

Woman Is Shot While Protecting Baby

Moorfield Storey Denounces Washington's Segregation

New York—Moorfield Storey, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has written a letter to Hubert Work, U. S. Secretary of the Interior, warning him that colored voters are determined to end segregation in the government departments in Washington and that votes will be cast against candidates responsible for a segregation policy. Mr. Storey's letter in full is as follows:

Dear Mr. Work:

I was very much amazed at your reply to Mr. Thomas' representation in regard to the segregation of the white and colored employees in your department, and your suggestion that the colored employees would not make any fuss if the outsiders did not interfere.

There are now upwards of twelve million colored American citizens in this country who have, under the constitution and law, every right which belongs to their white fellow citizens. There is a systematic movement all over the country from white people to deny those rights. There is one movement to prevent their living in the same neighborhood with white people, although the supreme court has declared that any statute to that effect violates the constitution. Another movement is made to exclude them from public parks, public bathing places, theatres, restaurants and other public places. Still a third would keep them out of public buildings or give them very inferior accommodations, and in portions of the country they are lynched and their property rights interfered with, but there is no adequate attempt to enforce their rights in the courts. A law which will give the United States courts jurisdiction of lynching has passed the House of Representatives and would pass the Senate if it came to a vote, but it was defeated by filibustering.

These movements against our fellow citizens exasperate a great many

leading Americans, and we are determined that these movements shall stop. Mr. Coolidge has repeatedly given voice to strong expressions of sympathy addressed perhaps to Negro conventions and other gatherings of colored people, but nothing has been done to carry out those expressions and the exasperation has increased in consequence.

From the time the Civil War ended through the administrations of Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Cleveland, Harrison and Roosevelt there was no segregation in the departments. Black and white stood alike in the service of the United States at Washington. Beginning with Mr. Taft's declaration that he would not appoint a colored person to office in any community where colored men were not desired there has been a steady segregation, and the practice which was good enough for Lincoln and Cleveland is now abandoned by the government officials in Washington. The whole movement against the rights of the colored people flourishes under the example of the Republican officers in Washington, and if we say to any community that this segregation shall stop and that it is unconstitutional, the answer can be made—"Why, the government officers in Washington are segregating, and the President justifies it, or does nothing to prevent it."

It is proper that you should understand that this practice is very bitterly condemned by a great many American citizens, and they are determined that in the forthcoming election the colored vote shall be cast against all who favor these practices, or who having the power do nothing to stop it. This will affect everybody who takes part in the segregation enforcement, and it must be understood that the colored voters are determined now to vote so as to secure their rights, and to make every one who denies them feel their opposition.

YOU HIT TWO NEGROES WITH ONE STONE

There was a time and not long ago when one Negro was struck, he was just struck, and that was all there was to it. One man was killed and that settled it.

How different today among our group. You may now strike one member of our group, and the insignificant, but at once he springs into prominence. Strike one of the group and the waves of interest will begin to widen until men and women of color will be aroused in every state in the union.

Our most recent demonstration is the case of Edward Glass. Our militant organization has done more to stir the blood of the group to self-defense than all other agencies combined. We speak unhesitatingly of the N. A. A. C. P. The men and women who officer this organization are a militant set. They are fearless. They go into a matter with the courage to back their convictions. And they generally get results. If Glass is taken back to Oklahoma, the efforts of our group will have triumphed anyway. The country will be taught the lesson that there is a new power in the making, a new energy is being generated, and the power of our group-act must be reckoned with.—The California Voice.

AWARDED \$6,500 IN THE DEATH OF HER HUSBAND

Cleveland, Ohio.—Judgment for \$6,500 was returned by a jury in favor of Mrs. Cliff Mundy in a damage suit growing out of the death of her husband at the Ferro Foundry Company, June, 1926.

Cliff Mundy died from the effects of becoming overheated while working for the Ferro Foundry company. Mrs. Mundy in her petition blamed the foundry for his death, due to negligence of providing proper ventilation in the plant.

AIKEN LYNNING NOT YET DEAD ISSUE IN SOUTH CAROLINA

New York.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth avenue, receives intimations that the lynching in Aiken, S. C., last October, of three members of the Lowman family is not yet a dead issue in that state.

One correspondent of the N. A. A. C. P. forwards an editorial from the Columbia (S. C.) State, of October 10, which reads as follows:

Blood Brothers
"Wonder if that Aiken man who on Saturday shot to death his infant child and wounded the Negro woman who was attempting to shield the infant was one of the ex-members of the noble band of lynchers that about a year ago, in behalf of law and justice and in order that Anglo-Saxon supremacy should be maintained, did to death three helpless prisoners, one of whom was a woman?"

"The latest achievement of this exalted citizen would seem, indisputably, to link him with that gallant group of patriots who did so much to focus national attention upon Aiken in the declining months of 1926. Certainly if he was not with them in person he was there in spirit. His type is drawn as needle to magnet to the ranks of lynchers. Saturday he was but running true to form; that finest lynching form, when copious portions of liquor have washed away whatever slight veneer may have been laid by rudimentary civilization, and left the human as unhampered by sensibilities as the most original of the glorious aborigines who lived on all fours with the beasts of the jungle.

"Yes, gallant lynchers, claim Child Killer as your brother; Child Killer, give the bloody hand of fellowship and fraternity to those compatriots who glory in the slaughter of manacled prisoners snatched from the palsied hands of the law of South Carolina."

EDITORIAL

Do you not think that we have too many small congregations of the same denominations among our group in Omaha? Well, we do. We have been of this opinion for some time. We believe that if the denominations to which our people in largest numbers belong were reduced in number by wise and judicious combinations or mergers much more effective work could be done.

To be specific: There are some fourteen or more Baptist congregations among our race in this city. Most of these are small and struggling congregations, eeking out a hand-to-mouth existence. The three or four larger congregations, like Zion, Mt. Moriah and Pilgrim, are groaning under a heavy burden of debt, which jeopardizes their existence. These debts are undoubtedly a heavy tax upon the vitality of these congregations. The notable exception among our larger Baptist congregations which is not debt burdened is, we believe, Pleasant Green. Would it not relieve the situation and make for efficiency if all the Negro Baptists in Omaha, on the North Side, at least, were to unite in three or four strong congregations? It unquestionably ought to.

We have chosen the Baptist congregations as an example, because they excel all others in multiplication, which does not always mean addition, but as we see it, subtraction in resources and efficiency.

A searching of heart among the Methodists, of various names, might also be productive of mergers which would strengthen their work in the community, for they, too, in most instances are struggling with debts.

Banks and business houses and firms of the same class, frequently find that it cuts down overhead and makes for efficiency by merging. The same rule applies to churches of the same denomination, at least. The merger of different denominations in any given community is beset with more difficulties, but even here there is a growing sentiment among all Christian folk that there are entirely too many sects among Christians. Hence, world conferences, such as the recent one at Lausanne, on Faith and Orders. But while these larger mergers must necessarily wait, it does seem to us that here in Omaha among our race, with limited resources and income, a way ought to be found to decrease rather than to multiply the number of our churches.

What do you think about it? Are we right, or are we wrong? Let us hear from our readers.

URBAN LEAGUE REPORTS ON INDUSTRY FOR SEPTEMBER

Bulletin No. 18 of the Industrial department of the National Urban League summarizes employment as follows:

You could have gotten a rather accurate idea of the depressed state of employment among Negroes in the North during September by visiting any one of the several employment agencies of New York, Chicago and Detroit. Southern conditions could have been witnessed by visiting Atlanta, Jacksonville, Fla., and Winston-Salem, N. C. In each of these cities unemployment did not abate during September. Cleveland is a good gauge. Here according to analysis by the State-City Employment service: "We are convinced that the general public is really very much concerned regarding the trend of employment and also that most of the people who are in position to judge are of the opinion that no very great improvement is in prospect before the first of the year. A comparison with orders received in September 1926 shows a decrease of 31.5 per cent, which proves conclusively that our employment situation while considerably improved over the summer months, does not begin to compare with the situation one year ago." The Industrial department of the Negro Welfare association reported 443 positions filled in September as compared with 578 in September 1926, a decrease of approximately 24 per cent.

Reasons for Unemployment

Several reasons are assigned for the continued unemployment period, which is displayed not alone by the number of people out of work, but also by the large number who are on part time shifts—working either a limited number of days per week. These reasons are the slowing up in automobile production due to uncertainties surrounding the long expected new Ford car, the psychology which usually accompanies national elections, economic and trade disturbances between the United States and other countries, and the approaching winter months which always cause a shifting within the labor market.

Reports from Cities

Whatever the cause is, the result is depressing as the following reports show:

Harrisburgh. "Men are awaiting the resumption of full activities in

steel mills." Springfield, Ill. "There is perhaps not a single night but what we have three or four transients in jail for lodging."

Tampa, Fla. "A continuation of the inability of many to find work. This is true of white and colored."

New York. "All evidence points to the fact that there is much more unemployment prevalent at this time."

Fort Wayne, Ind. "A growing feeling among leading colored citizens that new openings must be made."

Advances Shown

There were some slight gains during September, as for instance, in Newark, where a novelty company employed bench workers and a dress factory employed machine operators, thereby increasing their number of colored help. Also in Winston-Salem, where skilled bricklayers, cement finishers and carpenters made significant gains. Incidentally, Negro union hod carriers scored over open shop workmen on a 27 story building in Tulsa, Okla. Hotels in two cities, one in Texas and the other in Missouri, decided to use colored orchestras. In Pittsburgh, a new hotel opened with a colored headwaiter and a crew of 30 waiters. Here also the coal strike caused the use of colored operators in mines which hitherto denied Negroes employment. In New York City a large oil company with subsidiaries in various parts of the country has hired its first colored clerk. In Chicago the demand continues for skilled lamp shade workers and power machine operators, fields in which colored girls work in large numbers.

EIGHT-YEAR TERM ASKED FOR METHODIST BISHOPS

Chicago.—The Rock River Conference of the M. E. church Monday voted to send to the general assembly meeting at Kansas City next May a memorial favoring the appointment of bishops for a single term of eight years instead of for life as at present. A storm of protest was evoked by the resolution. Bishop R. E. Jones and Bishop M. W. Clair are the two colored M. E. bishops.

Savannah, Ga.—Georgia State College has recently issued a pamphlet which states that this state leads all other states in the nation with a population of approximately 1,200,000 colored people, and that they pay taxes of \$47,000,000 in property.

COLORED WOMAN SHOT TRYING TO PROTECT WHITE BABY'S LIFE

Drink-Crazed Father Slays His Own Baby in Arms of Servant Who Risks Her Life in Attempt to Save the Child

Aiken, S. C.—Adabelle Curry was shot and perhaps fatally wounded by Kinley Willis, a white man, here Friday night when she attempted to prevent Willis from killing his baby. The heroic attempt was in vain as one of the shots fired by the liquor-crazed father snuffed out the life of the child.

According to the report given the police, Willis went home Friday night under the influence of liquor. He declared his intention to kill the child, and Mrs. Curry, who works for him, grabbed the child in her arms to shield it, and attempted to escape. Willis overtook her and fired twice, the first shot wounding the woman and the second killing the child. After the shooting, Willis ran into the swamps near his home where he was captured. He is being held for the murder of the child, but his trial is being held up pending the outcome of Mrs. Curry's injuries.

PIOUS PROFESSOR HITS USUAL SNAG ON NEGRO PROBLEM

Arraigns "White Supremacy" as a "Relic of Barbarism," But Regards Civil Equality as Impossible—Is Strong for Segregation

(From the Morning Alberton)

The magnitude of the Negro problem in the United States is discussed at great length in a recent book written by Prof. Jerome Dowd of the University of Oklahoma. For 20 years he has given himself to an investigation of this racial question, and at the end of his prodigious research he confesses that the Negro problem can never be solved. However, he thinks it has been greatly mitigated and he has hopes of further improvement largely through what education can do for the Negro.

Amalgamation of the two races he sets down as socially impossible and biologically undesirable. Unfortunately, he maintains, certain deep instincts in widely differing race groups prevent any general intermingling. While increase in mulattoes throughout the United States has been marked, it has been due mainly to marriages of Negroes with mulattoes and not with whites.

"Why any white person," he says, "should wish for a time when the races of the world will lose all identity and become a single chromatic type passes all understanding, for it is only by each race retaining its individuality and flowering in its particular habitat that the culture of the world can receive its greatest variety and richness of content."

Professor Dowd dismisses proposed colonization schemes, such as the plan to remove the American Negroes to Africa, as inconceivable. He does, however, point out the advantages of segregation to the Negro. It creates for him a world of his own where he can fill every position in the community without competition and restriction from the whites. He admits, however, that both the southern and northern Negroes condemn compulsory segregation.

The writer strikes the usual snag in a discussion of the problem when he approaches the question of civil equality. He regards it as impossible, and yet white supremacy he calls a "relic of barbarism which should be eliminated by the progress of civilization." But he admits that complete civil rights cannot be allowed the Negro in states where he is numerically in the majority, because that would mean black political control. This the whites would resist, by force if necessary.

There is nothing startling in his summing up. He believes that the greatest hope for the Negro lies in the direction of a better understanding of the white people and a greater inclination to co-operate with them in a spirit of good faith and friendship. There is nothing new in this pious sentiment.

TWO NEGRO BANKS OF LONG STANDING FORM A MERGER

Memphis Institution Takes New Name and Becomes Strongest in the South

Fraternal and Solvent Savings Banks Combine Under New Name and Become Strongest in the South

WARD IS ELECTED PRESIDENT

Memphis, Tenn.—Merger of the Fraternal Savings Bank and the Solvent Savings Bank, with a paid up capital of \$100,000 and combined assets of nearly \$1,500,000, making it the largest and strongest Negro bank in the south, was announced Saturday by officers of both institutions.

Future name of the bank will be the Fraternal and Solvent Bank and Trust Company. It has opened business in the Solvent Savings Bank building at 197 Beale Avenue, where officers of both institutions will hold open house until the close of banking hours.

A. F. Ward, who has been president of the old Fraternal Savings Bank since 1922, will become president of the merged institutions.

The board of directors of both banks have been combined giving the new institutions one of the strongest sets of Race business men in any southern state.

The Fraternal Savings Bank was organized and opened for business February 10, 1910. It began with a small paid up capital. A. F. Ward, who had been in the banking business 22 years, beginning as a clerk in the Alabama Penny Savings Bank at Birmingham, entered the organization of the Fraternal Bank as teller and has filled every position from that to president. He came to Memphis from Birmingham in 1908 with splendid letters of credit from several officers of the largest banks in that city. Today he holds the confidence of all Memphis bankers.

The Solvent Savings Bank was organized 23 years ago and was one of the first institutions of its kind in this city.

MARSHALL JOINS ATTACK ON FLORIDA'S JURY DISCRIMINATION

New York, N. Y.—Louis Marshall, member of the National Legal Committee and of the board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is to prepare a reply brief to be filed in the state supreme court of Florida, challenging the state's right to execute Abe Washington, a colored man on the ground that deliberate wilful exclusion of colored people from jury service violates the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution and renders the conviction void.

S. Decatur McGill, colored attorney of Jacksonville, Florida, is fighting the case. It is Mr. McGill's present intention to carry the case to the United States supreme court if necessary, on appeal. Victory would mean an effective attack on the exclusion of colored men from jury service throughout the southern states.

VIRGINIA SUPREME COURT REFUSES HIM ANNULMENT

Richmond, Va.—Claiming that his wife deceived him as to her color and that he married her thinking her white, Rosser Jamerson, white, is asking an annulment of his marriage. In his petition, he stated that his wife, Mrs. Cassie Jamerson, told him that the dark color of her skin was due to Indian ancestry. The case was lost in the supreme court of appeals of Virginia, and Jamerson has announced that he will carry the case to the United States supreme court.

COFFEYVILLE RIOT CASES ARE CLOSED

New York.—According to information received by the N. A. A. C. P. from Elisha Scott, its attorney, the Coffeyville riot cases have been closed.