

SIGN BARRING WHITES HAS BEEN REMOVED

ANTI-LYNCHING CRUSADE TO BE PUSHED TO LIMIT

Interracial Commission in Annual Meet Makes This Phase of Bar-
barism One of Its Chief Objectives

MANY OTHER PLANS PROPOSED

Encouraging Progress Reported from Practically All Sections of the South—The Press Co-operates

Atlanta, Ga., May 8.—An intensive anti-lynching campaign, the promotion of the study of race relations in colleges and schools, and efforts for more adequate school facilities, better housing and general welfare of the colored people of the South, were among the major objectives set for the coming year by the Southern Commission on Interracial Co-operation, in three-day session here last week. Sixty representative men and women of both races—bishops, secretaries of great Church boards, educators, Y. M. C. A. executives, business and professional men, and women prominent in church and club circles, were present from all over the South, all the states except Arkansas being represented.

Notable Colored Personnel
The colored membership of the commission was represented by Bishop Robert E. Jones, Bishop George C. Clement, Mrs. Booker T. Washington, president of the National Council of Women of the Darker Races; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs; Mrs. R. R. Moton, Dr. and Mrs. John Hope, Dr. Isaac Fisher, Mrs. H. L. McCroy and Mrs. R. S. Wilkinson, all of whom contributed to the program. Miss Eva Bowles of New York and Mrs. M. L. Crosthwaite of Nashville were elected to membership on the commission. There were present also as visitors a number of distinguished colored leaders, among them being Bishop R. C. Ransom of the A. M. E. Church, Dr. George E. Haynes, of the Federal Council of Churches, Dr. A. M. Townsend of the National Baptist convention, and Dr. Monroe Work of Tuskegee Institute.

Lynching Holds Center of Stage

The commission's keenest interest was centered on the necessity of making an early end of the lynching habit, which has been decreasing at a rapid rate during the last three years. The marked decrease in lynching was ascribed largely to the mobilization of southern women against it, to the condemnation voiced almost unanimously by the press, and to special anti-lynching legislation in certain states. The commission determined to push the crusade more vigorously than ever, by appeals to governors, sheriffs and other law enforcement officers, by efforts to secure additional legislation in certain states, by personal intervention in case of threatened lynchings, and by the cultivation through the press and in every other way possible of such a public sentiment as will no longer tolerate mob murder.

College Groups Seeking Truth

Dr. T. J. Woolfer, of the commission's headquarters staff, reported that courses in race relations are being given in sixty white colleges in the South, and that there are also numbers of voluntary student discussion and interracial forum groups which are doing fine work. The commission expressed keen interest in this development and recommended that it be encouraged and promoted.

Clark Foreman, secretary of the Georgia interracial committee, told of recent investigations of model housing projects in Cincinnati and New York and outlined plans now under way for similar projects in the South. The commission gave hearty approval, feeling that such a movement would meet an acute and long-felt need in many communities.

The suggestion was made that a national foundation be created for the annual award of a worthy prize to that person making the most important contribution in the realm of race relations. The plan was enthusiastically received and will be worked out, if possible. It was felt that such awards would greatly stimulate the movement for right racial adjustments.

Encouraging Reports

Encouraging results were reported from nearly every quarter. J. D. Burton told of fine educational progress in Tennessee, a successful campaign against crime in Memphis, and reorganization of the interracial

ROBERTS PRESIDES OVER ASSEMBLY A SECOND TIME

Sacramento, May 8 (Occidental Press)—Los Angeles' representative from the Seventy-fourth District and California's only Negro assemblyman, Frederick M. Roberts, for the second time was honored by Speaker Frank F. Merriam recently when he was called to preside during part of the debate for the re-consideration of the vote by which the Swing-Johnson bill was refused passage.

This is the second time during his career as assemblyman that Roberts has presided over the state legislature.

In addition to this honor, he is the author of the Civil Rights law, the "No Reflection", textbook law, and other laws designed to improve the working and living conditions of the people of his district and of this state.

CHARLES YOUNG CHAPTER OF D. A. V. FORMED

Prescott, Ariz., May 8.—Colonel Charles Young chapter No. 4 of the Disabled American Veterans, has been organized at Whipple among the Negro patients, a large number attending a special meeting and joining the organization. Officers of Ft. Whipple chapter No. 3 were present and assisted in the organization of the unit.

Commander Wagner of the Fort Whipple chapter sent a message to the national headquarters for a charter, which is expected to arrive in time for the new unit to be permanently organized so as to have a representation at the state convention to be held in Phoenix.

The temporary officers who were elected at the meeting are: Richard Gamble, commander; Charles Van Zandt, adjutant; Roy Clark, treasurer.

The newly organized unit was named after Colonel Charles Young, who performed distinguished service for the United States in the Spanish American war and who was appointed American minister to Liberia.

Richard Gamble is a former Omaha, Neb., boy, born and reared in this city.

For some mysterious reason residents of the United States who were born in Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands prefer New York to Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis or Boley, Oklahoma.

A colored postmistress has been appointed at Watoga, W. Va.

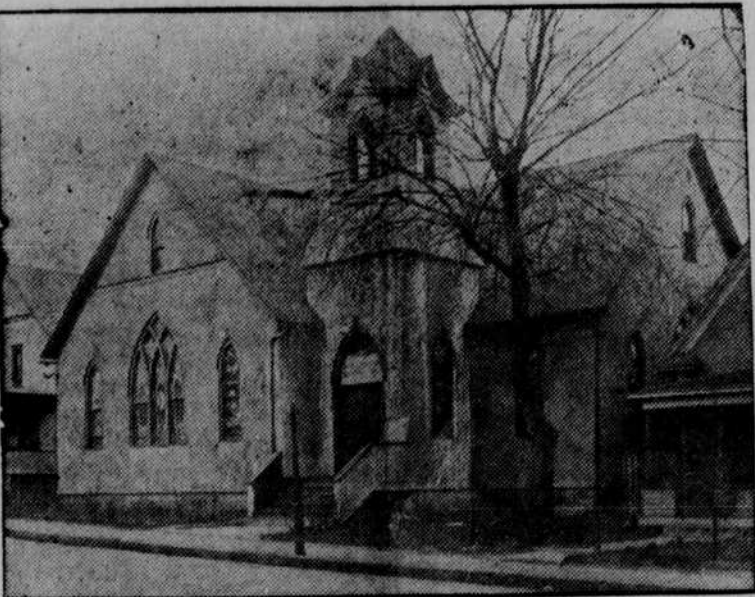
work in Alabama, with especially notable results in Mobile and Selma. From Texas Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames reported the effective efforts of interracial committees in preventing a threatened race riot in one critical situation and in allaying serious friction in another, in addition to the usual work along the lines of Negro education, community betterment, etc. Mrs. C. P. McGowan, of Charleston, reported a most favorable attitude toward the work in South Carolina, where she has recently organized a number of committees and delivered addresses on race relations before many important groups.

R. W. Miles spoke for Virginia and North Carolina, where, in addition to the usual program, the interracial committees are making a special study of housing conditions, with a view to improvement through legislation and otherwise. Mr. Miles noted also a very encouraging change of sentiment in Mississippi, as indicated by the recent building of splendid colored high schools in Natchez, Jackson and Meridian, and by the quarter-million dollar school building program recently set up in Coahoma county. Bishop George C. Clement, of Louisville, told of effective efforts for better Negro schools in Kentucky and reported a recent case in which the prompt action of interracial groups prevented a threatened lynching. Prof. Leo M. Favrot of Louisiana told of good local work in New Orleans, Shreveport and Lake Charles, as well as by the state committee, and announced plans for organization at five new points.

Press Co-operates
R. B. Eleazer, director of publicity, reported widespread and cordial cooperation on the part of the press, and exhibited clippings showing that the commission's news service is being used in 450 papers throughout the nation, with an aggregate circulation of more than 10,000,000. It is believed that the number actually using this service is two or three times as great as these figures indicate.

Dr. M. Ashby Jones of Atlanta was re-elected chairman of the commission and Dr. Will W. Alexander continues as director of the work.

Bethel A. M. E. Church Gets a New Lease on Life



Bethel A. M. E. Church

Bethel A. M. E. church was organized three years ago by the Rev. Frederick Divers, who was then presiding elder of the Omaha district. At the annual conference in September, 1922, he was appointed pastor and has served them to date. When the report was read at that conference there were 35 members and no church property, but negotiations had begun for the property they now occupy.

The church succeeded in buying its church and parsonage for the sum of \$14,000.00 and moved in November, 1922, having paid \$2,000.00 as the initial payment. All went well for the first year. There was splendid growth, the membership passed the one hundred mark and the spirit was fine, but the notes were too heavy for the financial condition of the city which was growing worse, and when one note came due and could not be fully met and another came due with gradual demoralization under the strain, the congregation was driven almost into despair. The climax

was reached in November, 1924, when suit for foreclosure was filed, but the newly appointed Bishop A. J. Carey, and Dr. C. A. Williams, and Rev. John Adams, and the officers of the church with Rev. Frederick Divers as pastor set out to save the church at all hazards.

Proposal after proposal was made to compromise, and plan after plan was tried, out to raise money until they finally succeeded in raising enough to establish credit in the city and were successful in refinancing by buying out the creditors' interest for \$9,000.00, paying all cash but \$1,500.00 which is secured by second mortgage.

The pastor and members though battle scared are again facing the future with a look of renewed confidence in God and the church, the members with renewed confidence in the ability and faith of the pastor. With a membership of more than 135, and a splendid Sunday school, and three years of history and only \$7,500.00 obligations on one of the most complete church institutions among Negroes of the

city, is a long way from 35 members, a new organization, and \$14,000.00 obligations just two and one-half years ago. The pastor and his wife, who is an accomplished musician and an untiring worker, have made themselves felt in the life of the city, both in their church and other community enterprises, such as the Y. W. C. A., the Old Folks' Home, the Business and Professional Men's Club, the Community Chest campaigns and fraternal circles. The Rev. Frederick Divers is now president of the Interdenominational Ministers Alliance. He is a graduate of the Theological Department of Shorter College 1919, and at present is doing post graduate work in the Omaha Theological Seminary.

Too much praise cannot be given to the faithful officers and members of Bethel who have stuck to their task until victory came.

Special Mother's Day services at Bethel Sunday.

HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS ATHLETIC CLUB HAVE INTERESTING DEBATE

The audience which attended the debate given by the High School Girls' Athletic Club of the North Side Branch of the Y. W. C. A. at St. Benedict's Community House last Friday night was fully repaid for its presence by the admirable manner in which the subject was handled by the enthusiastic debaters. The girls had thoroughly prepared their subject and ably defended their respective sides. The subject was: "Resolved That women should be barred from all industries." The affirmative was supported by the Misses Mildred Gordon, Thelma Norris and Helen Wheeler and the negative by the Misses Alice Hunter, Margaret Murray and Ernestine Singleton. The decision of the judges, Miss Edna M. Stratton, Henry W. Black and J. Dillard Crawford, was in favor of the affirmative, which was also the popular verdict. Miss Rachel Rice, as chairman, rigidly held the debaters to the time limit.

Only 17,000 illicit distilleries were destroyed by state and federal officers in Georgia during 1924.

OMAHA BRANCH N. A. A. C. P. HOLDS ITS REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING

The regular monthly meeting of the Omaha Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. was held at the North Side "Y" Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, with the Rev. John Albert Williams, president, in the chair. Several new memberships were received. A resolution, presented by the Rev. Russell Taylor, calling for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the question for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the question of non-employment which was reported to be acute among our people was adopted and the following committee was named: Rev. Russell Taylor, Rev. Frederick Divers and Henry W. Black. Following the dispatch of routine business William D. Fontaine, D. V. S., a government inspector, gave an interesting and instructive address on "The Relation of Animal Diseases to Public Health." He rapidly traced the history of animal and food inspection from ancient Egypt and Israel to modern times and its extensive and scientific adoption by the United States government. He told of the many diseases communicable to man from diseased animals used as food

and through impure milk. He surprised his audience by informing them that in the area embraced by Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa and Missouri, the great chicken-raising territory even the much-loved chicken is subject to tuberculosis. At the close of his address Dr. Fontaine cheerfully answered many questions asked him by the audience. A vote of thanks was tendered him for his instructive address.

EFFECT OF MIGRATION

Washington, D. C., May 8. (Columbian Press Bureau).—In the year 1910 there were 266 counties in 12 southern states where Negroes constituted fifty per cent or more of the total population; but at the census of 1920 this number had decreased to 219 counties in eleven states. The state of Virginia lost thirteen of these fifty per cent or more counties; Georgia, 8; Florida, 5; Mississippi and Texas, 4 each; Alabama, Arkansas and North Carolina, 3 each; Louisiana, 2, and Maryland and South Carolina, 1 each. If the northern industrial concerns will recruit their labor from the remaining 219 counties possibly the political bogie of Negro domination will disappear.

PROSECUTE NEGROES WHO RODE IN PULLMAN IN FLORIDA

Philadelphia, Pa., May 8.—Word has just reached here of the case of three women and a man, all colored, being dragged from a Pullman car and lodged in jail for twenty-nine hours, after which they were released when a fine of \$1,100 was paid by their employer, Samuel Dit, for a so-called charge of violating the Jim-Crow coach laws of the South, while riding through Florida. The millionaire business man secured the Pullman car accommodation for his servants from Palm Beach to Philadelphia. The conductor of the train is said to have wired ahead to Fort Pierce warning the sheriff that Negro passengers were on the Pullman, resulting in their arrest and fines.

FORCE NEGRO TOWN TO REMOVE BAN ON WHITES

Henryetta, Okla., May 8.—The all-colored town of Boley, Oklahoma, unique for a sign across its main street, which reads, "white man, don't let the sun set on you", was forced to remove the ominous warning by the federal authority. Threats of removing the town's post office unless the order was observed were made. The town has a population of about 2,000.

Pullman porters will soon be singing—or praying—on airplanes now being constructed by the company for transcontinental flights.

VIRGIN ISLANDERS BOAST OF OLDEST AMERICAN SHIP

Christiansted, May 8. (Columbian Press Bureau).—Virgin Islanders of this port are proud of the fact that their harbor is the home of the oldest American vessel afloat, the "Vigilant", whose American history, it is said, goes back fully 150 years. The "Vigilant", of whom her present captain says, "She is still a sweet and perfect sailor," was once owned by a generation of sea pirates. Later, she was used in legitimate American trade, after which she plied between St. Croix and Porto Rico as a carrier of the famous bay rum made by Virgin Islands natives. At present she is engaged in the humble duty of picking up odd traffic and carrying cattle between Virgin Islands ports and Porto Rico.

MO. NEGRO INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION RECEIVES LIBERAL APPROPRIATION

Washington, D. C., May 8. (Columbian Press Bureau).—Word has just been received from the State Capital that an appropriation has been made for the continuation of the laudable work of the Missouri Negro Industrial Commission, of which Hon. Robert S. Cobb is secretary. For a while it was rumored that democrat members of the Missouri legislature had threatened to "knife" the commission by cutting off its appropriation. That the commission is to continue its excellent work under the direction of the present efficient secretary is welcome news to thoughtful people of both races in the state of Missouri.

FIFTY MILES FROM CLEVELAND

Washington, D. C., May 8. (Columbian Press Bureau).—While our colored farmers are moving from the South to northern industrial centers, Japanese farmers are being brought from California to Ohio and other northern and eastern states to do truck farming, because of the constant and increasing demand in the centers of industry for a greater quantity and variety of vegetables. Negotiations have just been completed for the placement of 500 Japanese farmers from California on 1,500 acres of leased land in Huron county, Ohio, about fifty miles from Cleveland, a city where hundreds of colored farmers from the South, untrained in industry, but trained in agriculture, are working in the factories and mills as common laborers. The first Japanese farmers are expected to reach Huron county in July, with others following upon the completion of their harvest in California. Lettuce, celery, onions and other vegetables will be planted, and the Ohio Farms Company is now constructing fifty houses for the first fifty families. It may not be long before Japanese truck farmers will monopolize this very profitable business in Michigan, Indiana, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey and New York, unless our farmers greatly increase their production of vegetables and form associations for the proper handling and marketing of their produce.

PROMINENT WOMAN TAKEN ILL ON STREET IS JAILED AND DIES

Colored Citizens Are Aroused Over Brutal Neglect by Police and Resulting Death of Mrs. Boulder

INVESTIGATION IS PROCURED

Mayor and City Commissioners Issue Report Deploring Occurrence and Give Assurance of Future Medical Care

(By N. A. A. C. P. Press Service.)
Lexington, Ky., May 8.—Colored people of this city are aroused over the treatment resulting in her death, given by the local police to Mrs. Gertrude Boulder, a prominent church and civic worker, who, when she became unconscious from acute indigestion on the street, was taken to a local jail on charges of intoxication and without any medical attendance was allowed to die in her cell.

Local colored organizations, including the Lexington branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, combined in presenting a protest to Mayor Hogan Yancey and in demanding a rigid investigation of the neglect shown by the police. The petition presented to the Mayor and to Safety Commissioner Gentry of Lexington refers to the "tragic and disgraceful" death of Mrs. Boulder and gives the following statement of what occurred:

"Suffering from a severe attack of indigestion last Wednesday evening, she fell unconscious on the street on her way home from work. In this state she was picked up by officers about 10:30 and taken to the police station for drunk. She, it seems, was left alone during the night, without medical aid or any attention whatever and was found dead in the cell the next morning.

"Mrs. Boulder was highly respectable, a member of the Evergreen Baptist Church, a member of the Y. W. C. A., active in the Woman's Council Community Service and several fraternal organizations. She was an active worker at the polls last year and was one of the committee and contributor to the Welfare league. The best Negro women and citizens of Lexington wish here to enter our protest, disgust and indignation against such treatment toward our law abiding citizens.

"Indeed we are much alarmed and feel that we have no protection whatever; we therefore beg you to make a thorough investigation of this case and if need be to so amend the laws or city ordinances so that the respectable women of our race would not have to die in a cell in the police station, if found in an unconscious state on the street.

"Inasmuch as there were no signs of intoxication as certified to by the coroner, no disorderly conduct, no scars to indicate quarrel, coupled with the fact that she was neatly dressed, we feel that either our colored police woman, probation officer, city physician or trained nurse might have been called to identify her since few of our best citizens are known by the white policemen."

The petition was signed by Mrs. L. B. Fouse, representing the City Federation of 40 Clubs and the National Association of Colored Women, as well as by practically all of the leaders in civic, fraternal and church work in the city, and was endorsed editorially by the local white press.

As a consequence of an investigation made, the mayor prepared a report, endorsed by the board of city commissioners, deploring the occurrence, and giving assurance of a new rule providing that medical attention shall at once be provided for anyone brought to the police station in an unconscious condition. The report of the mayor and city council concludes:

"We found that Mrs. Boulder was a woman of unimpeachable character, thoroughly interested in the welfare of her community and her people, that she was a worker in all public drives for the benefit of the city, and contributed to all the just causes both of her time and money. In her passing Lexington has lost one of its leading colored citizens and we hereby extend our deepest sympathy to the members of her family."

Colored females outnumber the males in Alabama, District of Columbia, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia.

Mother's Day

