

Californians Fight Negro's Extradition

CHURCHES EXERCISE INFLUENCE OVER CONDUCT OF THE RACE

Chicago, Ill.—The Living Church News Bureau—There are more than 200,000 Negroes in Chicago and an investigation of The Daily News has been contributing a most interesting series of articles dealing with the Negroes as an important economic, political, and social factor in the city's life. In speaking of his religious life the writer, Carroll Binder, says that the Christian Church continues to exercise tremendous influence over the conduct and thought of the urban Negro, despite distractions and competing agencies, which are absent in the simpler Negro communities of the South. A considerable political influence is still enjoyed by many Negro clergymen, but politicians say that this influence is on the decline.

"It is apparent," he says, "that the Church holds a large place in the life of the average Negro. The non-church-going Negro is looked upon with disfavor by his fellows. Church-going brings evident satisfaction to its participants. Thousands of Negroes go two or three times to church each Sunday, and one or more times during the week. If one wishes to attend one of the more popular churches he must be on hand an hour ahead of time to get a seat. The attendance in a dozen Negro churches could hardly be matched by as many white churches. Edifices which once housed fashionable Jewish and Protestant congregations are now thronged with fervent colored worshippers."

The record and experience of our own Church in Chicago bears out this statement. St. Thomas' church, at Wabash avenue and Thirty-eighth street on the south side, has the second largest membership in the diocese, being exceeded only by St. Luke's church, Evanston. The Rev. H. J. Brown is priest in charge. Its communicants number 1,378. Its services are well attended and it has a full Catholic ritual. St. Andrew's mission in Evanston, the Rev. W. J. Weaver, priest in charge, is another

thriving work among the 8,000 Negroes there. The corner stone of the new \$32,000 church has just been laid. On the west side of the city an effort is being made to minister to the Negroes in the mission of the Church of the Samaritan.

Moreover, the colored people of the city contribute generously to the support of their churches, annual collections and subscriptions in the city district exceeding \$500,000, besides special contributions for building funds and other expenses. Stockyard employees and washerwomen give on an average of five dollars a month to the work of their church, according to the estimate of a prominent Negro religious leader. A \$20,000 rally is not unusual. Olivet Baptist church claims a membership of 11,000, though the auditorium of the church will only seat a third of that number.

Other parishes have memberships running into the thousands. Most Chicago Negro churches are affiliated with nationally organized Negro sects, but a number of independent churches have sprung up in recent years, some with very large memberships. The founding of these churches was an effort of higher ecclesiastical authorities to supplant a popular preacher, who thereupon set up his own congregation, or it was a split within a parish over some doctrinal or personal issue. The Roman Catholic Church has a growing work among the Negroes, an instance being St. Elizabeth's church, at Forty-first street and Wabash avenue, which has a flourishing men's club and an eleven grade parochial school with 1,100 colored students. Even the Christian Scientists are active and growing among the colored people. Both the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. have large and flourishing branches on the south side region. The annual budget of the Y. M. C. A. branch, one of the finest and best equipped in the land, is \$108,000, all of which is raised by the colored people.

SUPREME COURT LANDS KNOCKOUT ON "BARBER BILL"

Infamous Measure Is Contrary to
Constitutions of State and
Nation, Say Georgia
Judges

Atlanta, Ga.—The famous (or infamous) Atlanta "barber bill," prohibiting Negro barbers from cutting the hair of white children under 14 years of age, which was enacted by the city council last year, has finally received its death blow at the hands of the supreme court of Georgia, which recently declared the law contrary to the constitutions of both the state and the nation. The law never went into effect, even for a day, having been held up immediately after its passage by a court injunction applied for by the Atlanta chamber of commerce. The supreme court now writes the concluding chapter in this interesting case.

The measure, supposed to have been sponsored by white barbers and by politicians seeking to capitalize race prejudice, was rushed through the council without a public hearing. In its original form it prohibited both white and colored barbers from serving persons of the opposite race. A storm of opposition, lead by the Interracial Committee, the Ministers' Alliance, the chamber of commerce, the daily papers, and other influential agencies, immediately descended upon the council and forced the repeal of the measure. The bill was then greatly modified and was again railroaded through the council. The chamber of commerce, with the backing of other groups opposed to the measure, then took the case to the courts, with the gratifying results indicated above. The case well illustrates the apparent fact that race prejudice is most general and intense at the level of economic competition.

NONAGENERIAN VISITS OMAHA RELATIVES

Soney Bell, Ex-Civil War Soldier,
Aged 92 Years, Finds Nieces
After 20 Years'
Separation

Mr. Soney Bell, of Leavenworth, Kansas, is visiting with his nieces, Mrs. Opal Bell Morgan and Mrs. Anna Bell Vanoy, from whom he has been separated for 20 years.

Mr. Bell, who is a brother of the late Benton Bell of this city, is an old ex-soldier of the Civil War, who was wounded but is now very active in his 93rd year.

He is very conversant and jolly, is a widower and full of life. Mr. Bell, who is retired on a pension, did not neglect to prepare for these 93 years, for he owns much property in his home town and has saved some money besides. Leavenworth may be the loser and Omaha the gainer of a very worthy and desired citizen, as Mr. Bell is contemplating spending his days with his nieces here.

He is now with Mrs. Opal Bell Morgan, 1208 North Twenty-fifth street.

EMPLOYEE GIVEN STOCK AS REWARD

Sacramento, Calif.—(PCNB)—As a fitting reward for his 40 years of faithful service, the Kirk Geary company, wholesale drug distributors of this city recently made John Ray, colored, stockholder of their concern through donation of nine shares of common stock.

Mr. Ray, 919 Front street, together with his son, Clyde, has complete charge of the country packing department, seeing after and supervising the out-of-town orders for this large drug concern whose territory covers the entire northern half of California; the southern half of Oregon and as far east as Tonopah, Nevada.

EDITORIAL

No doubt we will be considered presumptuous, perhaps impertinent, for volunteering advice to the Omaha Chamber of Commerce. Nevertheless, here goes. Our suggestion is that the Chamber of Commerce in its campaign for enlarged membership, which it is about to launch, seek to include in its membership representatives of all classes of our cosmopolitan citizenship. This, of course, means the inclusion of citizens of the Negro race. Hitherto in all its plans and programs this large group has never been considered. If, however, the Chamber of Commerce is sincere in its desire and avowed purpose of working for a larger and better Omaha, not only commercially and industrially, but also socially, civically and culturally, or, in other words, for a broad program of constructive community service, then it must be quite apparent that its membership should be as thoroughly representative as possible. There are professional and business men among the Negro citizens of Omaha who would not only themselves be benefitted by such contact as membership in such an organization affords but who would also benefit the organization by their membership. They would have something to give as well as to get. But the paramount plank in the Chamber of Commerce platform should be the development of a community spirit. This is what Omaha needs. The Chamber of Commerce can contribute much towards the creation of this spirit, if it will, but its outlook must be much broader than that of a mutual admiration society and it must not overlook or ignore any element of Omaha's population.

We fully agree with the following statement contained in a letter sent out under the signature of Mr. C. D. Sturtevant, chairman of the executive committee of the Chamber:

"Omaha needs a stronger Chamber of Commerce if it is to carry on a broader program of community service and accomplish those things necessary to keep this city abreast of its neighbors in every phase of community welfare."

MERITS THE WHOLE-HEARTED SUPPORT OF ALL

The North Side Branch of the Young Women's Christian Association is an established institution in this community. It is deserving of the fullest support and hearty and enthusiastic co-operation of all our people who realize and appreciate the importance of uplifting agencies for our girls and young womanhood. That the Y. W. C. A. is such an agency cannot be denied. Its purpose is thus clearly defined:

"To associate young women in personal loyalty to Jesus Christ as Saviour and Lord.

"To promote growth in Christian character and service through physical, social, mental and spiritual training.

"To become a social force for the extension of the Kingdom of God."

Admittedly then, its purpose and ideals are high, and such association of young women cannot but prove most beneficial and helpful to any group or any community.

The North Side Branch has done good work and is capable of doing a greater and better work if it be more largely and generously supported. It is not beginning to get the support it deserves. There should be a much larger membership and more should avail themselves of the educational and recreational privileges offered.

The spirit of unfeigned and sincere goodfellowship which exists between the Central Branch and the North Side Branch is, in our opinion, a social asset to our community of inestimable value. It is more far-reaching in its influence for mutual respect and understanding than is appreciated. We heard one of the most prominent white women say in a public meeting: "I have had the honor and privilege of meeting and working with some of the finest and best women it has ever been my pleasure to meet and they are colored women. They are women of excellent character, culture and high ideals and we owe to these people to deal fairly and justly with them." This noble woman had caught a vision.

It came through the contact afforded by these two branches of the Y. W. C. A. The colored women, too—because it must be admitted that there is prejudice on both sides—have also caught a vision of nobleness of character and real Christian worth upon the part of their white sisters by this contact. Participation in a common program has made for understanding and friendship, which will mean much in the future by the removal of blighting prejudice.

It is to be hoped that our people will rally to the support of the North Side Branch as it is renewing its activities and make it the power for social uplift that it should be in the community.

It is a welfare agency for the whole community and as such merits the whole-hearted support of all.

ROSCOE CONKLING BRUCE LANDS WELL-PAYING JOB

New York City—Roscoe Conkling Bruce, former superintendent of our schools at the nation's capitol and only son of Hon. Blanche K. Bruce (deceased), U. S. senator from Mississippi and registrar of the U. S. treasury, many years ago, is in the employ of the Rockefeller Foundation. He is in charge of its large new tenement of 541 apartments which will house over 2,000 persons of color and which occupies an entire city block between E. 156 and 157th streets, facing 7th avenue, this city. Mr. Bruce's salary is \$12,000. His wife, who is associated with him in the work, as legal advisor, draws a salary of \$3,600. Already there are 5,000 applications for the apartments. Mr. Bruce obtained the position in open competition, part of which was the preparation of a thesis covering every possible situation which might arise in the administration of such work.

NEWSPAPER IN INDIA COMMENTS ON N. A. A. C. P. ANNUAL REPORT

New York, N. Y.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth avenue, has received a clipping from "United India and Indian States" published in Delhi, India, containing the following editorial comment:

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, having its head office at 69 Fifth avenue, New York, is doing splendid work in behalf of the Negro. Its seventeenth annual report shows how the year 1926 has been for the association a year of legal victories. The association makes full use of the courts to affirm and defend the Negro's fundamental rights in America. It also acts in cases where Negroes are threatened with mob violence. The report records show how the association frustrated the attempts made to drive colored people from their homes.

N. A. A. C. P. BRANCHES FIGHT EXTRADITION

New York City, Sept. 16—The San Francisco and Oakland, California, branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, are fighting an attempt to extradite a Negro from the state of California to Oklahoma, on the ground that he will be denied a fair trial and possibly lynched in the latter state.

The colored man, whose extradition from California is being opposed, is Edward Glass, who escaped from an Oklahoma posse after shooting a police officer while defending his home at Sapulpa.

The fight is being led by Edward D. Mabson, a young attorney and a member of the executive committee of the San Francisco branch of the N. A. A. C. P. At Mr. Mabson's request, the national office of the N. A. A. C. P. telegraphed to Governor C. C. Young of California, asking for a 30-day delay in proceedings in order to permit the northern California branch of the N. A. A. C. P. to present its facts and arguments. The national office also sent the California governor a list of the 89 lynchings in the state of Oklahoma from 1889 to date. It also sent detailed reports on six recent cases in which northern governors had declined to permit extradition into states where there was reason to fear mob violence.

Mr. Mabson reports that a delegation of colored citizens was on hand at the hearing presided over by the governor's secretary and that colored taxpayers have opposed the support of the extradition proceedings by the district attorney's office of Alameda county.

WOUNDED SEVEN TIMES

Portland, Ore.—Joseph White, born in Philadelphia 55 years ago, claims participation in more campaigns than any living American soldier. Joe's father and brother were in the Civil War and he enlisted at Governor's Island at the age of 11. He served 16 years in the Ninth and Tenth Calvary and the same number of years in the 24th and 25th Infantry. Sergeant White's ribbons tell of his campaigns. One represents the war in Cuba where he went to San Juan hill with Roosevelt; one, service in Indian wars; another, is a medal of honor; still another represents the distinguished service medal—for service in foreign wars; in the Philippines and abroad in the World War. During his 32 years of service before retirement, he was wounded seven times.

STUDENT GETS \$100 WALKER SCHOLARSHIP

The Madam C. J. Walker company has sent through the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People a check for \$100 made payable to C. Lemley Taylor who is to study at Columbia university in New York. This scholarship was awarded to the Little Rock, Arkansas, branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who in turn selected Mr. Taylor, also of Little Rock for the recipient.

This is the last award of the kind which the company will make until after their huge building program in Indianapolis has been achieved. It is hoped that these scholarship awards will be resumed when the company shall have dedicated its new building, and been relieved of the added burden of the expansion of its business.

NO RACE COPS FOR MEMPHIS, SAYS MAYOR

Memphis, Tenn.—"Memphis will have no Negro policemen," is the statement of Mayor Rowlette Payne. "There is no use in mincing words." The mayor stated that there will be no Negro policemen, no Negro firemen, nor removal of restrictions admitting Negroes to white parks of Memphis as long as he has a voice in the city government.

NEW JERSEY HAS WELL-GOVERNED NEGRO BOROUGHS

Lawnside, "New Jersey's Ebony Garden of Eden," Has Three Thousand Inhabitants and No Crime Wave

Lawnside, N. J.—(ANP)—Lawnside, New Jersey, has been incorporated as a borough for a year. It is a town in New Jersey governed by Negroes.

In a lengthy article appearing recently in the Herald-Tribune of New York, it is referred to as "New Jersey's Ebony Garden of Eden." Practically little or no crime prevails at Lawnside, but on the other hand there is much economy on the part of its inhabitants, who number 3,000 and only 40 whites.

A study of the report made public shows that while municipal revenues failed to equal administrative expenditures of \$5,625 for the year, expenses were held down through the public spirit of the mayor, who serves without pay, and the collector, the auditor, and the solicitor and the clerk, who each receive only \$250 a year.

No Disorder

The mayor, whose name is given as James Hemming, is said to make his living as a steam roller pilot. The fire department is composed of volunteers, serving, of course, without pay, and we are not told what sort of fire-fighting apparatus is used in Lawnside.

This is what is said of the police force: "The policemen support themselves by doing odd jobs. When trouble breaks out they rush home, don their ornate uniforms and hurry to the scene of disorder. The police evidently have a fat job, with little to do. The president of the town council says there are 'four bootleggers in Lawnside,' but not one arrest was made for drunkenness by the volunteer policemen. During the year the report shows that there were no arrests made for murder, robbery or other felony.

Lawnside boasts of a very good hotel; there is an eight-room school house for the 248 pupils; there is a public park, a swimming pool and a bathing pond, and best of all, ninety per cent of the colored people in Lawnside own their own homes."

GEORGIA PURITY LAW WAITS BECAUSE LEGISLATURE HAS NOT \$300,000 TO ENFORCE IT

Atlanta, Ga.—The racial integrity bill, passed by the last legislature and signed by Governor Hardman, cannot be put into effect because its operation would cost \$300,000 and no appropriation was made for the purpose, state health officials said recently.

The measure provides for the immediate registration of every man, woman and child in the state; and a card index of their racial descent for reference when application is made for marriage license. It prohibits the issuance of marriage licenses until the records at the board of health office have been checked.

The bill is aimed at preventing inter-marriage between colored and white persons.

BAPTIST DELEGATES VISIT COLORADO'S NEGRO TOWN

Fort Collins, Colo.—(PCNB)—Upon the invitation of O. F. Jackson, colored private secretary to Governor Adams, more than 500 western and southwestern delegates to the National Negro Baptist Convention visited the colored town of Dearfield, on Tuesday, September 13.

RETIRE AFTER FIFTY YEARS OF SERVICE

Louisville, Ky.—(ANP)—Prof. W. H. Perry, who for 50 years has been a principal in Louisville public schools, has been retired on pension. His son, Prof. W. H. Perry, jr., was appointed as principal in his place over the largest public school in the city.