

Doings About Town

Ed. F. Morearty, Lawyer, 700 Peters Trust Building, Jackson 3841 or Harney 2156.

Mr. and Mrs. Bud Nevins, who reside at 2503 Second avenue, Council Bluffs, Iowa, entertained at a Christmas dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Simmons of Benton Harbor, Mich. Covers were laid for 12, those present were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wright, Mrs. A. Burke, Mr. J. J. Stewart, Miss Virginia Lee Nevins, Mrs. Sarah C. Barnett, Mr. Henry Alpersen, Mr. Paul S. Holliday, and the guests of honor. After the dinner a most enjoyable evening was spent.

H. J. Pinkett, attorney, 319-20 Neville Block, Sixteenth and Harney streets. Atlantic 9344.—Adv.

The Misses Mary Jones and Clemmie Duncan entertained with a dancing party complimentary to Miss Hortense Brown of Kansas City, Mo., Thursday evening, at the Royal Duke's club rooms. Sixty-five guests were present, including Mr. Hugh Contry of Los Angeles, Cal. The guests enjoyed a delightful evening and declared the Misses Jones and Duncan ideal hostesses.

Mrs. Grace Rhodes Jackson of Los Angeles, Cal., is visiting her mother, Mrs. R. B. Rhodes, and her many friends. Mrs. Jackson is to be here for some time.

See the GLASGOW TAILORS' special January offer. To have your clothes fit properly, they must be made to fit you.

Located opposite the Postoffice.

W. B. BRYANT, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law. 320 Neville Block. Office, At. 9344; Res., Web. 5859. Omaha, Neb.

Mr. James Tubbs of 1712 North Twenty-fifth street, has been confined to his bed for two weeks with the flu and other ailments. He reports a slight improvement.

Deacon W. H. Payne of 2627 Decatur street, has been confined to his room for three weeks on account of the flu.

Mrs. Obanon, mother of Miss Amanda Offutt of 2627 Decatur street, who has been confined to her bed for two weeks with the flu, is able to be out again.

Mrs. Craig Morris, who underwent an operation at Lord Lister hospital, is home convalescing.

Rev. John Adams of Lincoln, Neb., was a visitor of Omaha, Wednesday, December 26.

Grace Adams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ted Adams, who is a student at Atlanta university, is home for the holidays.

Glasgow Tailors, North Sixteenth street, opposite the Postoffice. Style and quality specialists. When style, quality and workmanship is preferred see the GLASGOW TAILORS.

Miss Thelma Norris, who is teaching at Western university, is spending her vacation here with parents.

Miss Grace Dorsey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Dorsey of 3127 Parker street, who is teaching at Lincoln institute of Jefferson City, Mo., is home for the holidays.

Ray Wilson of Atchison, Kansas, is here visiting his mother, Mrs. Marie Wilson.

See the GLASGOW TAILORS. Special January offer. Have your suit made to order here.

Flip of The Flapperettes By JOSEPHINE MARTIN Webster 4236

The Flapperette club met at the home of Miss Mae Gustin, Friday afternoon. The members were late in coming, so little business was transacted. The afternoon was spent in playing whist. The winners were Miss Celestine Smith and Miss Catherine Williams, their opponents were Miss Josephine Martin and Miss Ollie Mattison. There were not enough present to have two tables all afternoon. Several members exchanged their pictures and a great deal of laughter and fun was had at the inscriptions on them.

SOUTHERN DAILY PRAISES BUSINESS LEAGUE SURVEY

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Dec. 28 (ANP)—The Charlotte, North Carolina, Observer, in commenting editorially upon the survey of Negro business which has just been completed by the National Negro Business League, says: "Each Washington, founder of the National Negro Business League, in Atlanta, had two particular aims in

life. One was to set up the Negro as a home owner; the other was to set him up in business. In both directions much progress has been made under faithful prosecution of those policies by Dr. Moton, the successor to Washington. The institute has promoted business enterprises by Negroes through operation of the National Negro Business League, and a recent "survey" of 3,000 business enterprises in 36 cities and 15 states, develops encouraging report. The Negro business enterprises under investigation have location in Columbus, Macon, Savannah, and Atlanta, Georgia; Mobile and Birmingham, Alabama; Pensacola, Tallahassee and Jacksonville, Florida; Charlotte, Winston-Salem, and Asheville, North Carolina; Charleston and Columbia, South Carolina; Knoxville and Nashville, Tennessee; Little Rock, Arkansas; Jackson, Mississippi; New Orleans, Louisiana; Houston and Dallas, Texas; Oklahoma City, Boley, Muskogee and Tulsa, Oklahoma; Kansas City and St. Louis, Missouri; Kansas City, Kansas; Indianapolis, Indiana; Louisville, Kentucky; Cleveland, Ohio; and Richmond, Virginia. "The league makes a number of suggestions whereby the Negro business enterprises may be further helped along to better position, the matter of service, price, and quality having overcome the obstacle of color in business."

CENSUS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES

1926 Negro Organizations

Washington, D. C., Dec. 21 (ANP)—The department of commerce announces that, according to the returns received, there were in the United States in 1926, 42,585 church congregations with a colored membership of 5,203,487, as compared with 39,592 churches and 4,602,805 members in 1916.

The total for 1926 is made up of 24 exclusively colored denominations, with 36,505 churches and 4,558,795 members, and 6,080 churches with 644,692 colored members in 30 white denominations. The corresponding figures for 1916 are 19 exclusively colored denominations with 34,258 churches and 4,070,286 members, and 5,334 Negro churches with 532,519 members in 21 white denominations. Two of the denominations reported at the census of 1916, composed exclusively of colored members, have gone out of existence. The date for both census period relates to churches composed entirely of Negro members, and the membership reported does not include Negro members belonging to local white churches.

At the census of 1926, the total expenditures were \$43,024,259, as compared with \$18,529,827 in 1916. Under this item are included the amount expended for salaries, repairs, etc., for payments on church debt; for benevolence, including home and foreign missions, for denominational support, and for all other purposes. The value of church edifices in 1926 was \$305,782,628, as compared with \$86,809,970 in 1916. This item includes any building used mainly for religious services, together with the land on which it stands and all furniture and furnishings owned by the church and actually used in connection with church services. It does not include buildings hired for religious services or those used for social or organization work in connection with the church.

NEGROES AND INDIAN FIRST TO DIE IN ELECTRIC CHAIR OF JOLIET PENITENTIARY

Joliet, Ill., Dec. 21 (ANP)—Two Negroes, Charles Clark and John Brown, together with Dominic Bressette, a Chippewa Indian, dedicated Illinois' new mandate which made the electric chair, rather than the gallows, the means of carrying out the death penalty in this state, when the three were electrocuted here Saturday morning at 9 o'clock. The three men had been convicted of the murder of William Beck, a white farmer living near Waukegan, Illinois. The victims, who previously had carried their case to the supreme court of the state, were killed after refusal of clemency by Governor Small and after their cases had been considered by the board of pardon and paroles. The two Negroes were electrocuted first. All of the men met their doom bravely. They had never confessed committing the crime of killing Beck whom the state charged had been killed by the trio after he had given the Indian work, the latter then arranging with the other two to rob his employer of his Liberty bonds and money.

SPECIAL GROUP TO STUDY RICHMOND SEGREGATION

Richmond, Va., Dec. 21 (ANP)—Following closely in the wake of an announcement that the interracial committee of this city would oppose the passage of the proposed ordinance which would prohibit colored and white citizens from living in the same block, and a subsequent conference between the ordinance committee and the interracial committee,

it was announced that a commission would be appointed to investigate conditions and suggest a solution to the problems caused by the projected law.

The fact that this committee is to report to the city council on May 1, 1929, has been hailed as a signal victory for the interracial committee here, as the ordinance, if adopted, would have become a law on April 1.

The commission will be composed of the mayor, a member of the common council, a member of the board of aldermen, a member of the Virginia real estate commission, a representative of the Richmond real estate exchange, a representative of the interracial committee, and three citizens, two of whom will be Negroes, and appointed by the mayor.

At the conference at which the commission was proposed and adopted, Alderman Henry W. Woody, father of the proposed ordinance, fought for the immediate passage of the bill, "as a measure of relief to a condition that is rapidly becoming unbearable in certain sections where Negroes are encroaching on white neighborhoods." He was supported by O. H. Funsten, and the rector of the St. Andrews church, and the superintendent of Springfield school.

Opposing the passage of the bill were Richard Carrington, representative of the interracial committee, and the following colored citizens: J. R. Pollard, W. L. Ransom, L. A. Reid, M. A. Norrell, and W. A. Jordan, who declared that the ordinance would work a hardship and would tend to disrupt existing cordial relationship between the races.

It was also pointed out that while Negroes constitute one-third of the city's population, the group occupies only fifteen per cent of the territory and that while the life expectancy of the white population is 52 years, that of the Negro is 37.6. It was averred that this condition is largely due to living conditions and congestion in unsanitary localities.

LEGAL ASPECTS of the NEGRO PROBLEM By JAMES WELDON JOHNSON Secretary, N. A. A. C. P.

SEGREGATION Aside from the disfranchisement of the Negro in the south, perhaps no question has provoked so many court battles as the attempt to segregate race from race in residential areas. The classic case in this field, Buchanan v. Warley, 245 U. S. 60, known as the Louisville segregation case, originated in the city of that name when an ordinance was enacted forbidding either colored or white persons to move into a house in a block mainly inhabited by people of the other race.

Commencing about 1910, writes Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn, a wave of residential segregation laws swept the country, city after city in the southern and border states passed ordinances, the purpose and effect of which were to keep colored people from invading the areas which had hitherto been restricted to white residents. All of these ordinances prohibited whites from living in colored districts and on their face purported to protect colored people as well as white, but, of course, no one for a moment believed that they were anything but the initial step in an attempt to create Negro Ghettos throughout the United States, with the inevitable crowding, poor lighting and worse sanitation, and the resultant higher delinquency and crime rates greater infant mortality and higher death rates from tuberculosis and other infectious and contagious diseases, together with all the other attendant evils which inevitably result from adverse environment.

More than a dozen cities, among them Baltimore, Md.; Dallas, Texas; Asheville, N. C.; Richmond, Va.; St. Louis, Mo.; and Louisville, Ky.; within a year passed such ordinances; these differed in detail but all aimed at the same result. The constitutionality of a number of these was tested and generally was upheld by the state courts.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, convinced of their unconstitutionality and illegality, made a careful test of the ordinances passed in Louisville, Ky., and carried the case to the supreme court of the United States.

The case was argued on behalf of the association by its president, Moorfield Storey, and resulted in an unanimous decision in its favor. This case established the principle for all time, that in the United States, no state, city, or village can by law prohibit colored men or women, because of their color, from purchasing any real property they may be able to buy and from occupying any property they can buy or rent.

One of the basic absurdities of such attempted legislation was exposed in the unanimous decision of the U. S. supreme court, handed down by Justice Day:

As we have seen, this court has held laws valid which separated the races on the basis of equal accommodations in public conveyances, and courts of high authority have held enactments lawful which provide for separation in the public schools of white and colored pupils where equal privileges are given. But in view of the rights secured by the 14th

amendment to the federal constitution such legislation must have its limitations, and cannot be sustained where the exercise of authority exceeds the restraints of the constitution. We think these limitations are exceeded in laws and ordinances of the character now before us.

It is the purpose of such enactments, and, it is frankly avowed it will be their ultimate effect to require by law, at least in residential districts, the compulsory separation of the races on account of color. Such action is said to be essential to the maintenance of the purity of the races, although it is to be noted in the ordinance under consideration that the employment of colored servants in white families is permitted, and nearby residences of colored persons not coming within the blocks, as defined in the ordinances, are not prohibited.

In direct violation of the Louisville case decision by the United States supreme court, the state supreme court of Louisiana on March 2, 1925, approved a segregation ordinance passed by the New Orleans city council. This ordinance sought to evade the prohibition against such enactments by providing for written consent of the majority race inhabiting a block as a condition upon residence there by a member of the other race. This flimsy pretext was dismissed by the United States supreme court, which simply referred to its decision in the Louisville segregation case.

In this matter, as in virtually all those determining the status of the Negro, other means have been tried to achieve the prohibited end. The attempt to segregate the Negro, since the Louisville decision, with its prohibition of segregation ordinances, has taken the form chiefly of agreements among white property owners attempting to write their own segregation ordinance into deeds of land and residence.

Segregation by agreement among white property owners, involving as it does the potential segregation of any minority group in the United States, has not yet received definite adjudication by the United States supreme court. One case, Irene Hand Corrigan and Helen Curtis v. John J. Buckley, was dismissed on technical grounds without consideration by the supreme court of the essential questions raised. However, other cases are in preparation with the express intention of raising and procuring a definitive decision on the question of segregation by agreement among property owners binding them, and subsequent owners, not to sell or lease to Negroes.

(To Be Continued Next Week)

To Those Who Wish to Have Written Articles Carried in This Paper: Such matter must be in this office by Wednesday of the week of issue. Otherwise it will not appear until the week following. The Editor reserves the right to censor all articles to be printed.

H. J. Pinkett, Attorney
NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION
In the County Court of Douglas County, Nebraska.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF SARAH MASON, DECEASED.
All persons interested in said estate are hereby notified that a petition has been filed in said court, alleging that said deceased died leaving no last will and praying for administration upon his estate, and that a hearing will be had on said petition before said court on the 18th day of January, 1929, and that if they fail to appear at said court on the said 18th day of January, 1929, at 9 o'clock, A. M., to contest said petition, the court may grant the same and grant administration of said estate to Florence Johnson or some other suitable person and proceed to a settlement thereof.

BYRCE CRAWFORD,
3t County Judge.

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N. W. Ware, Attorney
Notice by Publication on Petition for Settlement of Final Administration Account.

In the County Court of Douglas County, Nebraska.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF SILAS JOHNSON, DECEASED.
Persons interested in said matter are hereby notified that on the 15th day of December, 1928, John Albert Williams filed a petition in said court, praying that his final administration account filed herein be settled and allowed, and that he be discharged from his trust as administrator and that a hearing will be had on said petition before said court on the 5th day of January, 1929, and that if you fail to appear before the said court on the said 5th day of January, 1929, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and contest said petition, the court may grant the prayer of said petition, enter a decree of heirship, and make such other and further orders, allowances and decrees, as to this court may seem proper, to the end that all matters pertaining to said estate may be finally settled and determined.

BYRCE CRAWFORD,
12-21-28-2t County Judge.

PROBATE NOTICE
In the Matter of the Estate of Lillie Kushing, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given: That the creditors of said deceased will meet the administrator of said estate, before me, county judge of Douglas county, Nebraska, at the county court room, in said county, on the 23rd day of February, 1929, and on the 23rd day of April, 1929, at 9 o'clock, A. M., each day, for the purpose of presenting their claims for examination, adjustment and allowance. Three months are allowed for the creditors to present their claims, from the 19th day of January, 1929.

BYRCE CRAWFORD,
4t-12-21-28. County Judge.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT DEFENDANT
To Irene Lafayette Carter, non-resident defendant:
You are hereby notified that Joseph W. Carter filed a petition against you in the District Court of Douglas County, Nebraska, on the 27th day of August, 1928, in the case of Joseph W. Carter, Plaintiff, vs. Irene Lafayette Carter, Defendant, Docket 250, No. 185, the prayer of which requested the court to an-

nul the marriage between you and the plaintiff on the ground that, at the time of contracting said marriage, you had a living husband from whom you had never been divorced. You are required to answer said petition on or before the 21st day of January, 1929, or the allegations thereof, will be held and confessed as true.

JOSEPH W. CARTER,
Plaintiff
By W. B. BRYANT,
His Attorney.

12-7-14-21-28.

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We extend our sincere Greetings for this Xmas Season. We thank you one and all for your attendance at this Theatre during this year and respectfully solicit your patronage in the new year. Our policy has been always to give you the very best shows to be had anywhere, and we shall not change that policy in the future. We wish you all the happiness of the Xmas tide, and health and prosperity. We call special attention to our Holiday Special Picture, "POWER," featuring William Boyd, Jacqueline Logan and Alan Hale. This picture is the very latest word in screen production. To miss this show is to miss your entire Xmas. The show will be at the Alhambra the 25th and 26th, with matinee at 3 p. m. Xmas.

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