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MERRY CHRISTMAS

GEORGIA WOMAN, MOTHER OF FAMOUS SONS, PASSES AWAY

Mrs. Camilla Hillman Hubert Leaves Four Sons in High Positions of Public Service and Five Prominent Daughters

GAVE ALL GOOD EDUCATION

Born in Slavery Mother Struggled to Give All Her Children Educational Advantages Which They Used

Atlanta, Ga.—A well known colored citizen in this section with heavy expressions of sadness, Friday told the story of the life of his mother, who died here Thursday in her home at 140 Boulevard De Kalb. The account was touching to all who heard it, especially when it was related how the mother, an ex-slave, had reared one of the most noted colored families in the United States. Five sons, all holding high positions, and five daughters wedded to men of high station, remained to mourn the deceased.

Neither the mother, Mrs. Camilla Hillman Hubert, 67, nor her husband, Mr. Zack Hubert, who is still living, were able to acquire an education due to adverse circumstances. But the parents had high ambitions for their children, and through their valiant efforts they were able to put them all on the "path" to learning and urged them on to the top. The youngest son, Theodore Hubert is the only one not having finished his education and he is now a senior at Moorehouse College.

There are four Huberts of Georgia, who are now occupying high positions of service in different sections of the country. They are Z. P. Hubert, president of Jackson College, Jackson, Miss.; B. F. Hubert, director of agriculture, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.; John W. Hubert, principal of the Negro High School, Savannah; J. H. Hubert, executive secretary, Urban League, New York City; Moses Hubert, farm demonstration agent, Hancock County, Ga.; G. J. Hubert, pastor of two Atlanta churches and operator of a 600-acre farm; Theodore Hubert, senior at Moorehouse College.

The five daughters are Beatrice Douthard, Jenny Reeves and Lucy Bowling, of Chicago; Esther Hubert, of Tampa, Fla., and Mabel Warner, of Atlanta.

FIRST COLORED WOMAN PASSES VIRGINIA BAR

Richmond, Va.—Coming victoriously through four groups of examination papers in common, statute, adjective and substantive law, Miss L. Marian Poe, of Washington, has successfully passed the rigid Virginia Bar, and will be the first colored woman to be admitted to the practice of law in that State. The Virginia law examinations are among the stiffest given by any state in the Union; and in the last examinations held early in December only 59 candidates out of nearly 150 applicants were given their final qualification certificates by the Board of Examiners. Miss Poe will enter upon practice in Virginia.

HALE AND HEARTY AT 122

Lexington, Miss.—(By the Associated Negro Press) Patience Julian, claiming to be 122 years old and residing on the plantation of J. B. Cunningham with her son, Frank Ware who is eighty-five years old, is still able to walk without aid and wait on herself. She was born in the County of Pauline, Georgia, and was a slave, the property of Nathan Can. Patience is a mulatto, and the mother of eleven children, nine of whom are still living, the oldest being eighty-seven and the youngest seventy years of age. There are eighty-seven grand children living.

TRUSTEES OF FISK ELECT NEW MEMBER

Nashville, Tenn.—(By the Associated Negro Press) At the recent meeting of the Board of Trustees of Fisk University, Dr. Georgia White, dean of women of Cornell University, was selected as a member of the board. Dr. White is the daughter of the late George White, who trained and sent out the original group of Jubilee singers and her interest in Fisk is a very deep one. The meeting was attended by a full quota of trustees and the upbuilding and development of the University was discussed.

RING UP ANOTHER LYNCHING

Montgomery, Ala.—(By the Associated Negro Press) Following the receipt of information to the effect that he had insulted a white woman, Grant Cole was shot to death by a mob of whites. No arrests have been made in connection with the killing.

PULLMAN PORTERS PONDER PUZZLING, PRACTICAL PROBLEM

Chicago, Ill.—(By the Associated Negro Press) An interesting problem has emerged out of the agitation going on throughout the country for the formation of an union of Pullman Porters. The proposed organization, which has been held up by those who are promoting it as a cure-all for the evils, actual and imaginary, which the "travelling men who wear the blue" suffer, may not be able to do so much as its advocates claim for it. Always the union has been depicted as the force which would "compel" the Pullman company to treat with its employees "outside officers", and in the event of their failure to do so would promptly yank them before the United States Railroad Labor Board.

Prospective members and those who already have paid initiation fees are disturbed by the discovery that the union will have no power to force the company to deal with it or make it deal with the Labor Board, which the unsuspecting porters have regarded as the "big stick". The Labor Board itself has no power to force any carrier to confer with representatives of its employees. The decisions of the Labor Board are not compulsory.

All of the foregoing was thrashed out by the United States Supreme Court in deciding the case of the Pennsylvania Railroad versus the Railroad Labor Board, which held, in the opinion handed down by Chief Justice William Howard Taft in 1923, that the Labor Board had no power to enforce its decisions other than that of public opinion.

How the proponents of the organization are going to carry out their promises is hither difficult to understand. Those who have been relying on these promises are seriously worried.

INDIANS GET MONEY FROM OIL

Washington, D. C.—(By the Associated Negro Press) A total of \$29,422,800 was paid to the Osage Indians of Oklahoma from royalties and bonuses on oil and gas produced on their reservation during the last fiscal year, it was announced in the Interior Department. This is the largest amount ever paid per capita to the Osage Indians, each share being \$13,200.

CAPPER INTRODUCES MARRIAGE MEASURE

Washington, D. C.—(By the Associated Negro Press) Senator Arthur Capper, Kansas Republican, has introduced into the Senate two measures designed to affect the marriage and divorce laws of the country. One measure provides for a constitutional amendment which will permit the federal government to make the laws and the other contains the terms of the so-called law. The introduction of the bills was made at the behest of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. The measures have been fought by Negroes because of the possibility of their being used to their disadvantage.

SIKI'S FRIENDS VOW VENGEANCE

New York.—(By the Associated Negro Press) The afternoon following the murder of Battling Siki, several of his Sengalese countrymen gathered in his home and vowed vengeance on the cowardly whites who were responsible for the death of the idol. These men paced about the floor, re-enacting as the imagination dictated, the tragedy and muttered curses against the murderer. They were quieted by one of the more prudent among them. It is believed that Siki came to his death from the hands of a bootlegger, known as "Jimmy."

KU KLUX KLAN AT HAMPTON

New York, N. Y.—(By the Associated Negro Press) According to a dispatch in the New York Age, the Ku Klux Klan recently invaded the premises of Hampton Institute and burned a cross in front of the home of Principal Gregg. A note was also left warning Major Allen Washington, commandant of cadets, that he had better leave the school within ten days. The action of the Klan is taken to be the culmination of feeling engendered by articles in the Newport News Press, criticising the lack of "Jim Crow" restrictions at the school.

WANTS HIS OWN CHILDREN BRANDED AS BASTARDS

New Orleans, La.—(By the Associated Negro Press) Charging that his wife, Mrs. Hazel Ray Bush, is of Negro ancestry, Joe Bush, Saturday filed suit for divorce and asked that their two children be declared illegitimate. His plea is based upon the Louisiana law that prohibits marriage between the Caucasian and Ethiopian races. Bush has just discovered that his wife is a Negro woman, the petition states. The two sons mentioned are aged four years and eighteen months, respectively.

WHITE AFRICAN EDUCATOR STUDIES AMERICAN WAYS

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—(By the Associated Negro Press) H. S. Keigwin, director of native development in Southern Rhodesia, Africa, who has been spending some time at Tuskegee observing ways in education, spoke to students and teachers. He said in part, "It is to me a privilege and distinction to appear and sit where your great founder, Dr. Washington made a name for himself and his race. His name has gone across the seas and is beginning to be well-known there as it is here. The Tuskegee doctrine of education has been recognized as sound, sane, and helpful and in Africa we have deliberately copied the methods of your founder. I have thought of the secret of his success and have come to believe it was a sort of divine insight into the home life of the people he was trying to help. He believed that the school must begin on the level of those taught."

SWEET TRIAL COST \$21,938 SO FAR

New York.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue, today made a full report of expenditures in the trial of Dr. and Mrs. Sweet and nine others in Detroit, showing that the total cost of the first trial was \$21,938.69, which was expended by the National Office and the Detroit Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. and a City-Wide Committee of Detroit citizens headed by the Rev. Joseph Gomez.

The expenditures of the National Office of the N. A. A. C. P., totaling \$11,377.74, included attorneys' fees of \$4,000 to Clarence Darrow, \$3,000 to Arthur Garfield Hays and \$1,000 to Walter M. Nelson. For travelling and living expenses of attorneys and witnesses, telegrams and long distance telephone calls, court and attorney's stenographers, and bail-bond fee, the National Office spent \$3,337.74.

The Detroit Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. raised in all \$6,137.64 and appointed a disbursing committee, consisting of its vice-president, M. L. Walker, Dr. E. A. Carter and J. W. Cooper, both members of the Executive Committee of the Branch. Among the disbursements of the Branch were payments to investigators, witness

Writes Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones: "Mr. Keigwin's work in behalf of the natives of Africa is a notable achievement which has commanded the gratitude of all who know his work. He is a Cambridge University man who has spent the most of his life in Africa. Through his early studies of the education of the colored people in America, he has acquired considerable knowledge of American activities in education and this has been applied with singular success in Southern Rhodesia."

DARROW IS WRONG ON HIS STATISTICS

Middleton, Conn.—(By the Associated Negro Press) In a speech before Negroes in New York a week ago, Clarence Darrow, the famous criminal attorney, declared that there were more morons than intelligent people in the United States. But, according to Prof. Horace B. English, professor of psychology at Wesley-

an University, there are only between 4,000,000 and ten millions of persons in the country who may be classed as morons because of their mental deficiency, depending on the mental standard assigned to the classification. There is a higher class, whom Prof. English calls "dullards" who number about 25,000,000. Even this figure, however, would not be sufficient to support Mr. Darrow's charge.

FLORIDA STATE COLLEGE HOLDS FARMERS' CONFERENCE

Tallahassee, Fla.—(By the Associated Negro Press) Better schools, better homes, and better farms constituted the principal subjects discussed at the annual Farmers' Conference which closed here Wednesday night at the Floridan A. and M. College.

The conference adopted resolutions urging the farmers to hold the farm lands which they already own; to produce more foodstuff and to rotate and diversify their crops.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS MOVES AGAINST HUMAN SLAVERY

Geneva, Switzerland.—(By the Associated Negro Press) Sir Eric Drummond, general secretary of the League of Nations, has communicated to all of the nations of the world the League's draft treaty for the abolition of all forms of human slavery and enforced labor.

Owing to the purely humanitarian character of the undertaking the treaty has been sent not only to all members of the League but to non-members as well, consisting of the United States, Germany, Russia, Egypt, Sudan, Ecuador, Mexico, Turkey, and Afghanistan.

As it is not expected that the treaty will be officially launched before the next assembly of the League in September, 1926, the League, in order to inaugurate as quickly as possible its world-wide effort for the abolition of slavery, has accompanied the text with the request that the various nations begin at once the inauguration of the measures and legislation which are provided for in the treaty, without awaiting for the latter's final adoption.

The different states are requested to comply at once with those articles which provide for reciprocal assistance between nations in suppressing slave traffic.

All of the nations of the world have been asked to send in to the Secretariat any observation which they may have to make relative to the treaty and then to send to the next meeting of the Assembly in September, 1926, plenipotentiary delegates who will have authority to sign the treaty after modifications have been made that may seem desirable as a result of the observations of the various governments. The treaty as it now stands was drawn up by the last assembly as a result of the initiative of England; Lord Robert Cecil was the principal supporter of the subject.

CARDINAL GIBBONS INSTITUTE RAPIDLY FORGES AHEAD

Washington, D. C.—The Cardinal Gibbons Institute, which opened in 1924, at Ridge, Maryland, as a national training school for colored boys and girls, regardless of their church affiliations, is showing remarkable progress in its second year. It now has approximately sixty students, representing six states. It has a splendid two story concrete building for school purposes, a dormitory for girls, a principal's home, a dormitory for boys, a barn, and a two hundred acre farm, with equipment and stock.

The Institute is helping reduce illiteracy in the Ridge district of Maryland as well as to improve farming methods among the Negroes of the County. Its Ford truck is bringing small children daily from out-of-way districts to its elementary school; and its farm meetings and farm demonstrations work are improving farm methods.

Free medical and dental clinics are improving local health conditions; and the general influence of the Institute, which is now only a year old, is being felt throughout southern Maryland. Victor Daniel, a vigorous and conscientious educator, is principal of the Institute.

WOMAN PLEADS FOR LIFE OF ASSAILANT

Raleigh, N. C.—(By the Associated Negro Press) To mitigate the sentences of the sixteen members of the mob who attempted to lynch Alvin Mansel, her alleged assailant, Mrs. Lucie Garteer has written to Governor A. W. McLean, asking that Mansel be accorded any punishment other than death.

Mansel was sentenced to die January 13 at a hasty trial and Mrs. Garteer in her letter said: "Now what I want to do is to plead for the life of the Negro. Give him any kind of punishment except death." In her letter of six pages, however, she devotes one to Mansel's case and five to the sixteen members of the mob and makes it clear that primarily her purpose is to secure clemency for the white mobists.

Governor McLean also made the announcement that there was some doubt existing now as to the guilt of Mansel, and that he had received a letter from John L. Martin which emphasized this doubt. A full investigation has been ordered, although no formal petitions have been filed.

SEVENTY-ONE DRIVERS GET CERTIFICATES

Nashville, Tenn.—(By the Associated Negro Press) Seventy-one Negro motor car drivers were given certificates of efficiency at the closing session of the safe-driving school of the Chamber of Commerce Building which was conducted under the auspices of the safety department of the Chamber of Commerce. The seventy-one candidates, who attended the session answered correctly the thirty-one questions asked by the Board of Examiners.

INDIAN, NOT NEGRO, HENCE MARRIAGE TO WHITE LAWFUL

Virginia Court Frees Man Held for Violation of Racial Integrity Law Operative in State

INDIAN CONSIDERED EQUAL

Fellow Tribesmen Testify That Accused Is of Pure Indian Ancestry Which Settles His Racial Status

Richmond, Va.—Because it was rumored that Ray Winn, a man with the features of an American Indian, was a Negro, he was put on trial here on a charge that he had committed miscegenation by marrying a white woman, while he was not of that race. The Hustung County Court Friday after an exhausted hearing however, decided that he did not have Negro blood, and was satisfied with testimony that he was of Indian parentage. A breach of the new race integrity carries a 2 to 5 year sentence.

Winn was indicted by a grand jury upon the allegation that he bore strains of the Negro race in his veins. The evidence, however, did not sustain that charge and the verdict meant that Winn was entitled to be considered upon equality with all white men, and that the marriage of Winn to Miss May Wilson last year was legal.

Representatives of the State Bureau of Vital Statistics sought to show that Winn has colored ancestors. Numerous old residents of New Kent, King William and other counties in which Winn and his people were known, came forth as witnesses to support Winn's contention that he had only Indian and white blood in his veins. Some of the witnesses were aged members of the Indian tribes of the Mattaponi and Pamunkey, who testified that a grandfather of the accused was a white man and his mother a full-blooded Indian. Others went further back in the past to show that some of his ancestors were Indians.

ELEVATOR OPERATOR SAVES WOMAN'S LIFE

Chicago.—(By the Associated Negro Press) Only the quick action of Henry Smith, an elevator operator in the Criminal Court Building in this city saved the life of Mrs. Georgette Romini, white; Mrs. Romini had just come from an inquest into the murder of her husband and was in a dazed condition. On leaving the office of an assistant state's attorney on the second floor of the Criminal Court Building, she saw the elevator about to leave. She rushed forward in an effort to make it. Just as it started up, she shot her hands between its closing doors, flung the gate open, missed the elevator, and, carried by her momentum, plunged partially through the opening.

Smith instantly stopped his elevator dead and held it motionless while the woman, supported by the side of the car and her hands, dangled eighty-five feet above the floor of the shaft. Onlookers warmly congratulated Smith on his quick thinking. Had he raised or lowered his car a few inches, Mrs. Romini must either have fallen to her death or been crushed between the elevator and the floor.

ELKS RAISE MONEY TO PAY CONVENTION DEBTS

Richmond, Va.—(By the Associated Negro Press) In an effort to wipe out the deficit of more than \$3,000 left on the hands of the finance committee of local Elks who had charge of financing the great Elks' convention held here in August, last, the committee headed by M. A. Norrell and James T. Carter, Grand treasurer of I. B. P. O. E. of W. has started a campaign to raise funds by public subscription to pay off the indebtedness of the Elks here. The News-Leader, a white daily paper, made the first contribution of \$250. In all, about one thousand dollars have been raised.

KITTRELL COLLEGE TO EXPAND WORK

Kittrell, N. C.—(By the Associated Negro Press) According to an announcement by Dr. Geo. E. Edwards, president of Kittrell College, a gift of some \$75,000 by B. N. Duke, brother of the late James B. Duke, who did so much for Negro schools throughout the state of North Carolina, Kittrell College will be able in the near future to expand the scope of its work.

The new plan of development, which was made possible by the gift, includes the erection and equipping of new buildings, within the next year. This means a forward step in education in North Carolina and will add another well-equipped institution to the state's roster.

