

We're Senators to Oppose Caraway Bill

WOULD LEGALIZE AND ENCOURAGE CONCUBINAGE

Another Vicious Anti-Intermarriage Bill Is Introduced by Senator Caraway of Arkansas

PASSAGE WILL BE FOUGHT

National Advancement Association Is Urging Branches to Unite in Opposition to Measure

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has notified its branches throughout the United States of the bill introduced in Congress by Senator Caraway of Arkansas which would prohibit the intermarriage of Negroes and white people in the District of Columbia and make it unlawful for persons so married to reside in the District or for those so married and now residents to return to the District for residence, if they once leave it. The penalty prescribed by the bill for anyone violating any of the provisions of the act is a fine of not more than \$1,000 and imprisonment for not less than one year or more than five years.

N. A. A. C. P. branches are called upon by the national office to send telegrams to the senators from their state, and to induce prominent white and colored people to send letters and telegrams demanding that the bill be opposed. Local editors of both white and colored publications are to be urged to denounce the bill editorially, and churches, lodges, fraternal bodies and political clubs are to be asked to pass resolutions denouncing Senator Caraway's measure.

The bill is numbered S-2160 and all communications to senators should mention it by number.

The N. A. A. C. P. gives the following reasons for opposing all such measures:

1. That marriage should be entirely a matter of individual choice between persons who are eligible to enter the marriage contract under the general laws of the land.
2. That the Negro cannot in self-respect consent to have himself written down in the statute books as something outside and beneath the human race.
3. That every such law sweeps away from colored girls and women the protection, legal recourse and remedy, where white men are concerned, to which they are entitled as well as other girls and women.
4. That the enactment of such laws does not stop intermixture but sets the stamp of legal approval upon concubinage, bastardy and the degradation of colored women, deprived of the protection of matrimony.

DR. LOCKE ADDRESSES FORUM OF YOUNG DEMOCRACY

Philadelphia—(By the Associated Negro Press) At a meeting of the Forum of Young Democracy, whose membership consists of foreigners who are socialists, held at Musical Fund Hall on Sunday afternoon, Dr. Alain LeRoy Locke, former professor of philosophy at Howard University, stated that there is a movement among the American Negro group daily asserting itself along cultural and spiritual lines, that is, sure to benefit the nation. Dr. Locke expressed himself as believing that this transformation in the social status "is the result of turning from protest and apologies to racial self-expression and self-development." Dr. Locke was of the opinion that professional leaders and writers are proclaiming the change as a benefit to racial groups. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Simon L. Bros.

OFFER \$1,000 PRIZE FOR NOVEL TO BE WRITTEN BY A NEGRO

At the request of Messrs. Albert and Charles Boni, publishers, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth avenue, announced a prize of \$1,000, to be paid outright, in addition to roy-

alties for a novel of Negro life, to be written by a person of Negro descent. Hitherto unpublished manuscripts may be submitted to Messrs. Albert and Charles Boni before September 1, 1926.

The judges of the competition are: Henry Seidel Canby, editor of The Saturday Review; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, editor of The Crisis; Charles S. Johnson, editor of Opportunity; James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Edna Kenton; Lawrence Stallings of The N. Y. World; and Irita Van Doren, editor of The Tribune Weekly, "Books".

The conditions for the contest state that in addition to being written by an author of Negro descent: "The novel must deal with Negro life in the sense that one or more of its leading characters must be of Negro descent and its action must show the influence of this fact."

Full details of the contest may be obtained from Messrs. Albert and Charles Boni, 66 Fifth avenue, or from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth avenue, New York City, N. Y.

DR. SINGLETON FILES FOR LEGISLATURE

Dr. John A. Singleton, the well known dentist, files for nomination for state representative from the ninth district. Dr. Singleton is the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Singleton, pioneer residents of Omaha. He is a graduate of Central High school and of Howard University, and is active in the American Legion and fraternal organizations. He is married, a home owner and taxpayer and is well qualified to make a good representative.

VIRGINIA JACKSON RANKS AMONG HONOR PUPILS

Miss Virginia Jackson, aged 16, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tony Jackson, 3117 Corby street, a senior at Central High school, is one of thirteen pupils to go on the honor roll the last semester with four and a half A's. Eight students, seven girls and one boy, made a record of five A's. The A pupils fall into five classes, running from five to three A's. Virginia is in the second group.

JONES INSTALLS DEACONESSES

New Orleans, La.—(By A. N. P.) In an elaborate installation service, Bishop Robert E. Jones of the New Orleans area of the Methodist Episcopal Church, installed deaconesses Maxwell and Russell from the General Deaconess Training School of Des Moines, Iowa, into office in this city. They will assist in social service and religious work.



Business Men Visit Mizpah, New Townsite Near Atlantic City.

Atlantic City, N. J.—(By the Associated Negro Press) Predicting that Mizpah, the town site being established near here would help to solve the congested living problems of Philadelphia and other cities, while providing a new haven for oncoming immigrants, a group of men prominent in business, religious and welfare activities of the country headed by Mr. Anthony Overton, president of the Douglass National Bank of Chicago, Ill., spent a day recently inspecting the land and investigating the opportunities of the venture.

The men who are enthusiastic in their endorsement of the idea which prompted

Some Salient Facts of Negro History Important for Negro History Week

THE NEGRO AS A PIONEER

The ancient African taught the modern world the use of iron, the most important of all metals, the one by which science and initiative have remade the Universe.

Negroes have a place among the pioneers of American history. Africans were the first to visit the shores of America, according to Professor Leo Wiener of Harvard University; for he has found evidences of African influences on this continent prior to the coming of the white men from Europe.

Negroes were with the other adventurers in the discovery and exploration of America. It is said that Pietro Alonzo, a negro, was a pilot of the fleet with which Columbus discovered America.

In the discovery of the Pacific Ocean Balboa carried with him Nuflo de Olano, a Negro.

In the conquest of Mexico Cortez was accompanied by a Negro, who on finding in his rations of rice some grains of wheat, planted them as an experiment and thus made himself the pioneer in wheat raising in the Western Hemisphere.

Negroes assisted in the exploration of Guatemala and the conquest of Chili, Peru and Venezuela.

Estevanico, most noted of all the early Negro explorers, actually led expeditions of the Spaniards in Mexico and Central America and discovered what we now call the states of New Mexico and Arizona.

Matthew A. Henson, the last to appear in the role of explorer, was chosen by Commodore Peary to accompany him to the North Pole. Commodore Peary and Commodore MacMillan testify that Henson was chosen because of his peculiar ability to grapple with the problems of the Arctic. He was the best builder of stoves; he was the best dog driver; he was the best interpreter. Henson is, therefore, today the only living man who has seen the North Pole.

THE NEGRO LABORER

Twenty Negroes were brought to Jamestown, Virginia, in 1619, and were sold into service. They were not enslaved but were indentured as servants; for one of the number not only gained his freedom but became later a slaveholder himself, when most Negroes had been gradually debased to the condition of slaves.

The Negro has made a distinct contribution as a laborer. He supplied the demand for cheap labor necessitated by the expansion of trade in the

commercial revolution. To Negro labor belongs the credit for opening the South, clearing the forests, draining its swamps, and preparing its soil for the culture of sugar, rice, tobacco and cotton. The Negro has enabled the upper strata to produce what culture the South can boast of today.

The Negro has not been merely a dull laborer, but of his brain has come the skill of the mechanic and artisan. This aptitude has gone still further, even to the extent of producing in the ranks a number of inventors.

THE NEGRO INVENTOR

Norbert Rillieux, a Negro of Louisiana, invented the vacuum pan which revolutionized the refining of sugar. Benjamin Banneker, the noted astronomer and mathematician, who worked out one of the first series of almanacs in this country, made the first clock produced in America.

Jan E. Matzelliger, a Dutch Guinea Negro, invented a lasting machine by which the tremendously large industry of making shoes by machinery started on its way toward unprecedented success.

Elijah McCoy, the pioneer inventor of automatic lubricators, opened a new era in the use of machinery throughout the world.

Granville T. Woods, an inventor of electrical appliances, made an unyielding reputation for himself in the technical and scientific world.

THE NEGRO AS A SOLDIER

As a soldier the Negro has acquitted himself with honor in all American wars.

Crispus Attucks, who fell in the Boston Massacre, was among the first to give himself as a sacrifice for the independence of this country.

In 1775 Salem Poor showed such military prowess in the battle of Charlestown that fourteen white officers reported him to Congress as having behaved like an experienced officer as well as an excellent soldier.

Negro soldiers came to Andrew Jackson's rescue in the battle of New Orleans in 1814. In return for that contribution to his splendid victory he said: "I knew that you loved the land of your nativity and that, like ourselves, you had to defend all that is most dear to man. But you surpass my hopes. I have found in you, united to these qualities, that noble enthusiasm which impels to great deeds."

In the Civil War the Negro soldier gave a still better account of himself. Of those fighting at Port Hud-

son one said: "The deeds of heroism performed by these colored men were such as the proudest white men might emulate."

At Fort Wagner the 54th Massachusetts, a Negro Regiment, stood like heroes in the midst of carnage and evoked from their superiors the heartiest thanks for their courage and dash which convinced observers that Negroes cannot be exceeded as soldiers.

In the punitive expedition, under General Pershing, in Mexico in 1916 members of the 10th Cavalry and the 14th Infantry distinguished themselves as the heroes of the hour.

In the World War, Negro troops and officers were praised as courageous men, admirable in their attack. Their bravery and dash won the admiration of observers and the gratitude of France, to the salvation of which they made a distinct and valuable contribution.

THE NEGRO IN BUSINESS

The economic progress of the Negro is unprecedented in the history of the world. Starting almost without anything in 1865, the Negro has today to his credit property valued at more than a billion dollars. Most of this wealth is in the form of farm acreage and comfortable homes. The race has made exceptional progress, however, in manufacturing, banking, and insurance. As pioneers in developing such businesses among Negroes there stand out preeminently such persons as Isaiah T. Montgomery, John Merrick, Mrs. A. E. Malone, Madam C. J. Walker, Samuel Rutherford, W. C. Pearson, C. C. Spaulding, Anthony Overton, and Jesse Bingham.

THE NEGRO PRESS

In no case has the Negro made greater progress than that evidenced by the increasing power of the Negro Press. The few dailies which have appeared here and there have not actually succeeded; but in every large city with a considerable Negro population there is now a successful weekly newspaper publishing to the world the case of the Negro and directing the race in the way of economic, social and religious progress. These organs of thought now number more than three hundred.

N. A. A. C. P. WILL MEET SUNDAY

The monthly meeting of the Omaha Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. will meet next Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the North Side Branch of the Y. W. C. A., Twenty-second and Grant street. Public is cordially invited.

PHI DELTA CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS

The Phi Delta club was entertained by the Misses Ireta Walker and Martha Roberts at the home of Miss Roberts, on Monday evening. The following officers were elected: Mrs. Frances Peoples, president; Mrs. Mary Harold, vice-president; Miss Oris Watson, secretary; Miss Cima Watson, social secretary; Miss Martha Roberts, treasurer; Miss Ireta Walker, reporter. Evening was spent playing bridge, after which a two-course luncheon was served.

NEGRO REBELS RECEIVE CONFEDERATE PENSION CHECKS

Shelby, N. C.—Among the Confederate veterans who received their pension checks this month were three "rebels of color," Phil Roseboro, who served as body-guards for his "master," Jim Rice, and Sam Cabinis, who served in the Civil War to build breastworks for the rebel side.

HILLSIDE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH TO HOLD DEDICATORY SERVICES

The Hillside Presbyterian church, Thirtieth and Ohio streets, which has been undergoing extensive repairs and improvements will hold a series of dedicatory exercises from February 10 to 14. Interesting programs participated in by members of various churches will be features of the occasion. Dr. Edwin Hart Jenks, pastor of the First Presbyterian church and other prominent ministers and officials of the denomination will also take part. The Rev. Charles H. Trusty, D. D., is pastor of Hillside.

Mrs. George Ashby, entertained a number of young matrons at her home, 2228 Willis Ave., last Wednesday, in honor of Mrs. Grace Stephenson of St. Louis, Mo.

HOUSE MEASURE FOR HOWARD UNI MEETS WITH FAVOR

Bill Enables the Institution to Receive Needed Federal Appropriations in the Regular Way

TO INSURE APPROPRIATION
Crampton Bill Is Designed to Frustrate Annual Efforts to Throw Out the Appropriation

Washington, D. C.—A hearing on the bill to amend the charter of Howard University was held Wednesday, January 27th, by the Committee on Education of the House of Representatives, of which Honorable Daniel A. Reed of New York is chairman.

For several years in the House of Representatives the point of order has been raised against appropriations for Howard University as carried in the Interior Department Supply Bill on the grounds that they were not authorized in substantive law. In order to do away with this practice each year, Representative Louis C. Crampton, who handles the Interior Department bill, introduced the Howard University bill, which has the hearty support of the administration and, it is believed, a big majority in both houses of congress.

At the hearing held Wednesday, January 27th, Mr. Crampton as sponsor of the bill, explained to the committee that this legislation is needed as substantive law that will make the annual appropriations for Howard University "authorized" as for other government establishments.

Dr. J. Stanley Durkee, president of Howard University, and Dr. Emmett J. Scott, secretary-treasurer of that institution, also appeared and presented in full details the claims of the university upon the government for support such as has been given since 1879. The hearing was a sympathetic one.

On Friday, January 29th, the Committee on Education was again assembled and a favorable report on the bill to the House of Representatives was ordered by the Committee on Education. This legislation, if passed by both houses of congress, will frustrate efforts which annually are made to throw out appropriations for Howard University on the point of order against the Interior Department Appropriation Bill.

NEGRO WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION ELECTS OFFICERS

The Negro Women's Christian Association held its annual meeting at the Old Folks' Home, 924 North Twenty-fifth street, Wednesday with Mrs. Martha Taylor Smith, presiding. Reports from officers and committees were read showing the excellent work accomplished. The following officers were elected: Mrs. Tilly Simpson, president; Mrs. Laura Hicks, vice-president; Mrs. Eleise Turner, recording secretary; Mrs. Alice O. McGee, assistant secretary; Mrs. Florence Johnson, treasurer; Mrs. Georgia Thomas, corresponding secretary; chaplain, Mrs. W. F. Botts, Mrs. Martha Taylor Smith, to whose zeal and devotion for so many years the success of the Home is due, was unanimously elected honorary president.

CONFIRMATION CLASSES AT ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH

The first meeting of the Confirmation Classes of the Church of St. Philip the Deacon, will be held immediately after the 11 o'clock service Sunday morning. Persons desirous of learning about the doctrine, discipline, worship and customs of the Episcopal church are cordially welcome to attend any of these instructions. The usual services will be held Sunday, Holy communion 7:30 a. m.; Church school 10 a. m.; sung Eucharist with sermon, 11; evening prayer and sermon at 8 o'clock.

The Woman's Auxiliary of St. Philip's church will give a Pre-Lenten Party at the Jewell building, 24th and Grant, Wednesday evening, February 16.