woodwork Sunday morning fell from a twelve-foot ladder but was not considered seriously hurt. Monday morning he left home at 6 o'clock. He died suddenly at 8:30. Edward became frantic with grief on getting the news and it seemed impossible for him to get over it. The funeral which was to have been held Thursday afternoon was postponed until Friday because of the disappearance of the brother.

Eli is survived by two other brothers, Junius of Kansas City, Mo., who with his wife came to the funeral, and James of Chicago. Two close friends, Carter Thomas and Harry Hurt, came from Kansas City Thursday morning to attend the funeral but had to return Thursday night.

RANDOLPH URGES FIGHT

New York, April 27.—A. Philip Randolph, editor of the Messenger, a radical magazine, provoked the storm of discussion when he addressed the Fellowship Society, composed of white pacifists, when he said that fighting back is the only way for the Negro to combat the spirit of the Klan.

NOBLE JOHNSON GETS CONTRACT

Universal City, Cal., April 27.—Noble Johnson, well-known colored film actor, has been signed up by the Universal Film Corporation for serial special feature productions. His first picture will be "Burning Words", a Northwest Mounted story in which he will support Roy Stewart.

MASSACHUSETTS TURNED DOWN MARRIAGE BAR

Boston, Mass., April 27.—The speaker of the Massachusetts house of representatives has sent word to the Boston branch of the National Equal Rights League that the rules committee, of which he is the chairman, had decided to report adversely on suspending the rules to admit the bill forbidding marriage between "persons of different color". The regular time for introducing bills is passed and the committee did not even deign to grant the proponent of the color line bill a hearing.

FOURTEEN COPS PROMOTED

St. Louis, Mo., April 27.—Fourteen



DR. JOHN A. SINGLETON
DePfont in "The Price"



EDDIE LOU ROBINSON
Sophie in "The Price"

colored probationary cops, appointed August 1921, have been promoted either to the rank of regular patrolmen or to the secret service.

A WORTHY CAUSE

The Dubois Players, a local amateur dramatic club of more than average ability and which has always pleased its audiences, will appear in a high class drama, "The Price," at the Brandeis theatre, next Thursday evening for the benefit of the Old Folks Home. This is the only charity managed and supported by our people in this city. It is a most worthy cause. The dramatic club is to be congratulated upon giving this production for such a praise-worthy purpose and our people should show their appreciation by filling the beautiful Brandeis theatre to its capacity next Thursday night.

NEGRO MIGRATION NORTH BECOMING QUITE ALARMING

Over 32,000 Farm Hands Leave Georgia in the Twelve Months and Large Numbers from Other States, Is Report.

SERIOUSLY AFFECTS CROPS

Large Abandonment of Acreage Reported and Shortage of Labor Makes Agricultural Outlook Grave.

Washington, April 27.—(Crusader Service).—Approximately 32,000, or 13 per cent of Negro farm hands or laborers in Georgia, have moved north in the past twelve months. Since September of last year 22,750 Negro farmers have left South Carolina constituting a loss of about 3 per cent of the Negro farm population. These figures were made public by the Department of Agriculture following a special survey of southern farming districts to check up the reported general movement of Negro farmers to northern industrial centers. The situation in Georgia is said to be more serious than generally realized. High industrial wages is given as the chief reason for the migration of Negroes from the south to the north. Boll-weevil conditions last years which made cotton growing unprofitable for many Negro farmers, unrest among returning troops who experienced more attractive living conditions away from the south during and after the war, lynching, inequality of treatment and breakdown of contract labor system are given as contributory causes. The movement of Negro farm laborers from Florida is estimated at 2 per cent of the population of this class. Alabama has lost 3 1/2 per cent of her total Negro farm population. Figures from Arkansas show a loss of 15,000 or about 3 per cent. The movement from Kentucky has been very small and from Missouri, North Carolina and Oklahoma no movement is reported. Louisiana has lost about 1 per cent of her Negro farm labor, and since April 7, 1922, Tennessee reports a loss of 4,500 Negro farmers. In Texas the farm labor situation is not so serious as in the eastern cotton states. The movement in Georgia and certain other states goes on although crops for the present season have been started. A large abandonment of acreage is reported and labor shortage is expected to be a major factor in limiting acreage this season.

Has Drum Corps.

The trick is thousands of years old. It has reached a high state of development. It is universally known, at least in Africa. Every tribe deserving to be called has a corps of drummers. They are the relay men upon whom the working of the system depends. They are tuned to catch and to reproduce the merest fragment of sound. Capt. H. O. Newland in his handbook on West Africa, published in London in 1922, speaks again and again of drum talk. For example he says of the Bakwiri tribe, dwelling on the Cameroon mountains: "They have a horn language, which is very quaint, as well as a drum language, by which news is conveyed from clan to clan by drum tapping—a language which neither slaves nor women are permitted to learn; but which is not peculiar to the Bakwiri, as other races, particularly the neighboring Duala, possess a similia means of communication." Further on, Captain Newland says, "Drums are used to convey distant messages by rhythm in the signaling as in Uganda, where each chief has his own beat. Here, in West Africa the drum is divided, i. e., the wooden sides are of different thickness, thus giving two tones."

Covers the Continent.

Indeed, as most authorities on Africa testify, the drum broadcasting system covers the continent of Africa just as the telegraph system covers the continent of North America. And, it works speedily, too. News of important events, like the conclusion of the World War rattles from hill to hill with unbelievable speed.

WHO KNOWS WALTER CARTER'S CHILDREN?

Walter Carter of Akron, Ohio, was recently killed by a train on the Erie railroad. It is believed that he has a son and daughter somewhere in the west, presumably in Omaha. If they are in this city or anyone knows their whereabouts it will be appreciated if they will phone Kenwood 378.

From Nebraska to Arkansas and Back Experiences and Observations of the Editor on Trip to Southland Where He Saw Many Things of Interest

SOME MEN OF VISION

It was an ancient Hebrew prophet who wisely said, "Where there is no vision the people perish." This is undoubtedly true. There can be no progress without vision and where there is no progress there is first sterility and then decay. It is because that our people even in the dreary, darksome days of servitude numbered among them men of vision that our race has made such phenomenal progress as to challenge the admiration of the world. It is this power of vision, seeing that which is invisible save to the mind's eye, to the eye of faith, which accounts for that sunny optimism so characteristic of our race, which others find it difficult to understand, and which is the earnest of greater achievements in the days which lie before us. And there are men of vision with us yet. These men, and women, too, for I use the word men generically, seldom realize how splendid their vision is and how much it embraces. Inspired by it they act in the present. The future alone reveals the scope and grandeur of their vision.

This fact is illustrated by the founding of the organization of which I told you something last week, the Mosaic Templars of America, with its national headquarters so well-housed in its own great modern and well-equipped office building in Little Rock.

The story of its organization is this: In 1883 a young man of our race was standing on a street corner in Little Rock talking to a prominent white man. An aged colored woman approached them begging money with which to bury her husband. Both men gave her some money. As she left the white man prefacing his remarks with profanity said: "I can't see or understand your people. When they work they throw their earnings away, and whenever a 'nigger' dies or needs help the public must be worried to death with 'nigger' beggars—it's a shame."

The young man to whom this remark was addressed was John E. Bush. It stung him to the quick. He

realized the truth of the statement. He then and there resolved that by God's help he would try to remedy this condition in Little Rock. He had the vision of a local benevolent society into which the members would pay a small sum weekly which would enable them to care for the sick and bury the dead. It is remarkable how nearly all our societies and organizations seem to have centered and still center around sickness and death. Have you ever thought of it? Well, this was young Bush's idea, or vision, if you please. He consulted with his friend, another young man, C. W. Keatts. Seated on the steps of an old building on Ninth and Broadway these two young men worked out their plans which brought into existence the Mosaic Templars of America. They started their home benevolent association with fifteen members. Their treasury was started with about \$1.50. The treasurer was not required to give bond. That was in 1883. The one lodge or society has grown to over 2,000, operating in twenty-eight states, Central America and the West Indies, with a membership of over 100,000, and rapidly increasing; with an annual income closely approximating the million dollar mark, while upon the spot where Bush and Keatts sat on the doorsteps to work out their plans the magnificent four-story structure of steel, stone, brick and mortar, of which I told you last week, housing the activities of the Negro organization which joined the United States government \$75,000!

John E. Bush and Chester W. Keatts were men of vision. They did not realize what their vision embraced or how wonderfully it would unfold its hidden blessings. They thought of others' needs and how they might be helped. It has been well said that this organization owed its birth to three distinct causes: "First, a white man's scorn; second, a Negro woman's poverty; third, a Negro man's shame."—But its inspiring cause was vision.

It is noteworthy that descendants of these men, with other far-sighted members of the order, have caught the

vision of possibilities which the founders only faintly and dimly realized. They thought primarily of relief and help during the trying times of sickness and death. The men in charge today, while not losing sight of this, realize that there is an important duty to the living that such organizations as this can and should discharge. The resources of the Order can be used and are used to help its members lift mortgages from farms and other business enterprises threatened with foreclosure and loss; to prevent exploitation; to help finance where circumstances justify worthy commercial enterprises and industries of the race. While doing these helpful and necessary things the resources are carefully safeguarded by business acumen and principles.

One has but to meet and talk with such men as S. J. Elliott, national grand master, whose rugged, kindly face indicates strength and poise of character; Scipio A. Jones, attorney general, keen-alert, courteous and kindly, one of America's foremost legal minds; or A. E. Bush, national secretary-treasurer, quiet, unassuming and efficient, with others of the national and state executives to realize that they are men of vision.

Listen to this! Scipio A. Jones said to me: "If our race can develop a national organization which numbers its membership by hundreds of thousands and has at its command four or five millions of dollars one can readily see the tremendous influence for the good of our people such a strongly financed organization would be. I hope to see the Mosaic Templars of America develop into such a power as this, that it may not only aid in securing our full rights as citizens everywhere but help in the commercial and industrial advancement of our race."

Here spoke a man of vision. Do you not agree with him? I am quite sure you do. May such men of vision increase among us. And may more of us realize that we have our part to do in making this vision or dream come true.

Next week: "Some Public Institutions."