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AN OMAHA PREACHER HAS WIFE ARRESTED

STANDARD LIFE AND SOUTHERN INSUR'CE COMPANIES MERGE

Combination of Colored and White Organizations Is Effected Making a Powerful Corporation

IS AN UNUSUAL COMBINATION
Officers and Directors of Standard Re-elected with Three Exceptions and Will Co-operate with Others

Atlanta, Georgia, January 23.—(Exclusively by the Associated Negro Press)—Announcement was authorized here recently that the Standard Life Insurance Company of this city, one of the giant Negro companies, had been merged with the Southern Insurance Company of Nashville, Tenn., a white organization. This simple statement issued after a joint meeting of the officials of the two companies acquainted the public with the fact that a climax had been reached in the difficulties which the Standard and its allied institutions have been battling and lifted the curtain on another scene in a drama of Negro financial endeavor which the country has watched interestedly for the past year.

According to the spokesmen for the two groups, President Will G. Harris of the Southern and President Heman E. Perry of Standard, the two companies will operate for the present as separate institutions with the probability that later they will be consolidated into a single organization which will be known as the Southern and Standard Life Insurance Company. Officials and directors of both will be on the board of the new combination. Mr. Harris pointed out that the merger brought together assets of over five million dollars and said that there was outstanding business of nearly \$75,000,000 covering some three hundred thousand policy holders. He further stated that the move made doubled the protection behind Standard Life policies, and gave birth to an inter-racial control and co-operative business endeavor on a scale never before attempted.

Officers and directors of Standard were re-elected with three exceptions: Bishop R. E. Jones, his brother, David Jones, secretary of the company, and J. R. Pinkett, director of agencies. Their withdrawals were voluntary; they remain as stockholders and are said to be in accord with the merger as affording the best solution of the problem facing the company. The merger took place after the stockholders and directors had met in their 12th annual meeting and canvassed the critical situation brought about by the failure of Mr. Perry and his associates to raise sufficient money to discharge the \$400,000 obligation owed by the Service Company, an organization which held the majority of the outstanding 2,500 Standard Life shares of stock and which had hypothecated them to the Southeastern Trust Company of this city as security for loans.

Premature reports given to the racial and daily press of the country several weeks ago had heralded the fact that white northern capitalists and philanthropists had agreed to advance the money needed after herculean efforts made by Dr. Robert R. Moton, president of the National Business League. Later disclosures are said to reveal that this effort failed, contributory causes being first that a greater amount of money was required than originally was stipulated; second, that affairs of the Service Company due to the demands for liquidation forced by the insurance commission were more involved than a cursory examination indicated, and, thirdly, a disinclination on the part of officers of the Standard and Service Companies to resign from what they considered their life's work. Mr. Rosenwald and the eastern group are then said to have withdrawn their offer.

APPOINT KANSAS CITY MAN ASSISTANT PROSECUTOR

(By the Associated Negro Press)
Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 23.—Attorney Duane Mason of this city has been appointed assistant prosecuting attorney of Jackson county. This is the first time an appointment of this kind has been tendered to an attorney of the race. Mr. Mason is one of the younger members of the local bar.

Don't lose your head in traffic or you may lose a limb.

PREACHER HAS HIS WIFE ARRESTED

Rev. John Union Charges That Widow Whom He Married a Few Years Ago Is Insane.

Mrs. Mary Shelton Union, 3410 No. 29th street, a highly respected resident of Omaha for several years and prominent in religious, charitable and fraternal circles, was arrested Monday night on complaint of her husband, Rev. John Union, to whom she was married two or three years ago, on an insanity charge. Friends learning of this got busy and interested Attorney John Adams in the case, as it was alleged by them that this was an attempt upon the part of Union to secure her property and Mrs. Union was released. Great indignation has been expressed by Mrs. Union's friends over her husband's actions.

NEGRO SHOW ON COLUMBIA CIRCUIT

(By the Associated Negro Press)
New York, Jan. 23.—On February first the Seven-Eleven company of Negro performers will take a place on the Columbia burlesque circuit where it will replace the Hurtig and Seamon Temptations of 1925. The colored attraction opens in Chicago taking up the time of the show that closes in Omaha. The troupe may find it expedient to change the name. This has not yet been determined.

Hurtig and Seamon who are making this remarkable opening for a Negro attraction are the same people who sponsored Williams and Walker's presentation and who took them to Europe. They also were the producers who sent Roseanne on tour with a colored cast, but were obliged to close the show at Shubert's Riviera, New York, an Upper Broadway house, after a brief season.

This firm has long been noted for its friendliness to the race, and today the picture of Williams' and Walker's big show is the principal adornment of their private offices in the Strand building, New York.

Sam Cook, Speedy Smith, Garland Howard, and May Brown are the principals in the show that has been selected as the first complete Negro unit on the big burlesque wheel. Their advent on the circuit upon which the race has been excluded, except as individuals, acts or units, marks with success a persistent effort that has been waged by the Billboard in the interest of colored shows.

NONOGENARIAN GIVES RULES FOR LONG LIFE

(By the Associated Negro Press)
Van Buren, Ark., Jan. 23.—After working nearly eighty years as a blacksmith and being now still active, Richard Douglas, has just celebrated his 95th birthday and handed down his rules for a long life. Mr. Douglas has a colorful history, one of the outstanding periods of which was his life as a free Negro before the Civil War.

His rules for long life are: Go to church. Do not argue with a woman. A woman has got to talk and when she does—go away and let her alone until she gets over the spell.

Man is boss of everything, just as long as he can keep his nerve and look them in the eye. He can look a lion in the eye and bluff him. But if he loses his nerve, Lord help him.

Woman's place is in the house except on Sundays. Let her get out then. I do all the housework and cooking on Sundays. That's the way a man should do.

When a man doesn't love his mother he is not fit for the dogs to drive out of the country.

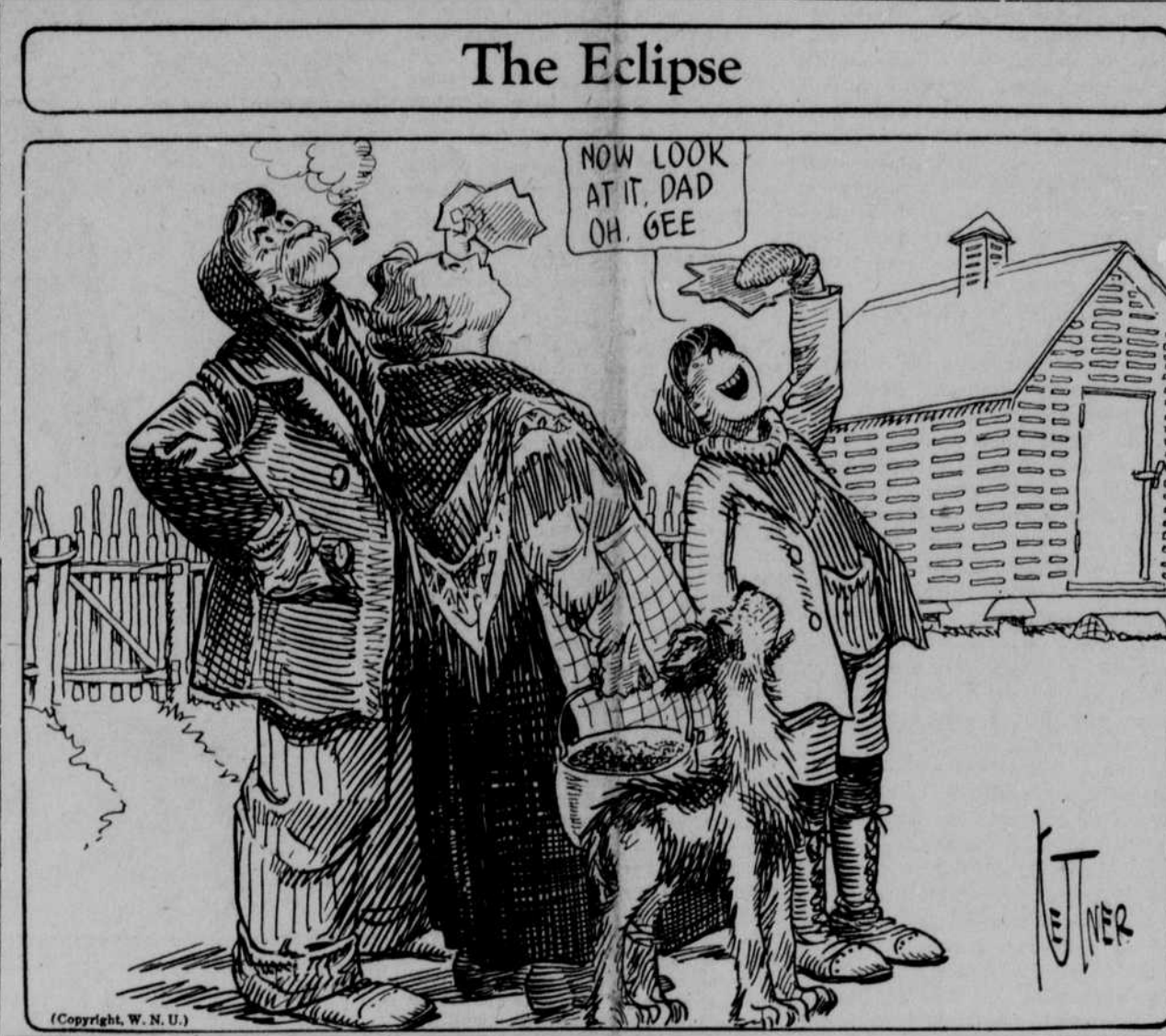
Live right and be right. Do lots of hard work, it won't hurt you.

Sleep regularly. I go to bed at eight every evening and get up at four every year around.

Laugh a whole lot—and be a friend to everybody.

FRANCE STUDIES FURTHER USE OF BLACK TROOPS

(By the Associated Negro Press)
Paris, France, Jan. 23.—Significant phases of France's future military policy are suggested in the sailing for Bakar, French West Africa, of Marshall Petain, recently, to study military reorganizations and the possibilities of recruiting native troops for the colonial army. Transportation will also be a subject considered. Marshall Branchet de Esperey is now crossing the Sahara with six-wheeled cars, studying the organization of military automobile transport across the desert.



RENAULT OUT TO REGAIN PRESTIGE BY A WIN OVER ROPER ON JAN. 30

What is probably the most important heavyweight boxing bout ever staged in Omaha is the one between Jack Renault and Bob Roper, which will be the headline on the American Legion's fistic show at the city auditorium next Friday evening.

The bout is especially important because of its bearing on the world's heavyweight title, which, it is reported, Jack Dempsey is about to relinquish.

Until recently, Harry Wills, Tommy Gibbons and Jack Renault were considered the three outstanding contenders for Dempsey's title.

But the dope was upset about a month ago, when Romero Rojas, the South American slugger, won a referee's decision over Renault at Boston. The defeat by Rojas hurt Renault's standing as one of the "big three" contenders.

To make it worse, on New Year's day, Bob Roper met and decisively defeated Rojas at Grand Rapids, Mich., which according to comparative performances would rank Roper above Renault in the present ratings.

Renault is out to win back his standing among the "big three". To do this, he must win over Captain Roper in the fight here next Friday, and there must be no doubt about the victory.

Sounds simple, but can Renault do it? Omahans who saw Roper cut Andy Schmadler to ribbons here, and later saw him defeat Tiny Herman only to have the bout declared a draw, have a great deal of respect for the demonstrated ability of Roper. He has never been knocked out and had never even taken a count of one in a ring.

He has taken special delight in stopping the championship climbs of a number of youngsters who, previous to the time of meeting Roper, had won practically all of their bouts. For instance, Schmadler, right here in Omaha, was going like a house afire until he met Roper. After his defeat at the hands of the captain, Schmadler began to sink.

Bob Martin, former A. E. F. champion, was another blooming hope until Roper met and defeated him. Then there were Tony Melchior of Chicago, Dan O'Dowd of Boston, Tiny Herman, who had won every fight he engaged in in Omaha until he fought Roper, and last but not least, Romero Rojas himself, the man who just defeated Renault.

The tickets were placed on sale Wednesday at popular prices of \$3, \$2 and \$1, tax free, and the fans have been snapping them up.

In the semi-windup, Henry Malcor, a knockerout from Kansas City, who is after Morrie Schlaifer's hide, will meet Johnny Nichols of St. Paul. Nichols, it will be remembered, defeated Schlaifer three times, losing one to the Omaha boy.

Malcor has won more than half his bouts by knockouts. He has been defeated only one, that being by Bert Colima, Pacific coast middleweight champion. He has knocked out such good men as Harvey Thorpe, Anthony Downey, Battling Ortega, Gordon McKay, Jimmy O'Hagen and a score of lesser lights. He is the only fighter to knock out three opponents on three successive nights, his victims being Ortega, McKay and O'Hagen.

Kansas City sports are backing Malcor heavily. They believe he can defeat Schlaifer, and Malcor has taken this fight with Nichols to prove that he is capable of giving Schlaifer a real fight.

Nichols has been fighting in the east and has been going great. He recently defeated K. O. Phil Kaplan and fought a draw with Billy Wells, so it can be seen that he is in great condition.

COLONIST PRAISE PRES. IDENT KING OF LIBERIA

(By the Associated Negro Press)
Monrovia, Liberia, Jan. 23.—At the prospect of the visit of President C. D. B. King of the Republic of Liberia to Sierra Leone, the papers of that British colony have taken the opportunity to laud the work of President King in maintaining the cordial relations which have so long existed between the neighboring territories.

One of the papers of Sierra Leone remarks: "We are proud of the way that republic has been pulling through the difficulties that were strewn on its path since the great war. And much more so for that exhibition of precision and determination over a misguided movement that threatened to have embroiled the republic with foreign states. President King has shown extreme tact and courage in the manner he has dealt with that political agitation. We are hopeful that his stay in this colony will be one of very great mutual profit."

GEORGIA COMMERCIALIZES RACE HATRED WRITES DR. DU BOIS IN "NATION"

Georgia is the state which commercializes race hatred, according to Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, writing in "The Nation" of January 21st.

"It is usual," he says, "for the stranger in Georgia to think of race prejudices and race hatred as being the great, the central, the unalterable fact and to go off into general considerations as to race differences and the eternal likes and dislikes of mankind. But that line leads one astray. The central thing is not race hatred in Georgia, it is successful industry and commercial investment in race hatred for the purpose of profit."

Dr. Du Bois declares that white and colored labor were played against one another, the whites being used to disfranchise the Negro and Negro labor being used to force down white wages.

He continues: "Then followed the curious and paradoxical semi-disfranchisement of white labor by means of the 'white primary'. By agreeing to vote on one issue, the Negro, the normal split of the white vote on other questions or the development of a popular movement against capital and privilege is virtually forestalled. Thus in Georgia democratic government and real political life have disappeared. None of the great questions that agitate the nation—international or national, social or economic—can come up for free discussion."

White labor, says Dr. Du Bois, is bribed by flattery which declares it socially superior to the Negro. The result is that every white man becomes a potential mobster determined to keep the Negro "in his place". Out of this attitude grows the Ku Klux Klan.

The salvation of Georgia, Dr. Du Bois declares, lies in an eventual union of white and black labor: "They hate and despise each other today. They lynch and murder body and soul. They are separated by the width of a world. And yet—and yet, stranger things have happened under the sun than understanding between those who are born blind."

DOUGLAS AND LINCOLN WERE GOOD FRIENDS

(By the Associated Negro Press)
Springfield, Ill., Jan. 23.—The Illinois Historical Society has just published records which reveal an interesting phase of the relationship between Stephen A. Douglas, the political rival of Abraham Lincoln, and the martyr president. So intense was the political enmity between these two men that it has become to mean the same thing in human discord that the story of Damon and Pythias does in human friendships.

But it is now learned that, despite their fights on the rostrum and the decline of Douglas due to the rise of Lincoln, the two men maintained a strong and tender personal friendship which was exhibited in many acts of kindness by the one for the other.

Better counterfeit money than a spurious front.

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION HOLDS ANNUAL ELECTION

The Negro Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association at a meeting held last Friday night, held their annual election with the following result: Dr. D. W. Gooden, president; Dr. J. J. Jones, secretary; Dr. G. B. Lennox, treasurer.

ROLAND HAYES' VOICE PLEASURES CANADIANS

(By the Associated Negro Press)
Toronto, Can., Jan. 23.—The press of this city has been a unit in praise of the work of Roland Hayes, who appeared in recital at Massey Hall last week. Critics agree that he possesses one of the most perfect lyric tenor voices among living artists and that his art is as great as his voice.

They have also expressed a fine appreciation of the work performed by Mr. Hayes' accompanist, William Lawrence.

One critic writes: "In his own sphere as a vocalist, Mr. Hayes is as perfect as an artist can be. He has a lyric tenor voice of almost flawless beauty, the tone limpid and clear and filled with vitality. One cannot remember ever having heard another tenor whose soft notes combine color and transparency in such a remarkable manner. He sings without tricks and with a direct sincerity, interpreting perfectly the mood of each song."

PUBLISHER HAS ANNIVERSARY

(By the Associated Negro Press)
New York, N. Y., Jan. 23.—The first issue of the New Year of the Indianapolis Freeman marked the beginning of the thirty-eighth year of the Race Journal that was first to accord recognition to the amusement world. The paper was established on New Year's day, 1887, by a man then well advanced in years, for George L. Knox was born in 1841. At the time his paper was started and for many years after he was the political dominator of his group in the state of Indiana and was a familiar figure wherever the famed Marion club was seen at national conventions.

It was in 1890 that he installed J. Harry Jackson on the staff to do show news. It was an innovation in race journalism. Jackson has long since gone to his reward, but his work goes on. Today more than twenty papers of the race have theatrical departments and all of the more than two hundred carry some amusement news; and the Negro performer is accorded his share of attention in the general press. The now 83 years of age Mr. Knox continues as president of the Freeman Publishing company, although his son, Elwood, is the active manager; and when they visit Indianapolis, all of the older group of showfolks give themselves the pleasure of a visit to the pioneer theatrical editor.

ROOSEVELT POST OFFICERS ENTERTAIN LOCAL COLORED MINISTERS AND EDITORS

The colored ministers and editors were entertained at a banquet Friday evening at the North End Branch of the Y. W. C. A. by the executive committee of the Roosevelt Post of the American Legion.

The purpose of the meeting was to inform the leaders of the colored community of the work, objects and purposes of the Legion and to obtain their aid in putting over its program and in making a success of entertaining the delegates to the national Legion meeting here this year.

Opening remarks were made by E. W. Killingsworth who introduced Dr. W. W. Peebles, past commander, who made an excellent toast master. Addresses on "Hospitalization", the "National Convention", "Employment" and "Insurance and Bonus" were made by R. C. Long, Dr. Andrew Singleton, R. L. Williams and H. J. Pinkett.

The officers of the post made it clear that their first aim and duty is to serve ex-service men who are in need of service, and then to co-operate with all organizations in the community which are helping human beings to help themselves.

A delightful menu was served consisting of oyster cocktail, celery, olives, roast turkey, giblet gravy, cranberry sauce, potatoes, English peas, head lettuce, mayonnaise dressing, ice cream, cake and coffee, prepared by Jack Bell, vice-commander of the Post, and served by the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Post.

The ministers and editors pledged their aid to the Post in its effort to grow and serve their comrades and the community. Musical numbers were rendered by members of the Post, Dr. Jno. A. Singleton and Rufus C. Long. Announcement was made of the coming of Madame Lottie Murray in concert the latter part of February under the auspices of the Roosevelt Post.

Mr. E. W. Killingsworth is commander of the Post and Mr. R. C. Long is Adjutant.

LAST OF ELAINE PRISONERS HAVE BEEN RELEASED

National Advancement Association Sees Successful Outcome of Its Great Battle For Justice

WINS VICTORY OVER PEONAGE
Wonderful Fight to Save Lives of Men Whom the State Would Railroad Cost Over \$15,000.

New York, Jan. 23.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has announced receipt of a telegram from Scipio A. Jones, of Little Rock, stating that the last of the prisoners jailed in connection with the Arkansas riots of 1919, has been released.

This marks the end of a six-year fight brought to a successful conclusion by the N. A. A. C. P., in the course of which twelve colored farmers of Arkansas were saved from the death penalty and sixty-seven prisoners, who has been sentenced to life and long term imprisonment have been freed.

The famous "Arkansas Case" was undertaken by the N. A. A. C. P. in October, 1919, immediately upon receipt of news in New York that a riot was in progress. While the riot was still going on Walter White, Assistant Secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., arrived on the scene and gathered facts showing the condition of peonage prevailing in Arkansas, out of which the trouble sprang. The N. A. A. C. P. published Mr. White's findings to the country, meeting the propaganda put forth by Arkansas whites about a plot by Negroes to "massacre whites." Mr. White reported that Negroes were being hunted and 250 shot down like wild beasts, in the Arkansas cane brakes, because they had organized to employ a lawyer in an endeavor to obtain settlements and statements of account from their landlords under the share-cropping system.

In farcical and summary trials, during which torture was employed to make colored men testify against each other, twelve colored farmers were sentenced to death and sixty-seven to life and long terms in jail.

The N. A. A. C. P. at once undertook to liberate these men and thus strike a blow at the peonage system in Arkansas. Attorney Bratton, the white lawyer whom the peons had hoped to employ, a former U. S. attorney; together with Scipio A. Jones, with the co-operation of Moorfield Storey, president of the N. A. A. C. P., carried the cases through the courts and before the governor of Arkansas to victory.

The cases of six of the men sentenced to death passed through four state and federal courts, the men having been twice sentenced to death and dates for their execution set five times when the U. S. Supreme Court in January of 1923 reversed their conviction. The other six men under sentence of death were twice tried and sentenced and twice had their convictions reversed by the Arkansas Supreme Court. Dates for retrial of these men were set on four occasions but despite the readiness of the N. A. A. C. P. attorneys, the state of Arkansas each time announced itself unready and asked for adjournment. Under the Arkansas law, the failure of the state to act, automatically entitled the men to discharge. A motion to dismiss them filed by the N. A. A. C. P. was granted.

This long fought legal battle resulted not only in the saving of the lives of twelve innocent men and the release of 67 others from prison but in the opening up and placing before the people of the United States the whole nefarious practice of peonage in the South; in the exposing of the conspiracy which had been formed to justify the massacre of more than two hundred and fifty colored men and women, and which would have been used afterwards as an excuse for similar crimes; and in the winning in the Supreme Court of the United States a decision which stands as a protection for white men as well as for black men who may thereafter be tried under the conditions which surrounded the Negro poems of Arkansas.

Gulfport, Miss., Jan. 23.—One of the subjects taken up at a conference among state superintendents in southern states was that of the training of colored teachers, text books for and development of colored high schools. Colored supervisors were in attendance at the conference.