

(Continued from Page 1)

THREE NOTABLES DIE
were supposed to lay aside a sufficient amount to pay the price for the buying of vote through the policy of hiring workers at the rate in some instances of \$20.00 per day. It depended on the influence and position of the worker in the Community. At one city election, it is said that \$3,000 was divided among some of the ministers in the city of Omaha. Some workers are said to have received as high as \$20.00 per day for a period of ten days.

alone, and held a lengthy conference with Mr. Dennison, and as a result, she became the political maneuverer for that city campaign. She was requested, as a result, by the management of the Omaha Guide to resign her position as City Editor. Mr. Dennison did not know at this time that he was employing one of the smoothest femal political minds, black or white in the city of Omaha. Mrs. Jewell put the job over for him in good shape in the final city election. He lost only one of his candidates, Henry Dunn, the white vote being responsible for his defeat. But after the election was over the same old argument came to surface, "You shines in North Omaha must get shiner", those were the remarks of the lieutenants in Dennison's office. Note, before the election, they were full fledged American Citizens, entitled to every consideration that any other citizen was entitled to, and would be taken care of in prorata of employment, and protection of underworld plunder. But the next day after election, "You shines must get together". However, Dennison's office was crowded with would be North Omaha underworld leaders. Harry Buford was spoken of again, but old timers said he was too hot headed, and had too many personal enemies. Finally Dennison went to California, and two lieutenants seemingly for about 18 months kept things pretty smooth in the so-called underworld of North Omaha. About this time, "Hell broke loose in Georgia", when the late Honorable Harry Lapidus was viciously murdered a few days before Christmas, when he stopped his car by command of a recognized voice, a few blocks from his home. We are wondering what will become of North Omaha now, since Tom Dennison, Ollie Jackson, Jack Broomfield, James Jewell, Missouri Jack, and Ralee Jackson, who stood in class A in wide world elements and other lieutenants who stood in class B, have passed on the other shore of line and are now

lie opinion in America and to all right-thinking Americans and to the Liberian Government, an earnest desire to help preserve the sovereignty and autonomy of Liberia. It is our earnest desire that there be resumed the historical relationships of confidence between the U. S. Department of State and the Government of Liberia. The organization of Foreign Mission Secretaries which sponsored the calling of the conference is officered as follows: The Rev. J. E. East, president, Philadelphia; the Rev. L. L. Berry, vice-president, New York City; the Rev. H. T. Medford, secretary, Washington, D. C.; the Rev. J. H. Randolph, treasurer, Washington, D. C. Invited to sit with the representatives for informative purposes and retired before the resolutions were adopted were: Henry L. West of the American Colonization Society; Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, Phelps-Stokes Fund; Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., Firestone Tire and Rubber Company; Judge Frederick C. Fisher, Expert on Legal Phases of the Liberian situation; and George A. Kuyper, Editor Southern Workman, Hampton Institute. Among others who took part in the discussions of the conference were: Bishop W. W. Matthews, Dr. Emmett J. Scott, Mrs. A. P. Camphor, Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, Ernest Lyon, Lester A. Walton of the New York Age; W. N. Jones of the Baltimore Afro-American; Mrs. Eva Ball White, Dr. J. C. Jackson, Dr. E. H. Allen and the Reverends, W. H. Jernagin, W. H. Thomas, J. L. S. Holloman, Samuel A. Young, Thomas S. Donoghue, E. White, J. C. Lott, Hampton T. Gaskins, P. D. Perryman, W. T. Johnson, W. O. Carrington, J. P. Reeden, Daniel C. Pope, E. L. Harrison, W. D. Jarvis, Albert J. Green, H. A. Donovan, Earnest C. Smith, J. Timothy Boddie, A. J. Payne, J. C. Olden, S. N. Galloway, Walter H. Brooks, Thomas W. Wallace, A. W. Brown, C. C. Scott and H. A. Bouey.

U. S. URGED TO RESUME RELATIONS WITH LIBERIA

Washington—(CNS)—The grave situation confronting the Republic of Liberia and the far-reaching effects the impending disintegration of the little Republic will have on the missionary activities of Negro churches, as well as the loss of her sovereignty and autonomy, was called to the attention of the Secretary Cordell Hull, of the State Department, the past week. A group of representatives of the Foreign Mission Boards of the National Convention of America, the New England Baptist Missionary Convention, the Lott Carey Baptist Convention, A. M. E. Zion and A. M. E. Churches, the Methodist Episcopal, Lutheran, Protestant Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches, and Friends of Liberia, doing work in Liberia; met here Wednesday February 7, in a round table conference. The conference formulated a "petition to the United States Government urging that it maintain its traditional policy of helpfulness and protection to Liberia."

Calling attention to the fact that Liberia was founded as a colony for freed American Negroes by the American Colonization Society in 1822; that the United States Government has a duty and responsibility which it cannot evade, and that the Liberian people also have a duty and responsibility to maintain a stable government which will command the respect of the powers of the world; these representatives after a day's discussion reached the following conclusions which were transmitted to the Secretary of State:

- 1. That the Government of the United States be urged to resume diplomatic relations with the Republic of Liberia.
2. That the League of Nations Pan of Assistance to Liberia in her present crisis be thoroughly considered in the light and spirit of Liberia's reservations, and that the Liberian Government be urged to do everything possible to regain the traditional interest and support of the American Government.
A. (The "reservations" here referred to are those that may not have been considered by the League of Nations.)
B. (It was the general feeling of the conference that the acceptance of the plan as it may finally be approved by the League of Nations after consideration of the reservations adopted by the Liberian Legislature January 12, 1934, is essential to the political independence and stability of Liberia, and its economic and social progress.)
C. (Further, it was the feeling of the Conference that the appointment of an American Advisor will greatly contribute to the restoration of the traditional interest and support of the American people, who have been Liberia's main dependence during all the years of her history.)
3. That in view of the large investment in Liberia of missionaries and money by the respective foreign boards, channels of communication be kept open so that this missionary effort shall remain under the guidance of American influences.
4. It is recommended that representatives of the Liberian Government now enroute to America be invited to conference by the above-mentioned boards so that relationships of good-will may be continued.
5. Finally, it is recommended that representatives of the respective boards seek to convey to Negro pub-

lic opinion in America and to all right-thinking Americans and to the Liberian Government, an earnest desire to help preserve the sovereignty and autonomy of Liberia. It is our earnest desire that there be resumed the historical relationships of confidence between the U. S. Department of State and the Government of Liberia. The organization of Foreign Mission Secretaries which sponsored the calling of the conference is officered as follows: The Rev. J. E. East, president, Philadelphia; the Rev. L. L. Berry, vice-president, New York City; the Rev. H. T. Medford, secretary, Washington, D. C.; the Rev. J. H. Randolph, treasurer, Washington, D. C. Invited to sit with the representatives for informative purposes and retired before the resolutions were adopted were: Henry L. West of the American Colonization Society; Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, Phelps-Stokes Fund; Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., Firestone Tire and Rubber Company; Judge Frederick C. Fisher, Expert on Legal Phases of the Liberian situation; and George A. Kuyper, Editor Southern Workman, Hampton Institute. Among others who took part in the discussions of the conference were: Bishop W. W. Matthews, Dr. Emmett J. Scott, Mrs. A. P. Camphor, Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, Ernest Lyon, Lester A. Walton of the New York Age; W. N. Jones of the Baltimore Afro-American; Mrs. Eva Ball White, Dr. J. C. Jackson, Dr. E. H. Allen and the Reverends, W. H. Jernagin, W. H. Thomas, J. L. S. Holloman, Samuel A. Young, Thomas S. Donoghue, E. White, J. C. Lott, Hampton T. Gaskins, P. D. Perryman, W. T. Johnson, W. O. Carrington, J. P. Reeden, Daniel C. Pope, E. L. Harrison, W. D. Jarvis, Albert J. Green, H. A. Donovan, Earnest C. Smith, J. Timothy Boddie, A. J. Payne, J. C. Olden, S. N. Galloway, Walter H. Brooks, Thomas W. Wallace, A. W. Brown, C. C. Scott and H. A. Bouey.

'Bishop' Grace Pleads Not Guilty of Violating Mann Act

NEW YORK CITY, February 13—(CNS)—Charles Manuel Grace, so-called 'Bishop Grace' of the House of Prayer for All People was arrested in Brooklyn, February 5 and taken to a Federal court where he pleaded not guilty to a Mann act charge and was held in \$1,500 bail for trial on February 19.

'Bishop' Grace drove up to court in a limousine, driven by a chauffeur. He said he was a Portuguese. The accusation against him was made by Minnie Lee Kambell, 21 years old, who said that Grace took her from her Brooklyn home to various Southern cities. She also asserted that he was the father of her infant daughter.

Grace lives at 965 Herkner Street, Brooklyn, which is also the Brooklyn branch of "The House of Prayer for All People," which ministers to individuals of all people. He is said to be head of churches in New York City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and communities in Virginia and the Carolinas, with a total of 200,000 communicants.

Negro Applicants Try to Buy P. W. A. Jobs at \$20 Each.

WASHINGTON, February 13—(CNS)—The "sale" of Public Works Administrative and CWA jobs here is under investigation as agents of the PWA hunt up witnesses to substantiate the charge that a "salesman" would approach an applicant for a job and say "I am a close personal friend of Secretary Ickes and have considerable influence."

In support of his contention, he would exhibit letters addressed to himself, containing references to Secretary Ickes and otherwise using the administrator's name. In addition, he would display newspaper pictures of Mrs. Ickes and clippings explaining that he was a close friend of the Ickes family.

He would then offer to place the applicant on a PWA job for \$20. Officials claim he victimized a considerable number of persons including many colored men and women. In no case was a job obtained and now the man cannot be found in the District of Columbia.

January 17, 1934

Editor, The Omaha Guide, Omaha, Nebraska. Dear Sir: We wish to express our deep appreciation for the treatment your paper has given the news items of the N. A. A. C. P. during 1933, and for the editorial comments on the Association's work. The N. A. A. C. P. could not push forward any sort of program for the general welfare of the colored people without the cooperation of the press. We look forward to a year of continued cooperation and wish for you and your paper a prosperous and progressive New Year.

Very sincerely yours, ROY WILKINS, Assistant Secretary and Director of Publicity.

Plans Suggested For Raising Fund to Construct Negro Hospitals in Certain Cities.

NEW YORK CITY, February 13—(CNS)—Hospitals to be owned and controlled by Negroes in every city in the United States with a Negro population of 10,000 or more, is suggested and a scheme to raise \$150,000,000 over a twenty-year period is planned to finance the building of the up-to-date hospitals, is planned by Rev. Amos H. Carnegie, the originator of the Negro National Hospital Fund.

The 12,000,000 Negroes in the United States are each to be requested to contribute one cent a week during the twenty-year period and the proceeds used for the adequate hospitalization of the Negro race in America and the proper training of Negro physicians, nurses and social workers.

The plan was outlined at the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church last week. Among those who attended were the Rev. Dr. Ralph W. Sockman, Dr. J. G. Vaughan, James N. Speers and the Right Rev. Charles K. Gilbert, Suffragan Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York.

There will be no action taken on the formation of a board of trustees until a committee of physicians has been organized by Dr. Vaughan to make definite suggestions for the improvement of present conditions.

STATES MUST FIND WAY TO PUNISH MOBS

Otherwise Federal Intervention Is Inevitable, Says Interracial Head.

Commenting On St. Joseph Acquittal

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 10.—Legislation to lift lynching cases out of the "local atmosphere" and provide for their trial in communities unaffected by mob hysteria was urged here in a statement this week by Dr. W. W. Alexander, director of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, in commenting on the failure of the Missouri courts to convict participants in the recent lynching at St. Joseph. If state officers and courts continue to manifest inability or unwillingness to apprehend and convict lynchers, the intervention of the Federal Government is inevitable, said Dr. Alexander, adding that "a state which cannot maintain the civilization of which it is the custodian need not expect the government to respect its theoretical rights."

Dr. Alexander's statement follows in full: "The St. Joseph case is the old story over again of the failure of courts to convict in cases of mob violence. In the 1,880 recorded lynchings from 1900 to 1930 convictions were obtained in only twelve instances, or less than one per cent, in spite of the fact that in hundreds of these cases—probably in most of them—the identity of mob members was well known in the community. Local courts and juries will not convict lynchers, even in the rare cases where officers have the courage to make arrests and grand juries the courage to indict.

"This condition indicates the imperative need of legislation which will automatically lift such cases out of the local atmosphere and provide for their trial in communities unaffected by the hysteria that incited the mobs in the first place. The various state legislatures are quite competent to enact such legislation and in my judgment should do so at the earliest possible moment.

"Otherwise, it is reasonable to expect that the federal government will intervene and take over jurisdiction in cases of mob murder. A state which cannot maintain the civilization of which it is the custodian need not expect the government to respect its theoretical rights. The nation must rid itself of lynching. Technicalities must not stand in the way."

CHARLES J. THOMAS DIES

Charles J. Thomas, who has been ill at the home of Mrs. E. M. Baucum, 2410 Erskine St., for the past few weeks was removed to a local hospital Tuesday, February 6, departed this life Wednesday, Feb. 7, 1934. He is survived by his mother, Mrs. Phyllis Birch, and sister Miss Mary Thomas of Lawrence, Kan., and three daughters, Mrs. Charlotte Clark of 2408 Erskine St., Omaha, Alta and Jehette Thomas of New York City. Funeral services were held Monday, February 12, at the Myers Chapel at 10:00 A. M.

In The Senate

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ficer or employee shall likewise be guilty of a felony. On conviction the parties participating therein shall be punished by imprisonment of not less than five years or for life.

Sec. 4. The district court of the judicial district wherein the person is injured or put to death by a mob or riotous assemblage shall have jurisdiction to try and to punish, in accordance with the laws of the State where the injury is inflicted or the homicide is committed, any and all persons who participate therein: Provided, that it is first made to appear to such court (1) that the officers of the State charged with the duty of apprehending, prosecuting, and punishing such offenders under the laws of the State shall have failed, neglected, or refused to apprehend, prosecute, or punish such offenders; or (2) that the jurors obtainable for service in the State court having jurisdiction of the offense are so strongly opposed to such punishment that there is no probability that those guilty of the offense can be punished in such State court. A failure for more than thirty days after the commission of such an offense to apprehend or to indict the persons guilty thereof, or a failure diligently to prosecute such persons, shall be sufficient to constitute prima facie evidence of the failure, neglect, or refusal described in the above proviso.

Sec. 5. Any county in which a person is put to death by a mob or riotous assemblage shall forfeit \$10,000, which sum may be recovered by suit therefor in the name of the United States against such county for the use of the family, if any, of the person so put to death; if he had no family, then of his dependent parents, if any; otherwise for the use of the United States. Such action shall be brought and prosecuted by the district attorney of the United States of the district in the United States district court for such district. If such forfeiture be not paid upon recovery of a judgment therefor, such court shall have jurisdiction to enforce payment thereof by levy of execution upon any property of the county, or may otherwise compel payment thereof by mandamus or other appropriate process; and any officer of such county or other person who disobeys or fails to comply with any lawful order of the court in the premises shall be liable to punishment as for contempt and to any other penalty provided by law therefor.

Sec. 6. In the event that any person so put to death shall have been transported by such mob or riotous assemblage from one county to another county during the time intervening between his seizure and putting to death, the county in which he is seized and the county in which he is put to death shall be jointly and severally liable to pay the forfeiture herein provided.

Sec. 7. Any act committed in any State or Territory of the United States in violation of the rights of a citizen or subject of a foreign country secured to such citizen or subject by treaty between the United States and such foreign country, which act constitutes a crime under the laws of such State or Territory, shall constitute a like crime against the peace and dignity of the United States, punishable in like manner in its courts as in the courts of said State or Territory, and within the period limited by the laws of such State or Territory, and may be prosecuted in the courts of the United States, and upon conviction the sentence executed in like manner as sentences upon convictions for crimes under the laws of the United States.

Sec. 8. If any provision of this Act or the application thereof to any person or circumstances, is held invalid, the remainder of the Act, and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances, shall not be affected thereby.



P. J. McMAHON, Omaha, Nebraska, Feb. 10, 1934.

Congressman Edward Burk, Congressman of Second District of Nebraska, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C. My dear Congressman:

Knowing you as I do, I am sure you will support the Costigan-Wagner Measure, known as the Anti-lynching Bill, now pending in Congress. This is human and meritorious Legislation, and as one of your constituents and supporters, I heartily join the request and demand for its enactment.

As a member of the Forty-Sixth Session of the Nebraska Legislature in nineteen hundred and twenty-seven, it was my privilege to support and work for identical Legislation here in our State.

Very truly yours, P. J. McMahon.

LYNCHED!!!

Swinging aloft, in the summer's breeze,

Was a charred and blackened mass; Tied to the limb of a sturdy tree, In the noose of a rope made fast.

But what is this object, so loathsome, I see? Surely my eyes, deceiveth, Can this a part of humanity be? Oh Lord! how I hate to believe it.

Alone it hangs, in mute appeal, For justice, war or prayer, I cry aloud as I bend to kneel, 'Why did They place you there?'

Were you guilty of crime, without a name? But what matters that to men? Are their deeds so just, or pure their fame, That a stone they can cast at your sin?

Oh! man of God, with skin so fair, How can you do this thing? Do you not feel the kindred there, Within those darker veins?

I will arise and fight, I vow, But wait, is that the best? And from within, a voice speaks, now, 'Abide, this is thy test!'

So once again, upon my knees, I listen, bending low, 'I will repay, lean thou on me, And follow, where I go.

Did I arise and fight, that night, In Gethsemane, alone? This is thy crown of thorns, Dear child, Thy cross that must be born.'

Forgive, I pray their unjust deed, Their sinful lust, and shame, Their cruel chains of slavery, and greed,

Resigned, I call on thy name, I bow to thy will, Oh God Divine! This cup of Gall shan't pass, Like thy precious son, who on Calvary pined, I drain each drop, to the last.

By Madeline E. Sterling, 1-30-34.

Advertisement for G-E Cleaner. Includes musical notation for 'Sweep no more my lady...', an illustration of a woman cleaning, and text describing the product's benefits and price (\$31.95). Logo for Nebraska Power Co.

Advertisement titled 'CAN YOU PICK THE WINNER?' comparing 'The home without a telephone' and 'The home with a telephone'. Includes an illustration of a telephone and text promoting Bell System service.

Advertisement for Harding's Fresh Ice Cream. Includes text 'For Your Parties, Order HARDING'S FRESH ICE CREAM No No No I Want (Harding's Ice Cream) and Mamma Says: "They Make The Best Butter Too."' and an illustration of a child with a butter stick.