Thursday, February 24, 1949

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Northside Church of God

23rd and T Street. Robert L. Moody, Pastor.

10:00 a. m. Church School. 11:00 a. m. Morning Worship. 7:30 p. m. Evening Worship. 7:30 p. m. Midweek Prayer Meeting. 7:30 p. m. Friday Bible Study. For place of meeting call 2-4672.

Allon Chapel

(Seventh-day Adventist).

Urban League-2030 "T" Street. LeCount Butler, Associate Pastor. 9:45 a.m. Sabbath School. 10:45 a.m. Missionary Meeting. 11:00 g.m. Morning Worship. 4:00 p.m. Young People's Society.

hrist Temple Church of Christ (Holiness)

Christ Temple Church of Christ (Hellness) 2149 U Street Rev. T. O. McWilliams, Jr., Pastor. 7:00 a. m. Early Morning Prayer 10:00 a. m. Morning Worship 5:00 p. m. Service at Carver home 6:00 p. m. H.Y.P.U., Richard McWil-Nams, president. 17:45 p. m. Evening Service 1st & 3rd Mondays, C.W.W.W. meets at 5:00 p. m., Mrs. Margie Turner, president. Tuesday, Bible Study, 3:00. 'Nednesday, Prayer and Praise, 8:00. 'Ist & 3rd Friday, Jr. Choir rehearsal at parsonage, 8:00. 'Ind & 4th Friday, Young People's Prayer Band, 8:00. Kathryn King, presi-dent. 'You are always welcome to Christ Temple Church.

Church of God in Christ, 20th & U. Rev. B. T. McDaniels, Pastor. 10:30 a. m. Sunday School. 12:00 Noon Morning Worship. 7:00 p. m. Y.P.W.W. 8:00 p. m. Evening Worship. 8:00 p. m. Tuesday and Friday, regula service.

service. Thursday, 1 to 3 p. m., Sewing Circle. Wednesday, 5 p. m., Prayer Band.

Mt. Zion Saptist Church Rev. W. I. Monroe, Pastor. Corner 12th and F Streets 10:00 Sunday School 11:90 Morning Worship 6:30 Baptist Training Union 8:00 Evening Worship

Newman Methodist, 23rd & S. ev. William Green, pastor. 9:45 a. m. Church School. 11:00 a. m. Morning Worship. 6:30 p. m. Methodist Youth Fellowship Rev.

C. M. E. Church, 2030 T. Geo. L. Ray B. D. 9:30 Sunday School. 10:30 Methodist Training Union. 11:00 Morning Worship.



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rolling of the Freedom Train for two more years was virtually assured last week when the senate postoffice and civil service committee recommended that the train be continued until July, 1951. Freedom Train was sponsored by the American Heritage foundation, a private organization, during the past 16 months. It car-ried historic American documents of democracy and freedom 37,106 miles over the country during this

time. It will cost the government about \$2,400,000 to run this train for two years. Senator Wherry (r., Neb.) introduced the measure in the senate.

Ray Tarpley Is Victim of **Ring Accident**

Mr. Arnold Ray Tarpley, Lincoln 112-pound Golden Gloves winner, broke his left hand in a bout at the state finals in Omaha on Friday, Feb. 18. At latest re-port, he was getting along well, however.

The Voice Salutes

Continued from Page 1 good hard work in behalf of LB 117. He has displayed ability beyond his years in the area of dynamic democracy. This year, with the job as chairman of the SAC committee on FEPC for Nebraska, he did good work in coordinating the work of many people and organizations-church, civic, veterans, business, educational and research-to form the voice of common approval of the ideal of equal opportunity for which fair employment practices stand.

Mr. Sorensen is also a member of the Nebraska Law Review board and an article by him is scheduled to appear soon in the Review on the unconstitutionality of Nebraska's ban on interracial marriage.

Sunday, Feb. 20, Ted received the KOLN orchid for his skillful chairmanship of the University "model UNESCO" meet last week. termed by Archibald MacLeish, famed statesman, as "a most inspiring demonstration In international education."

Mr. Sorensen is a member of All Soul's Unitarian church. All lovers of the dramatic art may also look forward to his appearance in the next production of the Circlet Theater.

The Voice salutes Ted Sorensen as a Nebraskan of which we can all be proud.

DARK MERIT

By Kathryne Favors

Riots were breaking all over America in the middle of the nineteenth century. It was suspected that as the result of these riots the North would turn against Negroes and term them "fighters and scoundrels." The result was just the opposite for the North realized that any person, black or white, would fight to rid himself of his chains and all of the unhappiness of being a slave. "In some of the State legislatures, there began to appear a number of antislavery members, and very soon even in Congress, John P. Hale first took a stand against slavery in the Senate. In 1838 there came to Congress the downright abolitionist, Joshua R. Giddings of the Western - Reserve. William Slade of Vermont, an antislavery man, was sent to that body in 1840. There appeared, too, Thomas Morris, a United States Senator from Ohio, who rendered the cause much assistance. The abolitionists then had the opportunity to gain national recognition as a body primarily interested in elevating the moral life and atmosphere of the country. But they were far apart in their procedure. Their radical utterances denouncing the Constitution as a proslavery document. while others argued that it was antislavery, did their cause unusual harm." Salmon P. Chase thoroughly be-

lieved that the Constitution was an antislavery document, and made the institution a black forgery. "Garrison, in 1835, called God to witness that the abolitionists, were not hostile to the Constitution of the United States, in 1843 he declared that the compact which exists between the North and the South is a covenant with death and an agreement with hell, involving both parties in atrocious criminality, and should be immediately annulled."

There are always some good people in the world who stand up and are unashamed to express their views no matter how controversy they may be. It wasn't everyone that was interested in

a great loss of money to many, and cheap labor. There were some, however, great men who became unusually aggressive and began to organize throughout the nation to fight to free the slave. They presented their theories to various state legislatures and to congress. Petitions were continually being signed and sent to the proper officials denouncing slavery. "Growing bolder from year to year, the South during this period finally became solidly organized under the leadership of John S. Calhoun. He had departed from his early position of nationalism to defend the institution of slavery. He believed that the abolitionists had no right to discuss slavery at all, that Congress should pass affirmative laws for the protection of slaveholders against abolition by mail, and that the Northern States should be prohibited from engaging in the agitation."

seeing the slaves freed. It meant

So many people began to feel that slavery was a sin that there were many people who aided the slaves. A law was passed that stated that anyone escaping or aiding slaves to escape would be punished. Rewards were offered for various slaves and for various persons who aided them.



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