

PRINT BRIEF SHOWING FEDERAL ACTION POSSIBLE AGAINST MOBS

New York, Dec. 8.—The brief showing the federal government has the power under existing laws to intervene and press the prosecution of the Tuscaloosa, Ala., officers who permitted a double lynching was printed and distributed this week by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The general contention is that under section 52, chapter 3, title 18 of the United States code (R. S. 5510) the sheriff of Tuscaloosa county can be prosecuted in the federal courts because he willfully subjected two inhabitants (Dan Pippen, jr. and A. T. Harden) of the state of Alabama to the deprivation of rights secured and protected by the constitution and laws of the United States or to different punishments, pains or penalties, by reason of their race and color, than are prescribed for the punishment of citizens.

The brief was drawn at the request of Attorney General Homer S. Cummings. It has been submitted to his office and is being studied by him and his assistants. Because of the importance of the subject, the N. A. A. C. P. has sent the brief to all senators, governors, attorneys general and state bar associations. Also to a selected list of daily newspapers covering all states in the country, to weekly papers, leading magazines of opinion, to leading newspapers in Canada, Mexico, South America, Europe, including Russia and Japan.

WORKMAN'S FORUM TO HOLD CHURCH MEETING

Executive Committee Make Arrangements.

At a meeting of the Workman's Forum, on Monday night, at the Urban League, acting upon the suggestions of M. L. Harris, it was decided that a meeting would be held in a Church every other week, rotating from one church to another, for the purpose that more men of our group may know of the purposes of this organization.

ROSENWALD FUND PAYS \$2,000,000 TO BENEFICIARIES IN LAST TWO YEARS

Washington—(CNS)—Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, reports that during the last two years nearly \$2,000,000 has been paid to beneficiaries; and while the fund had no cash income during the latter part of the period, the trustees followed the wish of the founder that principal be drawn upon if necessary.

The report said that \$1,980,080 had been paid out to educational and philanthropic programs during the last two fiscal years despite the fact that the income of the fund had ceased. The payments were made, Embree said, by using principal funds.

The work among Negroes was initiated in 1913 by Mr. Rosenwald and was continued after his death. Since it began, the report said, some 5,300 school houses had been built in 883 counties in 15 Southern States.

600,000 Pupils Accommodated. The schools have accommodations for more than 600,000 pupils and a staff of some 15,000 teachers. Since 1913 the fund has contributed \$4,365,000 to the schools, Negroes, \$4,725,000; whites \$1,212,000, and public funds, \$18,100,000.

Embree said the fund had given increasing attention to schools of higher learning for Negroes to promote the development of adequate leadership for the race. He said the fund will continue this phase of its work, but "will not carry further this special program of aid in the building of school houses."

The report said special aid had been given the Howard University in Washington, among other institutions.

"The fund came to the conclusion several years ago," the report stated, "that hospital provision for Negroes was not only too large and varied a problem to be dealt with by a foundation, but was essentially a local or State responsibility. We have aided a few institutions which it is believed will serve as educational centers for Negro physicians and nurses and peacemakers in hospital service for Negroes."

The other phase of the fund's work—spreading the cost of medical care—has resulted in some improvement, the report said. The fund has provided aid in starting or continuing experiments concerned with the provision and payment for medical service. The largest single expenditure of the fund in the last year it said was made for this work in medical economics.

It is reported here that the Rosenwald Fund is backing in a financial way the Joint Committee on National Recovery, headed by Dr. W. E. Haynes, and of which John P. Davis is executive secretary. Clark Foreman, Economic Advisor on the Status

of the Negro under the U. S. Department of the Interior is said to be a dollar a year man in the service of the Government, his actual salary being paid by the Rosenwald Fund. The same is said to be true of Weaver. It is also reported that John P. Davis, executive secretary of the Joint Committee is under pay from the generous Rosenwald Fund, having been recently given a \$200 per month Fellowship to pursue studies in relation to the NRA and the Negro.

Salisbury, Md.—(CNS)—A statement signed by "three prominent colored men" living in the accursed section of Maryland, which has within the past two years disgraced American civilization by outbreaks of lawlessness against defenseless Negroes, and even the authority of the Governor of the State, attribute the disturbances to the activities of Bernard Ades, attorney for the International Labor Defense League.

The statement, signed by James F. Stewart, member of the Maryland Interracial Commission; J. M. Dickerson, colored pastor here, and James L. Johnson, retired school teacher, said:

"As is well known, the entire disturbances have grown out of the Euel Lee case into which he (Ades) injected himself not at the request of nor in behalf of the people of our race.

The statement said that Ades' claims incensed the people of the Eastern Shore and that the attorney's contentions that a fair trial could not be had for Lee on the Eastern Shore was unfounded. The statement continued:

"We had seen the orderly process of law carried out for so many, many years here that it would have been foolish and unfair to make any other presumption about the people of the peninsula.

"We state, without fear of contradiction, that it was the tactics of Ades employed in that case which caused the death of Mathew Williams and George Armwood. (Williams was lynched two years ago at Salisbury and Armwood in October at Princess Anne.) We sincerely regret that our race has been exploited by this man Ades, who is only a self-seeking individual and one who cannot possibly contribute anything to the happiness and stability of the colored people in this State."

This movement of the three "prominent Negro leaders" was stigmatized by many as the forerunner of a campaign to "keep the Negro in his place" among the savages of the Eastern Shore. It brought a quick reply from Bernard Ades, the Baltimore attorney who said that a counter-movement would be started.

Terming the three signers as "the mouthpieces of lynchers and white bosses," Ades said such a move would be met by a campaign among the

Negroes of the section. He did not elaborate on the plan for his organization, but said he would give it further study today.

ANTI-LYNCHING BILL TO BE INTRODUCED IN CONGRESS BY CELLER AND COSTIGAN

Washington—(CNS)—A Federal anti-lynching bill will be introduced concurrently in the House and Senate at the January session of Congress. Representative Emanuel Celler of Brooklyn, New York, and Senator Edward P. Costigan of Colorado; both Democrats, will cooperate in introducing the measure.

The model for the bill will be the Dyer bill, passed in the House in 1922 by a vote of 230 to 119, but killed in the Senate by a filibuster. Advocates of the measure believe such a law would be constitutional under the Fourteenth Amendment, which guarantees due process of law to all citizens, although it would involve Federal interference within the boundaries of the individual States.

They face the tremendous opposition, however, of States where tense racial problems have come to make the population extremely resentful against any interference in what they consider their personal and internal affairs. Prejudice against any lawyer in the notorious Scottsboro case is one example of this, while an even more striking one is the recent armed resistance of the citizens of the Eastern Shore of Maryland to the Use of State militia by Gov. Albert C. Ritchie in an effort to bring lynchers to trial.

Some 15 States have anti-lynching laws, about seven of which are considered effective. The proposed legislation would make local officials responsible for the lives of prisoners in their custody and permit heirs of a lynched person to sue for damages.

Agitation for Federal power to fight lynching results from a sudden and distressing increase in the national average after a period during which the crime was steadily decreasing. The last three cases brought the total for the present year to 27, the highest mark since 1926 when there were 32. In 1932 there were only 10 lynchings.

Both major parties put anti-lynching planks in their 1928 platforms, but the steady decline in the rate made it appear by 1932 that lynching was no longer a serious problem, nor an issue.

Records have been kept on this grisly subject only since 1882. During this half century there have been 6060 victims of mob fury in the United States. Of these 1450 were whites and 3600 Negroes.

The average of lynchings ran about 150 per year up to 1900. Since then the average has dropped to about 50 with the exception of 1915 when there were 145.

The record of the past 10 years as compiled by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, follows: 1923—28; 1924—16; 1925—18; 1926—34; 1927—18; 1928—11; 1929—12; 1930—25; 1931—14; 1932—10.

COURT INVESTIGATES 'FATHER DIVINE' AND HIS 'ANGEL' CULT

Newark, N. J.—(CNS)—George Baker, better known as "Father Divine," who has been in trouble with the police of Sayville, New York, Orange and Newark, New Jersey in the last two years, and made two unsuccessful attempts recently to get a foot-hold in Washington, D. C., has been investigated most thoroughly by a committee appointed last September by Judge Richard Hartshorne of the Common Pleas Court.

In the words of the street committee has "succeeded in getting the low down on the creed of Major J. Divine" and reports the same to the Court in a thirty-six page report.

The committee found that Divine, convinced his followers that he is who likes to be called "Father," has God, and that by accepting his teachings they will be exempt from certain social, biological and economic realities of life; that he manages somehow to live in luxury, with a private airplane at his disposal; that he has enlisted several thousand persons, Negroes and whites, under his aegis, some of whom actually have been benefited by the association, and that his name is now Divine but George Baker.

The services in Divine's "kingdoms" in Newark and New York disturb the peace, the committee reported, and in some of the kingdoms the sanitary conditions leave something to be desired. Enlistments in the kingdoms have broken up a number of homes and the committee hinted that there was a lot of minor chiseling. The question of exactly where the money comes from to run the organization and keep Divine in the style to which he has become accustomed was undecided.

Judge Hartshorne appointed the committee after Divine had been declared a public nuisance in Newark. Edgar S. Bamberger, former vice-president of L. Bamberger & Co., was chairman, and the other members were Joseph P. Murphy, probation officer of Essex County, and Arthur

W. Hardy, a lawyer. Mr. Bamberger did not sign the report because he was unable to attend the committee meetings.

In accepting the report, Judge Hartshorne said that he would take no action against the cult, but would leave the facts in the hands of the public and the prosecuting authorities. He quoted Abraham Lincoln's aphorism about fooling all of the people all of the time.

Preacher Small But Eloquent. "While the report shows that the cult is misleading a substantial number of credulous people," the judge said, "the 'some of the people' who continue to be fooled after the publication of this report will have only themselves to blame if they suffer."

Divine is only four feet six inches tall, but he has a tongue which can move multitudes. The committee traces his work from the time when he began in Sayville, operating an employment agency which did a legitimate business among Negroes and grew into a home for his cult. Then the police drove him out of town after Judge Lewis J. Smith, of Suffolk County Court, had sentenced him to a year in jail and a \$500 fine for maintaining a nuisance. The clapping of hands, stamping of feet and vocal hullabaloo had annoyed the neighbors.

"He had a similar experience in Orange and in Newark, and now is operating a 'kingdom' of his own at 67 West 130th Street, New York, but two Newark kingdoms are running, one at 51 Bedford Street, under "Faithful Mary," who in private life is Miss Viola Wilson, and one at Union Temple, Wickliffe and School Streets, under "Bishop" John Selkridge.

All Are Angels In The Cult. In these kingdoms live men, women and children of the cult, all of whom are "angels" in Divine's cosmos. As far as the committee could determine, the angelic condition depended on the surrender by the candidate of all his worldly goods. The furniture in the kingdoms apparently was donated by the neophytes and the committee heard witnesses who said they had contributed cash to feed Divine and the faithful. Each angel has a given name, of which Faithful, True Love, Peaceful and Bouquet are samples.

Besides living, eating and sleeping in the kingdoms the disciples attend services from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. each day, at which they give testimonials of the blessings they have received and worship in an endless antiphonal of "Peace, It's Wonderful." Much of the worship, the committee said, is of Divine. When the committee went to a couple of services the windows were closed because it was cold, but the members remarked that in fine weather, with open windows, it was not surprising that the neighbors complained.

Indigent Are Fed Free. According to members of the cult, the operating expenses—the bill in New York alone was said to be \$30,000 a year—are met by receipts from the sale of meals at 15 cents each and the sale of candy, soft drinks and various refreshments. The indigent are fed free. Once Divine, with a pocket full of money, appeared in court and said that God had given it to him. The committee noted, however, that he owned an airplane and several automobiles, including a Packard with a chauffeur, which carried him between New York and Newark.

"It is apparent from these signs of affluence that Major J. Divine has prospered during the five years since he began to operate a small employment bureau in the town of Sayville, Long Island," the committee remarked.

There was no doubt, according to the committee, that the cult had done some good. "Witness after witness," the report said, "testified that many of them had actually experienced, from the practice of this religious belief, what they called 'joy, peace, happiness and contentment.' The growth

of the movement is natural, the committee said, impelled by a search for economic security, a search for an escape, and a social status and "an instinctive search for God and assurance of a life hereafter; also that it fed many impoverished persons at low cost or free of charge, and performed other works of charity."

DR. CALIVER TO ASSIST IN NEGRO RELIEF WORK. Washington—(CNS)—Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Emergency Relief Administrator, has announced the appointment of Dr. Ambrose Caliver, specialist in the Education of Negroes, Federal Office of Education; as a part-time specialist in Federal emergency relief work involving Negro education.

Dr. Caliver, who has been loaned by the Commissioner of Education to the relief administration for part-time services, will continue his work in the Office of Education. His additional part-time duties will be to give advice in connection with special problems concerning emergency educational program for Negroes, and to help in disseminating information to Negroes and other persons interested in their education.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

FOR RENT—a modern two room furnished kitchenette apartment in private home 2875 Wirt Street couple desired a half block from the Crosstown Car line. Call Webster 4285.

Modern rooms for rent, 2513 Charles Street.

Furnished rooms for rent. Webster 3454.

FOR RENT Kitchenette Apartment—4 rooms, unfurnished, price reasonable. HARNEY 6887.

Furnished rooms, strictly modern 2529 Wirt Street. HARNEY 3126.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT Webster 3454.

For Sale—Combination Library Table and Bed. Very Durable and heavy. JACKSON 2887.

2 and 3 Room Furnished Apt—Call Webster 5656

FOR RENT—2 nice rooms for rent. Reasonable in a nice apartment. Call Webster 0998 or call at 2407 Parker. Mrs. Bell Woods.

Working man, wants couple to share modern 5 Room house, 2605 Wirt Street. Call after 6 p. m. Reasonable.

Strictly Modern House for Rent—10 Rooms. AT 8533—2918 N 28th St. Furnished or Unfurnished.

FURNISH ROOMS for men with double beds, are single, 2628 Charles Street.

Modern room for man. Call JACKSON 7058.

Furnish Kitchenette Apartment Neatly Decorated. We. 3707

MODERN FRONT ROOM for working man. Webster 3707.

ANNETTE BEAUTY SHOP, 2610

North 28th Avenue. Mrs. Ellette Smith, Prop. For appointments, Call Webster 3909. Prices reasonable.

Modern room one block from car line. Rent very low. Webster 1529.

GET IN BUSINESS FOR YOURSELF. Old Established Location for Grocery Business. Fixtures Installed. Rent Reasonable to Right Party. WEBSTER 3603

5 ROOM HOUSE—2009 N. 25th 3.00 week or 12.00 a month 2115 N. 30th—3 ROOM APT—Furniture, Lights, Water. 3.75 week. JACKSON 0986

Nice Modern Front Room For Rent. Webster 3707

Warm coats, 50 cents; \$1 and \$2; pretty Badger Fur Set; old Russian Pony Coat very cheap. 411 Sweetwood Avenue Jackson 3697 Call evenings and Sunday.

FOR RENT—1 large furnished, strictly modern room, suitable for one or two single men. 2431 Caldwell Street. HARNEY 5163.

FOR RENT—cheap 2 room apartment also a furnished room. Call Webster 5553.

Apartment For Rent—3 Room Kitchenette Apartment, \$3.50 per week. HARNEY 6887.

All Modern Room for man and wife. near car line \$3.50 per week. Call JACKSON 1628.

FOR RENT—1 four and 1 three room apartment furnished. Inquire at Maupin Studio; 1417 N. 24th St.

FOR RENT—Room and Kitchenette. Atlantic 7356.

FOR RENT—Steam heated furnished room. 2130 No. 29th St.

FOR RENT—Neatly furnished rooms and heated apartments, 2020 Burr St., WEB 6015. \$2.00 and up Mrs. Minnie Mason.

RHEUMATISM? BACKACHE? NEURALGIA? Do you know what you are taking for these complaints? YOU OWE IT TO YOURSELF TO TRY CLOVA-TABS. A doctor's prescription, scientifically prepared and founded on a physician's hospital research and experience in private practice. If your druggist cannot supply you SEND FOR A BOX TODAY. DO NOT DELAY—CLOVA-TABS, P.O. Box 11, College Station, New York City. Mail this coupon with 50 cents (Send no stamps) CLOVA-TABS, P.O. Box 11, College Station, New York City Dept. 11. Name: Address: R.F.D. Box No. Post Office State

Subscribe For The Guide. An outstanding FURNITURE FOR SALE. WANT-AD WILL BRING A BUYER. THE WANT-AD SECTION.

Omaha Poultry Market. Phone Webster 1100 1114 North 24th Street. THE LITTLE RED HEN SAID TO THE LITTLE RED ROOSTER, 'WHY DON'T YOU COME UP SOME TIME I AM NO ANGEL'. LIVE AND DRESSED TURKEYS, GEESE, DUCKS AND CHICKENS. STRICTLY FRESH COUNTRY EGGS, PRICES REASONABLE. SEE US FIRST.

Greetings to NEBRASKA on the 4th Anniversary of the AK-SAR-BEN. Four years ago people came to the Burlington Station in Omaha to see a splendid new train... stayed to hear it christened The Ak-Sar-Ben. They watched some railroad history in the making... and some Nebraska history too. For the train speedily won distinction and fame such as few trains ever attain, while its name AK-SAR-BEN swept the country to become implanted and remain fixed in the public mind. ... so definitely associated with the State that wherever you go—East or West, North or South—they say: "The AK-SAR-BEN Nebraska's Great Train". Lv Omaha . 8:30 pm Ar Chicago . 8:30 am. Burlington Route. Holiday Happiness to you. J. W. SHARPE, W. W. CRAFT, C. C. WILSON. 16th and Farnam. Adentic 6831.