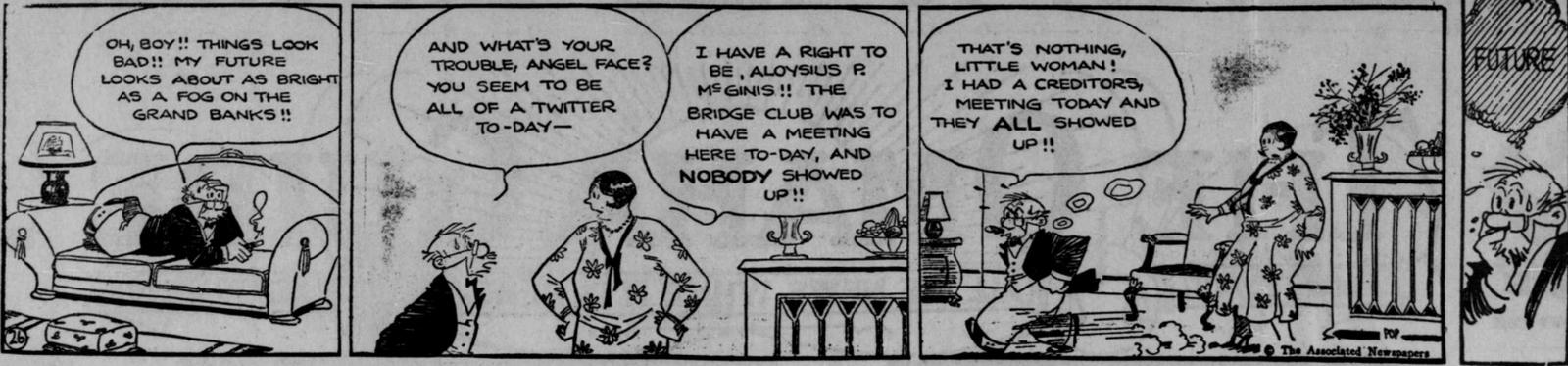


KEEPING UP WITH THE JONESES



Such Is Life

MOVE REPORTED TO EXPEL LIBERIA FROM LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Washington (CNS)—Reports still drift into the United States that there is a possibility that some nation possibly England—may demand Liberia's expulsion from the League of Nations at the forthcoming sessions of the League Council.

This, however, would be the last resort in the controversy between the League and Liberian authorities over the administration of the Negro Republic.

The Liberian question is one of the most important facing the Council, which convened May 14.

It is deemed possible the League may request the three more interested powers—the United States, Great Britain and France—to assume joint responsibility for cleaning up the situation in Liberia.

The United States, according to the version of its policy given here, will continue to cooperate with the League.

It is recalled that Liberia has rejected the League's plan of assistance and that the republic has been charged with mistreating tribes in the interior and also with permitting slavery.

Hence, the expulsion move would be under article 16 of the covenant requiring, however, a unanimous Council vote.

WON'T SEND WARSHIPS TO LIBERIA

Washington (CNS)—Both the British and the United States government deny that there is any truth in the reports that they are considering sending warships to Liberia to investigate prosecution of Kru tribesmen.

Commenting on reports that ships were to be sent, a spokesman said that Britain had received no invitation to participate in such actions and that if the proposal is made it will be rejected.

Secretary Hull feels the whole question of the Negro republics affairs rests entirely between the League of Nations and Liberia.

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N. C. Mutal Gives Medal

New York, May 18th—The North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance company of which C. C. Spaulding is president has consented to donate a gold medal to be presented to the person adjudged to have given the greatest service to the race in 1933 through the work of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The medal was given annually for many years by the Madm C. J. Walker company, but last year the company discontinued the medal expressing its regrets. It has been always awarded to the person doing the best NAACP work during the year.

Nominations for the 1933 medal should be sent at once to Dean William P. Jones 69th Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. and should reach him not later than June 4th. The medal will be presented formally at the annual conference in Oklahoma City, Okla., June 7-10.

Oratory Winners Will Get Medals From N. J. Governor

E. Rutherford, N. J.—Winners in the third annual state N. A. A. C. P. oratorical contest here Thursday night May 31, will be awarded their medals by Governor A. Harry Moore.

The state's Chief Executive who has been a member of the N. A. A. C. P. for many years, has consented to attend the contest at the high school here and present the medals.

The cities entering contestants this year are Atlantic Highlands, Bayonne, Camden, Jersey City, Elizabeth, Montclair, Morristown, East Rutherford, Trenton and Plainfield.

The contest last year was won by Trenton. Speaking will begin at 8:30 sharp in order to hear every contestant.

Dr. Clement de Freitas is president of the N. A. A. C. P. state conference and director of the contest.

LANGSTON HUGHES WRITES ON RUSSIA IN JUNE CRISIS

New York, May 18—One of the features of the June Crisis on sale May 23 will be an article by Langston Hughes called "Going South in Russia." It is the first chapter of a book by Mr. Hughes which will be published soon.

N. A. A. C. P INTO JIM CROW HOUSING CASE IN THE BRONX

New York, May 23—Colored tenants in an apartment house at 1636-40 University avenue in the Bronx, this city, will have the legal aid of the N. A. A. C. P. in resisting attempts of the landlord, Jacob Cohen, to oust them.

Atty. William, former special legal assistant to the National office, has been retained by the N. A. A. C. P. for the tenants. In the latter part of March and early in April, Cohen advertised his apartment house for rent to colored tenants in the colored papers of the city.

Fourteen families moved in. The surrounding neighborhood is "white." After the colored people were in, pressure was put on Cohen and he went back on his plan and attempted to coax the colored people out almost before they got their furniture arranged in their new homes.

He was successful in coaxing only one family to leave. He has served others with 30 day notice to vacate. Four families have lease agreements, but not leases, for one year. It is on these agreements that the legal battle will be fought.

ANN HARDING JOINS N. A. A. C. P.

New York, May 23—Through the work of Clarence Muse, motion picture star who assisted the Los Angeles branch of the N. A. A. C. P. in its recent membership campaign, Ann Harding, famous film star has sent her check for membership to the national headquarters here.

Editorial of the Week

(From the Miami, Fla. Daily News, May 6, 1934)

Following unspecified charges by certain Harlem groups in 1932 against Harlem hospital and its administration, the Association again arranged to investigate the charges.

It selected a committee composed of eminent merical men and laymen of impartiality and standing to make the inquiry. Funds were made available by the Carnegie Foundation and Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow of Englewood, N. J. The investigation got underway on February 27, 1933.

The following December a report of 80,000 words was turned over to the Association. The report the most thorough and pains-taking ever made on a hospital, failed to substantiate the vague charges of color discrimination, favoritism and segregation although pointing out that the institution was "dangerously handicapped by overcrowding and lack of equipment and facilities."

It held that the hospital was on a par with other municipal institutions of the kind in New York City. After a general survey of opportunities for Negro interne and nurse training in the United States, the investigators called upon American universities and hospitals authorities to widen opportunities for ambitious and well qualified Negro students.

The report will shortly be published, and will greatly influence the future of Negroes in medicine in this country.

Winning Civil Rights Law

No survey of the Association's 25-year struggle for unhampered public accommodation would be complete without recounting its persistent fight for effective civil rights laws in the various states outside the South.

It was largely instrumental in strengthening the New York civil rights law in 1914, and pressed many suits under it. In 1918 it succeeded in further strengthening the law through the passage of an amendment prepared by its legal staff.

Branches in other states used the New York law as a model which they strove to have embodied in the statutes. In 1919 efforts were made in Connecticut, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New Mexico to get the laws passed.

In 1919, Michigan N. A. A. C. P. branches succeeded in getting a civil rights law passed modeled after that of New York. Similar efforts were made the same year in New Mexico, Rhode Island, Colorado, Pennsylvania, and Ohio.

In 1920 Connecticut branches continued their fight as did the branches in Rhode Island. Cases were won under the California and Wisconsin civil rights acts. In 1933 Connecticut branches succeeded in passing a drastic civil rights law having the legislature of that state.

In April, 1934 the Massachusetts law strengthened by raising the minimum damages from \$25 to \$100.

The unceasing vigil of the Association in this regard has prevented the emasulation of existing civil rights laws and halted the enactment of numerous proposed jim crow laws and ordinance.

Sec'y Of Interior to address NAACP Meeting

New York, May 18—Oscar W. Chapman, assistant secretary of the interior will be one of the speakers at the 25th annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Oklahoma City, on June 28th.

Mr. Chapman will discuss the new Deal and what it aims to do for minority groups.

An intimate discussion of the new deal program and its effects upon Negroes will be given by John P. Davis, secretary of the Joint Committee on National Recovery, who has been in constant touch with the recovery program and has made several trips through the south.

Mr. Davis is expected to touch upon the codes and their effects on Negro workers, on agriculture and on other aspects of the program.

Sentor Edward P. Costigan co-author of the anti-lynching bill has been invited to address the conference. On Friday night, June 29 the 20th Spingarn medal will be awarded formally to Dean W.T.B. Williams of Tuskegee.

Miss Mary White Ovington will speak that night on the quarter work of the association.

Scans Vote Denial in Alabama, North Carolina

New York, May 18—The barring of Negro voters from the primary election in Montgomery, Ala. and from the primary election in Montgomery, Ala. and from registration in South Mills and Statesville, N. C. was under investigation this week by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

BATTERING DOWN THE BARRIERS OF PRE-JUDICE

Stirring Chapters from the 25-Year History of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

THE FIGHT FOR PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION

During its 25-years of existence, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has consistently fought for equal accommodation in public places and against discrimination based on color or race. During this quarter century many notable battles have been won for Negro advancement and the Association has been successful in stemming the rising tide of jim crowism in many parts of the country.

A prolong battle has been waged to end restaurant and hotel discrimination. Shortly after the founding of the Association, the New York branch formed a Vigilantes Committee for the active prosecution of all infringements of the Negro's legal rights. A vigorous attack was launched on color discrimination in public places such as restaurants, hotels, theaters, etc.

In 1917 when Negroes were excluded from the U. S. Senate public restaurant the Association received a prompt disclaimer from the late Senator Overman, chairman of the committee in charge. In Ohio during the same year, the branches in Cleveland, Toledo and Lorain forced removal of signs proclaiming that colored people would not be admitted to certain restaurants. The following year, through the combined efforts of the national office and its District of Columbia branch, exclusion of Negroes from the restaurant of the new District of Columbia court house was stopped.

Later, when a separate restaurant for colored people was opened in the same court house, the branch had it abolished and all discrimination in the restaurant of the Library of Congress, however, was not immediately successful. On the other hand such cases were won by N. A. A. C. P. branches at Lansing, Mich., Denver, Colo. and Cleveland, O. Fights against posting of objectional signs were won at Pueblo, Colo., Ottumwa, Ia., Cleveland, O., Portland, Ore., Denver, Colo. and Providence, R. I.

In 1920 the Milwaukee branch won a restaurant case under the civil rights act. The Toledo branch won a suit against the Metropolitan Stores because of refusal to serve Negroes in their cafeteria. The Ann Arbor branch forced abolition of segregation in the University of Michigan hospital dining room.

Several suits have been won against hotels discriminating against colored people. Recently the Association has taken an active part in the fight against discrimination in the House of Representatives and the Senate public restaurants in Washington.

Theatre Jim Crowism

The Association has also waged a prolonged fight against jim crowism in theaters. In 1912 the activities of the Detroit branch forced several theaters to cease discriminating against Negroes. During the same year the New York branch brought several suits against theaters.

Twenty years ago Negroes were barred from the main floor, of all New York theaters. This was broken down largely by the N. A. A. C. P. Vigilantes. The Philadelphia branch was likewise successful in 1917 in fighting segregation in theaters. In 1918 in San Francisco the local branch won an important decision in a suit against a theatre. In 1925 the Chicago branch against a theatre. In 1925 the Chicago branch where young Negro student had been beaten for refusing to sit in a segregated section He was awarded \$2,000. In Grand Rapids, Mich. in 1923 a verdict of \$200 was recovered from a theatre under the Michigan civil rights act. For over twenty years the Association has been fighting the showing of the vicious film "The Birth of a Nation" Branches everywhere have appealed to authorities to stop such exhibitions and in a surprising number of cases have been successful. Few attempts are made now to exhibit the picture. At one time it was freely shown in all parts of the country.

Other fights have been waged against discrimination in bath houses, beaches, steamships bus lines, railroads, church hospitals bootblack stands etc. In 1928, the Association won a decisive victory against lessees of beach fronts property owned by the city of Asbury Park N. J. who were seeking to exclude Negro bathers. Similar cases have been won here and there often against determined opposition. Also in 1928 the Charleston, W. Va. branch won for Negroes the right to use the public library in that city.

In 1929 the Association gained wide spread publicity for its fight against race prejudice and discrimination in a Episcopal church in Brooklyn, N. Y. The fight gained segregation and discrimination on the railroads began as early as 1912, when the Association protested the appointment to the supreme court bench of judge who rendered a decision permitting the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad company to refuse service to Negroes in dining and sleeping cars. The appointment was not made. In 1913 several suits were brought against the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic railway company for discrimination on through the efforts of the Chicago branch a bill for jim crow car service was defeated in the Illinois legislature. In 1918 the Baltimore branch aided a colored woman to win judgement damages and costs from the Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis railway company. The following year spirited protest of the Association forced the abandonment of a policy inaugurated by the U. S. railway ticket office in Cleveland, O. to halt the flight of Negroes from the South by refusing to sell tickets from southern points to that city. During that same period discrimination in travel was investigated by the Charleston W. Va. Danville Va. San Antonio Texas Bowling Green Ky. and New York branches. In the Detroit branch was successful in halting attempts to jim crow colored passengers on the Michigan Central railway between Detroit and Cincinnati.

In 1926 the Association aided in a suit brought by Miss Blanch Brooks against the Atlantic Coast railroad line for permitting her to be removed from pullman car jailed over night and fined \$500 and costs at Palatka Florida. The NAACP secured Arthur Grifield Hays as attorney and in 1928 the railroad settled out of court for \$2,750.

Quotations From Negro Authors.

"We shall not always plant while others reap. The golden increment of bursting fruit, Not always countenance abject and mute; That lesser men should hold their brothers cheap; Not everlastingly while others sleep Shall we beguile their limbs with mellow flute. Not always bend to some more subtle brute. We were not made eternally to weep."

—Countee Cullen.

What Others Say About Us.

"The adjustment of relations between the races is at bottom of the problem of bringing into existence a world society permeated by the spirit of justice, sympathy and goodwill." —J. H. Oldham in Christianity and the race Problem.

What Negro Editors Are Saying

The careless pedestrian is a menace just as the careless driver—but he against signals—playing hide and along rural roads with his back to oncoming traffic—these are some of the surest means of courting death. Think over your walking habits—Guide, May 9, 1934.

Theodore W. Metcalfe and members of his campaign are engaged this week in mapping out a state-wide itinerary which will take the Republican candidate for the nomination for governor into all the ninety-three counties of Nebraska before the primaries.

The former lieutenant governor plans to begin his tour about June 1. Metcalfe said he has planned the tour for two particular reasons: First, he wants as many voters as is possible to hear from him personally what he stands for in state government and, second, he believes the state should be given an opportunity to know the man for whom they may vote for governor.

His campaign associates have been greatly enthused by favorable reports which have come from all sections of the state following Metcalfe's clear stand-out on all important state issues as forcefully as in his platform.

"I will continue the campaign as I have begun it," he said. "I do not claim to be a politician and I may not be doing the smart thing politically by telling the people in plain language exactly what I stand for.

"I might 'straddle the fence' on some issues just for the sake of making vote, but if that is necessary to be elected I would rather not be governor of Nebraska."

"It is my opinion the people of the state have a right to know how I stand on important questions of government which vitally concern them and I am going to tell them."

Without hedging, Metcalfe sets out in his platform, among other things, that he stands for:

Reduction in the cost of state government. Employment of men and women who are qualified to do the work for which they are paid. Abolition of the practice of creating jobs for "deserving politicians."

Repeal of the state prohibition law. If Nebraska should remain dry, the taxpayers should be loaded with additional taxes to support a state army of prohibition agents. Opposes return of the old time moon. Favors sensible regulation of liquor traffic and education of the younger generation on the benefits of temperance.

Single tax to replace property taxes thus giving definite relief to home and farm owners, and assuring the collection of taxes—something that is not being done under the present system.

Preservation and advancement of Nebraska's education system by this new method of taxation.

Complete reorganization of the state banking department so that local receivers, assisted by local committees of depositors would liquidate failed banks. After all, it is the depositors' money, and they are entitled to know what happens to it.

Active cooperation with governors of other agricultural states and the national government program for the benefits of all farmers.

Purging the state highway commission to serve over a period of years to work out a comprehensive and permanent program for our state highways.



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Shirts Laundered 12 C CASH AND CARRY AT Edholm and Sherman 2401 North 24th St. We 6055