

SEE "THE SNOW QUEEN" THURSDAY

Trend in Race Relations During the Year of 1926

Review Shows That Much Has Been Done in the Direction of Racial Co-operation in the South

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Atlanta, Ga.—Human progress, like a river, never proceeds at an even pace. Here it races through the rapids, there it sleeps quietly in some still pool, yonder in confusion it eddies and swirls. A short range view often leaves one in doubt whether forward or backward. The long look is necessary if one would know whether the current is going and how fast.

Present-day trends in American race relations are like that. The observers may see in them every degree of progress or of reaction, depending entirely upon the point at which they are viewed. But looking at them objectively over even so short a space as one year, one must admit, I think, that the stream is moving, moving in general in the right direction, and moving rapidly in comparison with the historic slowness of great social changes.

Social Welfare Agencies

Probably the most encouraging development during the past year has been the increasing integration of the interests of Negroes with the social welfare agencies of communities and states. The State Welfare Board of North Carolina and Georgia have established distinct departments of Negro welfare. In Alabama, Louisiana, and Tennessee the state welfare and interracial organizations meet in joint and annual sessions, while in the other states close and co-operative relations are maintained between the two groups.

Closely related to the above has been the incursion of Negro welfare agencies in community chest budgets, which has now been accomplished in a large number of cities. These agencies are generously provided for in chest budgets, and the colored people of the community are enlisted in systematic support of the chests. This means that at last the Negro is recognized as an essential part of the community, both as liabilities and as assets, and entitled to the same public consideration as any other group. From the standpoint of immediate results and also as promise of permanence this development is of the utmost importance.

School Improvement

Notable progress has been in the improvements of Negro school facilities. Atlanta, for example, having just expended \$1,250,000 on new Negro schools, has promised to the colored people fair participation in a new school bond issue of \$5,000,000. In Louisville provision has been made for two new junior high schools, a graded school, and the enlargement of several others, while preparations are under way to open a department for Negroes in the University of Louisville. Raleigh, N. C., is expending several hundred thousand dollars in improving its schools for Negroes. Memphis has just completed a new high school at a cost of \$350,000, established a new junior high, and made extensive additions to others. Scores of Negro school enterprises have been promoted elsewhere in Tennessee, involving an outlay of \$300,000. The new Craig school, at New Orleans, has just been completed at a cost of \$250,000.

Newspapers Assist

The newspapers have become powerful influences for better race relations. Flaming front page stories of Negro crime largely responsible in the past for more than one race riot, are now tabooed by every respectable paper in the South. Such stories are either "played down" to inconspicuous proportions or left out altogether. Concurrently, another change no less notable has taken place, namely, the featuring of constructive Negro news. Stories of achievement in education, business, literature and art, stories of heroism and

human interest, of interracial co-operation and welfare work; every day news events, athletics, etc., stories which promote race pride and ambition on the one hand and interracial understanding and appreciation on the other—these are of constant occurrence in hundreds of papers.

The new attitude of the press is reflected also in the editorial columns which almost without exception voice the demand for interracial good will, justice, and opportunity. More than any other class in the South the editors have been outspoken and unanimous in their condemnation of lynching and the demand that it be suppressed. Undoubtedly this had much to do with the rapid decline of lynchings in recent years.

College Groups Active

Another significant development has been the growth of interracial interest among college groups. Scores of curriculum courses in race relations, voluntary discussion groups, interracial student forums, the interracial message carried by colored speakers into many white institutions and the featuring of race relations in every summer student conference—these and other means are favorably affecting the attitudes of multitudes of students every year.

Religious Bodies Study

There is a growing interest also on the part of religious bodies, many of which are working out and passing down to their organized millions programs of interracial study and activity. In one denomination alone more than 200,000 women are studying race relations at regular intervals and thousands of them are beginning to do something about it. This sort of thing is steadily leavening the lump with good will and Christian charity.

But what of the eddies and backwashes? Of these there have been two menacing proportions—one in the South, the other in the North and Middle West. In the Southern States the only serious thing has been the upward turn in the lynching figures—sixteen in 1925, and twenty-odd in 1926. After several years of steady decline from a forty-year average of 103 a year to minimum less than one-sixth as great, it is very depressing to have the figures begin to climb again.

However, the increase has not yet been enough or general enough to indicate a permanent trend. No lynchings occurred in North Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, or Oklahoma, and but one each in Georgia (which had a forty-year average of eleven a year) Arkansas, (former average seven a year), Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia. In the one case in Georgia nine members of the mob have been convicted and sentenced to long prison terms, the leader for life. Even in Florida, which heads the lynching roll this year, a public conscience has been aroused and mobilized that promises to make things different in days to come.

Disquieting Trend

Perhaps on the whole the most disquieting interracial trend of the year has manifested itself in the North and Middle West. There the incoming tides of Negro migration have developed serious situations which still await solution. Bombing and mob attacks on Negro property in Chicago, Detroit and other centers; the emergence of the separate school question in Cleveland and Dayton; efforts to restrict Negro residential areas in city after city; street clashes in New York, Brooklyn, Beverly, N. J.—these are unhappy manifestations of a spirit the North did not realize it possessed. Perhaps they are the result of temporary maladjustment and will speedily pass as conditions become more settled. On the other hand as migration continues the conflict may become more general and acute. The possibilities are serious enough to arouse deep concern on the part of both groups, and to stir their leaders to calm joint consideration of the situation and to co-operative effort to meet it.

MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE TO BE PRESENTED BY SIXTY CHILDREN

After five months' training under the best musical, dramatic and dancing teachers, sixty children, ranging in age from four to eighteen years, will present the magnificent operetta, "The Snow Queen," next Thursday night, in the beautiful and spacious auditorium of Technical High school, under the direction and management of Mrs. Florentine F. Pinkston. It will be unquestionably one of the most beautiful and magnificent entertainments ever staged by local talent, white or colored, in Omaha. It will be a revelation of the wonderful talent of the Negro children of the city and Tech auditorium should be packed. The prices have been placed low so as to insure a large attendance. Below are the pictures of the children who will present "The Snow Queen," impersonating snowflakes, butterflies, flowers, fairies, witches, peasants and other interesting characters:



Reading from left to right, front row, sitting: Otella Gordon, Hazel Chandler, Ethel Davis, Wilda Chew.
Second row: Olive Willis, Helen Sherwood, Brightie Gustin, Charlotte Hicks, Dorothy Bell, Lela Fryer, Doris Riggs, Mary Heddy Wiggins.
Back row: Mary Willis, Marjorie Edwards, Catherine Williams, Vonnell Anderson, Mary Ellen Dickinson, Algernon Fryer.



Reading from left to right, first row, seated: Henry Garcia, Theodore Dickinson, John Phillips, James Lee, Frank Perkins.
Second row, standing: Leonard Britt, Herbert McCaw, David Ferguson, Lawrence Burnett, Woodrow Macklin, Francisco Desdunes.
Third row: Marjorie Bolden, Ollie Mattson, Ellen Richardson, Lavina Scott, Helen Jenkins, Cleo Sayles, Eula Henderson, Catherine Williams, Willis Hayes.
Back row: Sarah Brown, Mercedes Ferguson, Mrs. Pinkston, May Crumbley, Celestine Smith, Margaret Bell.



Reading from left to right, first row, seated: Christine Dixon, Lucille Patterson, Mary Ellen Dickerson, Helen Stevenson, Edrose Willis, May Gustin.
Second row: Helen Singleton, Margaret Dickerson, Olive Jackson, Sylvia Adams, Bernice Phannix, Gertrude McCaw, Vera Chandler.
Third row: Marjorie Bolden, Ollie Mattson, Ellen Richardson, Lavina Scott, Helen Jenkins, Cleo Sayles, Eula Henderson, Catherine Williams, Willis Hayes.
Back row: Sarah Brown, Mercedes Ferguson, Mrs. Pinkston, May Crumbley, Celestine Smith, Margaret Bell.

ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY AT POPULAR NEW LAKE MOVIE

The Original Nite Owls, Holland Harold's Famous 7-Piece Orchestra, Secured by Bill Bergman for Week's Engagement

Maurice Micklin, proprietor of the beautiful and popular new Lake theatre, and Bill Bergman, his wide-awake and hustling manager, are sparing no expense in giving the patrons of the Lake not only the best pictures but the highest and best class of entertainment it is possible to secure. They are always on the alert to anticipate their patrons' wishes and to provide what they want. In keeping with this progressive policy "The Original Nite Owls," the famous 7-piece orchestra, has been secured for a weeks engagement, beginning Sunday, and playing for all pictures. Among the pictures to be featured next week are "Skin Deep," "Raggy Rose," "The Broadway Boob," "Abraham Lincoln" and "Dante's Inferno."

"The Nite Owls" will give a rare musical treat at all shows, and by the way, while "The Nite Owls" are holding down the job, H. Overstreet,

in charge of the orchestra and stage presentation at the New Lake, leaves Monday for Kansas City to visit his brother and incidentally to look up some of the latest attractions for the Lake Theatre. No wonder the Lake is growing so popular and attracting such big crowds.

EUREKA ART CLUB

The Eureka Art club met Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Allen Jones, 2427 Ohio street, with a large attendance of members and visitors. The following program was rendered: "America" by all present; "A Paper on the Life of Frederick Douglass," by Mrs. Ada Woodson; Duett, Mrs. A. M. Harrold and Mrs. Bessie Kirby; Poem by Mrs. Gertrude Shackelford; A paper on "The Federated Clubs" was read by Mrs. Lenora Gray. Closing remarks were made by the president of the club, Mrs. Jackson. After the program and business meeting were dispensed with, a very elaborate luncheon was served by the Hostesses, Mrs. Allen Jones and Mrs. Carrie Webster. The club will have its next meeting Wednesday afternoon, February 16, with Mrs. L. S. Davis, 2530 Grant street.

JUDGE DENOUNCES SOUTH CAROLINA LYNCHING

"Deliberate, Wilful, Cowardly Murder," Charges Judge J. Henry Johnson. Investigation Renewed.

Aiken, S. C.—Charged by Judge J. Henry Johnson with the necessity of bringing to justice members of the band who took Bertha, Demon and Clarence Lowman, Aiken colored Americans, from the county jail and shot them to death last October, the January grand jury was organized here with the lynching case on its calendar. A regular and special term of the jury sitting last fall considered the matter, but could reach no conclusion, and asked to be excused.

Judge Johnson denounced the lynching as "deliberate, wilful, cowardly murder," and told the jurors "God help Aiken county and South Carolina if you fail to do something."

RACE TO PETITION GOVERNMENT ON 14th

Grievances to Be Officially Presented to President, House and Senate on Douglass Day by Three Delegations of Race Conference of United Colored Committee

Boston, Mass., Febr. 7—Through communications received at the national headquarters of the National Equal Rights league from Secretary J. W. Johnson of the N. A. A. C. P., President Wm. H. Jernagin, D. D., of the National Race Congress and president Mary McCloud Bethune of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs the league announces that these four national civil rights bodies are co-operating in the national observance of the birth anniversaries of Lincoln and Douglass at the national capitol through the national mass race conference February 12, 13 and 14, called by the league for the United Colored American Committee.

This is said to be the first national observance of Lincoln and Douglass days by Afro-Americans. The conference will frame petitions setting forth the just grievances and proscriptions suffered by the race deserving redress and present them to the president and to both houses of Congress, on Monday, the 14th, Douglass day.

The conference, open to all comers, and to which all four organizations invite all race members and delegates from all race bodies and churches, opens at noon on Saturday the 12th, Lincoln day, in the 12th Street Y. M. C. A. when the three delegations will be selected to draft the three petitions. The Lincoln meeting will be at night.

On Sunday there will be a pilgrimage to the Douglass homestead and exercises under the women's clubs.

Monday morning the delegations will report their draft of petitions to the conference for adoption in the Metropolitan Baptist Church on R street N. W., and proceed to the White House and Congress. A signature petition for pardon of the rest of the Houston martyrs will also be presented to the president. Representative Tinkham and Senator Gillett, both of Massachusetts, will introduce the petitions into the House and Senate respectively. The conference will close with national exercises for Douglass in this church at night.

CHURCH OF ST. PHILIP THE DEACON

The services next Sunday, which is Septuagesima, the services at the Church of St. Philip the Deacon will be holy communion at 7:30 a. m.; matins at 8:30; Church school at 10; sung eucharist with sermon at 11 a. m., followed by confirmation instruction at the close of the service; evensong and sermon at 8 o'clock.

Confirmation classes for children are held at 4 p. m. Fridays and for adults, 8 p. m. Fridays and 12:45 Sundays.

"The Snow Queen" an operetta by sixty children, under direction of Mrs. Florentine F. Pinkston at Tech Auditorium, February 17.—Adv.

NEGROES FORM LARGE CLUB FOR NIGHT CLASSES

Will Teach Grammar and High School Subjects at Cultural Center With Volunteer Instructors

The Armour Educational club composed of Negro employes at the Armour Packing plant has been organized to enroll all colored employes in night classes conducted at the Negro cultural center, 2915 R street.

Classes in grammar and high school subjects will be conducted on Monday and Wednesday nights. Woodworking classes for young men and sewing and cooking classes for young women are also being organized.

The school will be conducted under the same plan as the one recently established at West Side school. Volunteer teachers will be furnished by the Social Settlement.

On a committee of employes to promote educational work in the Armour plant are: Tom Scott, chairman; Robert Jackson, secretary; Milton Hunter, Shirley Yancey, W. C. Millard and N. Allglass.

HOMES WANTED FOR WORTHY BOYS

Father Flanagan is trying to find a home for four homeless orphan boys who wish high school educations and the chance of life given to more fortunate children. These boys represent four nationalities. Alvin Goodwin, 17, is a Negro lad; Ralph Lender, 16, is a Japanese; Frank Ban, 14, is a Slavonian, and Matthew



ALVIN GOODWIN
Who will give him a home and a chance?

Grgurich, 14, is a Croatian. This is an illustration of the true catholicity of Father Flanagan's Home for boys.

These four wards of Father Flanagan's home at Overlook farm eleven miles from Omaha on the West Dodge Road, have all finished the grades, which is as high as they can go at the Home, and are eligible for high school, which they wish to enter. This is why Father Flanagan is seeking homes for them where they may have this privilege.

Father Flanagan says, "I hope the good people of Omaha and surrounding country will find places in their homes for these four boys. They are all talented lads, every one playing in our Home band. They are all good boys worthy of being in the finest homes. They are all deserving of the opportunity for a high school education."

Alvin Goodwin has a ninth grade education. He has been at the Home four years. He plays the cornet and saxophone and is a very efficient and hard worker. He has been in charge at various times of the ice boxes and the boys' dining room. He has also acted as cook when the regular cook was ill and has worked in the dairy department, stenographic department and filing room. He is 5 feet, 5 inches tall, and weighs 120 pounds.

Among the many good homes belonging to our own people in our city where there are no children and where the people are amply able to take care of a child there ought to be found a home for Alvin Goodwin, a boy of excellent character and of great promise.