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See What The AFRO Says About It.

—Kindle Rites

(Continued From Page 1)

son ave., with the Rev. Reginald J. Daniels officiating.

Pallbearers

Honorary pallbearers included all executives of the Metropolitan YMCA, members of the Frontiers club, and all of the elders of the church.

Druid Hill Ave. YMCA staff members served as active pallbearers.

The Rev. Harold G. Nikon, pastor of New Life Presbyterian church at Turner Station, and the Rev. Marion C. Bascom of Douglass Memorial church also took part in the brief services.

Body Cremated

In compliance with a wish expressed before his death, Mr. Kindle's body was cremated at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, at Loudon Park National cemetery.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Ethel Kindle; a son, William D. Kindle of Richmond, Va.; a daughter, Mrs. Margaret E. Lee of Detroit; a sister, Mrs. Emmie K. McLemore of Nashville, Tenn.,

Mr. Kindle, who served as executive secretary of the YMCA since 1944, was a native of Mount Pleasant, Tenn.

Entered Fisk At 14

He entered Fisk university at the age of 14 and graduated with honors in 1914. He later completed his professional training at the International YMCA college at Springfield, Mass.

He was the first colored man to receive the master of arts degree in physical education from the Springfield College in 1929.

While at Springfield, he became a member of the varsity football and baseball teams and became the holder of the college's all-time record in the indoor standing broad jump with a distance of more than 33 feet.

Served In World War I

After graduation he accepted his first position in the YMCA as director of physical education in a Chicago branch. Then, during World War I, he served as an Army first sergeant, and was discharged overseas to allow him to work with troops in France as a YMCA secretary.

After the war he worked as physical director of the Harlem branch YMCA. In 1921 he entered the service of the American Missionary association as first principal of the Fessenden academy in Florida, and later was a professor at Talladega College in Alabama.

Came To Baltimore In 1944

After 19 years there, he was asked to set up and administer the USO in New Orleans, La., and left there in 1944 to come to the Baltimore YMCA.

Mr. Kindle joined the Madison Ave. Presbyterian church that same year, and served as a ruling elder and a member of the Men's club.

He was a member of American Association for Health and Recreation, the NAACP, the Frontiers club, and at one time served as secretary-treasurer of the College Athletic conference and as president of the Southeastern Intercollegiate Athletic conference.

Attend Rites

More than 100 prominent Baltimoreans, including many YMCA executives, attended the rites for Mr. Kindle Monday. Among them were:

Dr. G. Lake Imes, Norris Weiss, John L. Procope, Dr. Dudley Lee, Robert Watts, Saul Perdue, W. Gordon MacGregor, Dr. Garland Chilsell Sr., the Rev. Joshua Williams, Jack Fortune, Dr. Douglass J. Sheppard;

Edgar M. Ewing, Rudolph Wheeler, the Rev. W. W. Walker, Gerald Wilson, Houston B. Jackson, Dr. D. O. W. Holmes, John Woodhouse, Dr. Clarence Monroe, Emerson Brown, Dr. A. O. Reed, Dr. Maurice Butler;

Douglass Johnson, Truly Hackett, Dr. Miles Connor, Dr. George Murphy, Samuel Morsell, Carl White, Fred Z. Nichols and Furman L. Templeton.

Last Rites Held For William H. Kindle

Staff members of the Druid Hill ave. YMCA were active pallbearers at uneral services Monday for William H. Kindle, YMCA executive, at Clocktower Hargrove, Joe Obie, James Copeland, Joe Lee, John Henderson and J. Preston Linberry.

Family At Rites For William H. Kindle

The family of William H. Kindle, YMCA executive who died Friday, arrives at Madison ave. Presbyterian church for funeral services Monday. From left to right are: Mrs. Rosa Mebane, funeral home attendant; Mrs. Ethel Kindle, Mr. Kindle's wife; William D. Kindle, a son; and Hawthorne Lee.

—'Big John'

(Continued From Page 1)

state whether the man is really mentally ill, or faking. The test may be concluded by the end of this week, however." Dr. Morgan stern stated.

Guards assigned to watch Hill report the man is agreeable, and spends most of his time reading and smoking.

A Howard University graduate, Dr. Stanley Sargent, is conducting the exhaustive tests on the criminal.

Trial Moved

Hill was originally scheduled to be tried in Queen Anne County, at Centreville, Md. On plea

'BIG JOHN' HILL

of Thomas J. Keating Jr., his lawyer, the trial was shifted to Harford County.

Robert Archer Jr., state's attorney for Harford County, declared Hill will stand trial immediately on release from the hospital.

In addition to the murder charge, Hill also faces an assault with intent to kill count lodged by his nephew, George Hill Jr., in December, 1949.

At time of the storekeeper's murder, Hill was free on bail for the assault on his nephew. He had previously been under investigation for an alleged attempt at deliberately throwing a passenger from a speeding car.

Murder Count Dismissed

In November, 1946, He was charged with murder in Eastport, Md., but the case was later dismissed because of insufficient evidence.

An FBI flyer on the suspect states Hill gets "terribly evil when drunk, and invariably wants to fight."

He weighs more than 200 pounds, and spent much of his time in Baltimore, in the neighborhood of the 500 block W. Barre st.

—Need FEPC

(Continued From Page 1)

1950, the colored population migrated in large numbers from the South to the North, East and West.

This migration resulted in a decline in the number and proportion of colored people in the populations of the States of West Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Oklahoma.

The Middle Atlantic, East North Central and Pacific States had the most appreciable increases in their colored population and the percentage increases for the colored population far exceeded those of the whites.

4. The colored population of 15 Southern cities is 10 per cent or more of the total population of those cities. Over 4½ million or 29.5 per cent of the 15,471,345 colored people in the United States were living in 27 cities with 50,000 or more colored people.

The proportion of the colored population declined in each of five Southern cities — Memphis, Birmingham, Houston, Norfolk, and Dallas.

But there was more than a 50 per cent increase in the colored population of New York, Detroit, Washington, Chicago, Los Angeles, Cleveland, San Francisco, Newark and Oakland, in the last decade.

5. In 1950, the media school years completed by colored persons 25 years old and over were seven, almost three years less than the average for whites.

This represents an increase, since 1940, of a year or more for both groups. The highest increase, 1.3 years, occurred among colored women.

Seeking Better Education

The percentage of all colored persons, aged 5 to 24 years, enrolled in school increased appreciably between 1940 and 1950.

At ages 14 and over the percentage of colored persons in school was lower than among whites, although the difference has narrowed over the decade.

About 15 per cent of all colored persons between the ages of 18 and 24 were in school in 1950, compared with 9 per cent in 1940. The increase was proportionately much greater than among whites.

6. About 62.7 per cent of all colored persons 14 years old and over were in the labor force compared to about 57.2 per cent of all whites in 1951.

The proportion of males was about the same for both groups, 84 per cent—but for colored women the rate was 44.9 per cent and that for whites about 32 per cent.

Unemployment Rate Varies

7. The average rate of unemployment, from 1947 to 1951, has been more than 50 per cent for colored men and women above that for whites.

Although the rate was about 5 per cent for colored workers in 1951, compared with three per cent for whites, about the same relative improvement had taken place since 1949 when the economic situation was less favorable.

8. **The highest proportions of colored workers continue to be found in the lower-paying and less-skilled occupations, such as service workers and laborers.**

Comparatively low proportions of colored persons are found in the professional, technical, managerial, clerical, sales and craftsmen occupations.

But the shift of colored persons into better-paying and more skilled occupations, accelerated during World War II, has in general been maintained.

In the professional occupations, the proportion of colored men remained about three per cent, while the proportion of colored women had increased to seven per cent in 1952.

A large part of the increase is undoubtedly due to the increased demand for colored school teachers, which has resulted from the postwar increase in population of children of elementary-school age.

The proportion of colored craftsmen is still low, but it has consistently increased since 1940 to four per cent in 1952.

Colored men in 1952 constituted 10 per cent of all semi-skilled workers, about the same as in 1944 and 1948, and almost double the proportion in 1940.

In April, 1950, before the industrial expansion which followed the outbreak of fighting in Korea, the percentage had declined to 8.5.

The percentage of colored women semi-skilled workers, which had reached over eight per cent in 1944 and 1948, had declined to about seven per cent in 1952.

Sales Job Double

In clerical and sales occupations the percentage of colored men and women doubled between 1940 and 1944, and has increased in the postwar years. But colored persons constitute only three per cent of employment in this occupational field.

Colored women still constitute more than 50 per cent of all women in private household work and

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—Kills Her Lover

(Continued From Page 1)

where Bundy bought two pints of whiskey. He and Mrs. Wellborn drank a half bottle each during the three hours they sat in the car, Mrs. Purks was quoted as saying.

The shooting was described as occurring after Mrs. Wellborn had asked Bundy for a match and he reached into his glove compartment.

A .32-calibre revolver was in the compartment and Mrs. Wellborn reportedly grabbed it and shot Bundy in the forehead.

Covered With Blood

Mrs. Purks was described as sitting between Mrs. Wellborn and Bundy. The wounded man slumped over on her lap, which was immediately covered with blood, as Mrs. Wellborn ran from the car.

Police, rushing to the scene, broadcast a lookout for Mrs. Wellborn, which was also relayed by the City Cab Company to its taxi cabs.

A driver named Grant Lambert heard the lookout and saw Mrs. Wellborn walking down King st. notified police and trailed her until she was apprehended by Pvt. Allen Glass.

Meanwhile, Bundy was taken to Alexandria hospital, where he was pronounced dead on arrival.

According to an Alexandria police officer who preferred not to be identified, Bundy's race "wasn't apparent, either to police or to the doctor."

The officer added that the slain man was known to attend the American Viscose Corp. in Fredericksburg, where he worked as a machine operator.

S. H. Hale, funeral director and manager of the Kay funeral home in Fredericksburg, said that the body had been taken to Fredericksburg from Alexandria, Thursday night.

Last rites were held 2 p.m., Sunday, at the Loreta Baptist church in Essex county, where Bundy was born. Burial was in the family burial-ground in Essex county, with the Rev. E. Warfield officiating.

Survivors, in addition to Bundy's wife, daughter, and mother-in-law, include:

His mother, Mrs. Lelia Bundy of Fredericksburg; four sisters, Mrs. Fannie Brooks of Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Mrs. Martha Kay and Miss Phyllis Bundy, both of Fredericksburg; and Mrs. Lelia Fortune of Newark, N.J.; and four brothers, Louis of Philadelphia; William, and Thomas of Fredericksburg, and Roy of Ft. Bragg, N.C.

—J.C. Travel

(Continued From Page 1)

by the AFRO reveals that many interstate passengers are unaware that they no longer can be legally jim crowed.

Judge Hutcheson's opinion, legal authorities agreed, set a precedent.

It was the first ruling on a case involving travel between two states, North Carolina and Virginia, which have laws compelling segregated travel.

Previous cases dealt with the transport of passengers from non-segregated areas through states with segregation laws on their books.

Judge Hutcheson's ruling came in the case of J. B. Williams of Spring Hope N. C., who was awarded $25 in damages against the Carolina Coach Co. He had been unlawfully ejected from one of its buses.

The decision of the U.S. Court of Appeals in the William Chance case, recently upheld by the Supreme Court, was followed by Judge Hutcheson in making his decision.

"If such regulation issued by a railroad is invalid it necessarily follows that its adoption by a bus company would not make it valid," the Richmond jurist said.

Williams had sought $50,000 damages from the bus company. He bought a ticket from Spring Hope to Norfolk on Sept. 1, 1950. He was forced to leave the bus at Rocky Mount, N.C., when he refused to take a back seat.

Passengers Didn't Know

Interviewing passengers at the Baltimore bus terminal, the AFRO discovered that a majority did not know that they no longer could be compelled to sit in the rear of the vehicles.

Most of the persons questioned admitted that they had seated themselves toward the rear when boarding the buses. They had no discussion with the drivers and heard none concerning the ban on segregation.

Three women from Tappahannock, Va., were unaware of the court decisions until they talked with the AFRO.

They were Mrs. Mabel Page, Mrs. Louise Dedmon and Mrs. Eva Clayborn, all en route to Philadelphia for the week end.

Another traveler to whom the high court ruling came as news was Edwin Johnson of Durham, N.C. He had spent two days in Washington before coming to Baltimore en route to Philadelphia.

Sat in Center Of Bus

Airman George Wooten, headed for New York from Lackland Air Force base in Texas, said that during one phase of his trip he had sat near the center of the bus.

A white passenger, he said, boarded the vehicle in South Carolina and sat near for several miles when the bus became crowded. He had no conversation with the man nor was he approached by the driver.

Mrs. Thelma Marshall of Parkersburg, W. Va., en route to New Jersey to visit her sister, and James Whitfield of Huntington, W. Va., also told the AFRO they were unaware of the segregation decisions.

They had occupied customary seats near the rear of the bus.

Only the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad has formally announced an end of its previous segregation policy.

The announcement was made after the Supreme Court ruling in the case of Mrs. Irene Morgan, a bus passenger, struck down a Virginia statute requiring separate accommodations.

Officials of the Atlantic Coast Line, which has been ordered to withdraw its segregation regulations, refused to comment.

—Biddle

(Continued From Page 1)

the baby said, 'Sure. He always comes in through the windows, Mr. Biddle testified.

Jumps From Window

One night last April, the husband said, he went to work but returned home around 2 a.m. Mr. Randolph and Mrs. Biddle were in bed, he said. When he opened the bedroom door and walked in, both jumped from bed and jumped out of the window, two floors from the ground.

Lover Fled

Mr. Randolph kept running, the husband said, but his wife couldn't move, having broken her leg in the fall. She was taken to Johns Hopkins hospital, he added.

Mr. Young was in court to add his testimony.

He said that he had seen Mr. Randolph visiting the Biddle home and that he had also witnessed the jumps from the window.

Elected By Mother-in-law

A divorce also went to Roland Carter of 1025 N. Mount st., who testified that his mother-in-law put him out and his wife, Mrs. Delea Carter, refused to go with him.

The couple, married in 1947, separated in 1948.

Roy S. Bond represented Mr. Carter.

Mr. Bond also represented Wallace L. Dennis and Mesdames Rosa M. Watson and Mary M. Contee, who divorced their mates.

All charged that they voluntarily separated.

Mr. Dennis, who lives at 319 N. Carey st., testified that he and Mrs. Susie Dennis of Laurenceville, Va., ended their marriage in 1945. They were married in 1933.

Mrs. Watson, 28 N. Gilmor st., said that she and Rufus Watson were married in 1944 and ended the union in 1948. And Mrs. Contee, 1117 Stockton st. was the wife of Roy Contee. Their marriage on Aug. 15, 1925 ended on Feb. 15, 1938, she said.

Seven File Petitions

Petitions for divorces were filed by seven complainants:

They were:

Mrs. Ophelia Lee vs Sylvester Lee, Mrs. Marie L. Smith vs Lloyd Smith, E. Everett Lane, attorney; Mrs. Mary C. Pearson vs. Willie E. Pearson, J. Howard Payne, attorney; Mrs. Geraldine Quarles vs Richard Quarles, Ernest Perkins, attorney;

Mrs. Minnie Lee vs Augustus Lee, J. Howard Payne, attorney; Mrs. Margaret Bailey vs Henry W. Bailey, Roy S. Bond, attorney; James L. Jennings vs Mrs. Rosa M. Jennings, Roy S. Bond, attorney;

20 per cent of other service workers.

In 1950, colored families had an average annual income of $1,869, 54 per cent of the average income of $3,455 among white families, although a higher proportion of colored family members are in the labor force.

In the same year the colored wage and salary worker earned an average of about $1,300, or 58 per cent of the average for white workers.

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Seek To Void Tenn. Links Suit

Judge Upholds Va. School J.C.

Says Court Ruling Would Kill System

OLD POINT COMFORT, Va. (NNPA)—Abolition of racial segregation would cause the public school system of Virginia to "wither and die," Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond Jr., predicted last week.

Speaking at a joint meeting of Lower Peninsula civic clubs, Almond said, "No greater catastrophe could befall the public school system in Virginia than a court decision outlawing segregation of students.

"Many people, white and colored, would withdraw their children from the public schools. The children whose parents could not afford to send them to private schools would receive a poorer quality of education, if they received any at all."

Almond did not mention any of the school segregation cases pending before the Supreme Court, the decisions of which may end segregation in public education. He is one of the attorneys in the Prince Edward County case, in which the constitutionality of Virginia laws requiring separate schools for white and colored pupils is attacked.

"No power under the sun could compel a legislative body, state or local, to appropriate funds or levy taxes against the will of an overwhelming majority of a sovereign people," he said. "The public school system would wither and die. Any substitute would have to run the gamut of a long and debilitating period of adjustment, trial and error."

$7,000 Suit Follows Trolley-Car Crash

The driver and passenger in a car struck by a streetcar at Lafayette ave. and Bentalou st. on Feb. 15 have filed damage suits totalling $7,000 against the Baltimore Transit Company.

The complaints are Wilmer J. Johnson of 2212 N. Howard st., driver of the car; and his passenger, Oliver Pierce of 1838 Pennsylvania ave. who claims he was seriously injured in the accident.

In the suits filed Friday in the Court of Common Pleas, they contend the trolley driver was at fault by failing to yied the right of way at a boulevard.

Vote 40G In Bonds For Jim-Crow Golf

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — The Nashville City Council has authorized the issuance of $50,000 in general obligation bonds, $40,000 of which will go for the installation of a controversial golf course for the colored citizens of Nashville. The vote was 13 to 6.

The bill to establish the segregated golf course was introduced by Councilman Robert E. Lillard, a colored attorney.

The move apparently was precipated by the filing of a suit seeking to end segregation against colored would-be players on the municipally-operated golf courses.

Lillard's Role Revealed

Lillard, the NAACP charged, made a conference defense of racial segregation and "Jim Crowism" in the dramatic session of the city council on its proposed separate golf course.

Lobby, who bitterly opposed the move and was defender of the Columbia, Tenn., riot victims and leader for equal teachers' salaries in Nashville, was bitterly attacked on the floor of the council by verbal lashes from Lillard.

Leaders believe that the city measure is an attempt to influence the federal court decision now pending.

Lillard said that colored persons "did not want to go where they were not wanted" and the provisions of a segregated golf course was "taking first steps."

He asserted that admitting colored golfers to existing golf facilities was an intrusion of the race problem in the social field and this was undesired by the thinking colored people.

ROBERT LILLARD

Second Recent Occurrence

Leaders remembered that this was the second recent occasion of Lillard's Jim-Crow tactics in support of city administration measures against the interests of the colored public.

A few weeks before, he was instrumental in defeating Councilman Looby's proposal for swimmes in Nashville's Capital Hill Redevelopment project, which will displace the central colored business district of the city.

It would thus appear that Lillard has set for himself the role of defender of city administration interests in local racial matters.

Thought Climate Right

In last week's debate before an interracial audience of teachers and students from Fisk University and other local colleges, minority group leaders took strong opposition to segregation and urged that this was an opportunity for the city to go forward.

Nashville is more liberal than many southern cities. In addition to its two colored councilmen it has a staff of colored policemen and firemen and minority group representation on the board of education.

Leaders believed that the climate was favorable for this forward step and integrated golf courses and that the $40,000 expenditure would be an unwarranted waste of public funds.

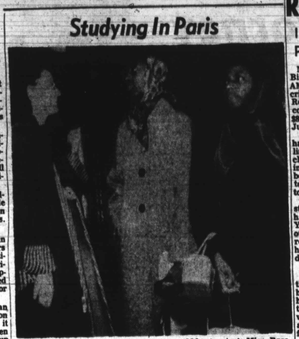
An overflow audience composed mostly of colored citizens poured into the council chamber to hear the bitter arguments on the golf course issue. Not a single colored person spoke in favor of the resolution for the segregated golf course. Opposition to the bill with in the Council itself was led by Councilman Z. Alexander Looby, also a colored attorney.

NAACP Leads Fight

Led by the Nashville Branch of the NAACP and an organization of local colored golfers, the entire colored community was mobilized against the effort for segregated golf facilities when there are already three municipally owned golf courses. R. E. J. Campbelle, attorney, is president of the local branch.

A suit now in federal court, filed by Mr. Looby on behalf of the Golf Association, seeks to enjoin the city park board from discriminating against players on city-operated golf courses. NAACP Legal Counsel Thurgood Marshall is associated with Looby in the case.

Spokesmen for the NAACP, which had sent letters to the



Getting squared away for nine months work at the Sorbonne in Paris are: (right), Miss Gloria Parker, 1522 Wolf st., Baltimore, Md., (center) Miss Rose Pickely, Clarleston, W. Va., and Miss Margaret Donald, Arlington, Vt.

Studying In Paris

N.Y. AME Case Ruled Mistrial

Insufficient Evidence Produced By Lawyers

NEW YORK — Attorneys for Bishop Wm. Wert Nichols of the AME Church failed to present incriminating evidence against the Rev. Norman T. Garrison in the conference's year-old suit (see 28.500, in Supreme Court, before Justice Seaper).

The case came to a dramatic halt on Nov. 13, after a jury had listened to the case against the clergyman, all day. The Justice, in counsel with the attorneys on both sides, intimated his readiness to dismiss the case. The motion to adjourn followed.

Bishop Nichols, in his motion, stated that the clergyman, who had spent 25 years in the New York Conference, serving at various times, as presiding elder, secretary and treasurer, had withheld $8,500 of conference money during the years 1946 and 1947.

Tells Of Threats

The clergyman told the court that he was threatened by members of the Nichols group that his head would be "rent off" during this administration and that he was removed as presiding elder and the following year removed from a charge paying $3,000 per year.

Some observers said they believe that the bishop's action in 1948 was a reprisal for the refusal of the minister to join with others in a conspiracy to oust Bishops Sims and Wright as that he could come to this (New York) district.

The case ended in a mistrial when the judge ruled that the claim against the Rev. Mr. Garrison must be amended at Special Term Court to show in what way, if any, the minister had broken the church's law governing the handling of its funds.

Make Christmas Toys

BALBOA HEIGHTS, Canal Zone (ANP)—A Santa Claus assembly line at the Canal Zone penitentiary, planned and manned by voluntary prison labor, is turning out dolls, horses, ducks and trucks for children in Panama orphanages for Christmas.

About 800 wooden wheel toys will be built and brightly painted in time for distribution before Christmas. The prison doll family will grow to about 25 before it is turned over to Santa Claus.

Lutheran Resolution, Passed At Conference, Hits Discrimination

DETROIT Mich. (ANP)—The Lutheran Home Mission conference which met here recently adopted a strong resolution against racial discrimination in churches.

"Racial discrimination in churches not only complicates our work with minority groups in all parts of our land but also has become a hindrance and stumbling block in our missionary work abroad," the resolution says in part.

Asserting that many pastors would like to take a stand against segregation but "fear they will lose their churches, the Rev. Clarence Nelson, pastor of Augustana Church in Washington, said, "it is a bitter thing to see God's servants become hired men of the congregation . . . and turning over the temple to money changers."

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TEXAS OILMAN STUNS SOU THERN GOVERNORS:

Warns Segregation's End Is Sure To Come

NEW ORLEANS, La.—After electing white supremacist Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia as its chairman, the Southern Governors' Conference was stunned last week to hear a Texan say the end of segregation is "sure to come" eventually.

The man who gave out with the bombshell was Nelville G. Penrose, chairman of the Texas Good Neighbor Commission and a wealthy oilman.

"Conditions are changing rapidly, both by the will of the people and the edicts of the courts," Mr. Penrose said. "The country is entering, if not already in, a period of transition and the sentiment of both races in the various communities are the best qualified to handle the racial affairs of their own communities during that period."

He urged the formation of community committees throughout the South to handle racial problems intelligently and avoid "troubles, bitterness, and hard feelings," when segregation ends.

Mr. Penrose recommended that all southern states pass anti-lynching laws and repeal the poll tax. Injecting a political note, he said Georgia Senator Richard B. Russell, "probably the best man in either party could not get nominated for the presidency because of unsolved race angles."

Gov. Talmadge, succeeding Gov. Allan Shivers of Texas, however was expected to work toward keeping the South's jim-crow policies. Long a rabid supporter of segregation, as was his infamous father, Gov. Talmadge only gave token support to the Democratic presidential ticket this year because of the civil rights plank in the platform.

—Police At Church

(Continued From Page 1)

same situation themselves.

2. "The character who claims to be our friend until we need him.

President—Or Else

3. "The character who wants to be president of the organization or break it up.

4. "The type who can help everybody but himself.

5. "The deserter.

6. "The type we place complete confidence in."

The minister later warned:

"It's terrible to shout Sunday morning and go and curse somebody Monday night. It's terrible to sit in the choir loft and sing the songs of Zion, and then go home and talk about somebody."

The Rev. William Jeffries, assistant pastor of the church, had charge of the services.

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If you are one of the few people who appreciate an exceptional whiskey, you'll really enjoy Melrose Rare. It's 90 proof—but six year old whiskies blended with choice grain neutral spirits.
"Pay a little more, Drink a little less, Treat yourself to the very best."
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$4.79 4/5 QT. $3.04 PINT
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COMPLETE GLASSES! $10.50 WHY PAY MORE!
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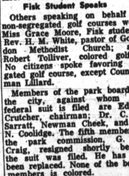
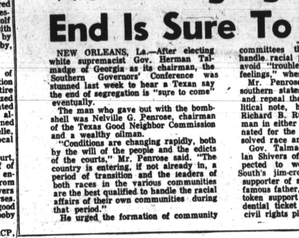
Between Lexington and Fayette Opposite Old Law Electric Bldg.
EASTERN AVE. at CONKLING ST. Hours 9-6 P.M.—Thurs. 9-9 P.M.





Z. ALEXANDER LOOBY

Mayor and City Councilmen urging defeat of the legislation, included M. W. Day, chairman, executive committee; Dr. Herman Long of Fisk University, and Mrs. Preston Valien.

Fisk Student Speaks

Others speaking on behalf of non-segregated golf courses were Miss Grace Moore, Fisk student; Rev. H. M. White, pastor of Gordon Methodist Church; and Robert Tolliver, colored golfer. No citizens spoke favoring the segregated golf course, except Councilman Lillard.

Members of the park board of the city, against whom the federal suit is filed are Edwin Brutcher, chairman; Dr. C. M. Sarratt, Newman Cheek, and R. S. Coolidge. The fifth member of the park commission, G. A. Craig, resigned shortly before the suit was filed. He has not been replaced. None of the board members is colored.

Forum Climaxes Week At Douglass

UPPER MARLBORO, Md. — A discussion on "How the Home Can Help in Educating Our Children" climaxed American Education Week at Douglass High School. Panel members were:

Samuel Brown, Mrs. Marcel Pinkney, J. Gladden, Mrs. Mabel Fletcher, Mrs. Mildred Spriggs, and Mrs. Butler.

Special Guest

Special guest was Miss Lobdell, supervisor of pupil personnel for Prince Georges County.

A special exhibit was prepared by the guidance department and placed on view at a downtown store. Mrs. Thelma Thomas was in charge of activities.

The school band led by Susie Smith, participated in the half-time show at Morgan's homecoming game. The majorettes were led by Lillie Harper, and trained by Miss Elaine Proctor. Leroy Battle is in charge of the band.

Washington Student On Ala. State NAACP

TALLADEGA Ala. — Miss Barbara Gardner, active NAACP member, participated in the 7th annual state conference at Tuskaloosa Nov. 14-16. The timely theme of the meeting was: "Civic Action for First Class Citizenship."

Miss Gardner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Berryhill, 508-26th Place, ne. Washington, D.C., was re-elected vice-president and newly appointed to the Adult State Board of the NAACP.

—Policeman

(Continued From Page 1)

rector, with Gov. McKeldin and Mayor D'Alesandro.

Refused Meal Service

Officer Forsman also revealed that he was refused service at a White Tower restaurant in the city.

Thomas E. Sze Jr., president of the chain said, "It's the first I've heard of it. It is definitely not our policy to violate civil rights."

He is investigating the accusation made by the policeman.

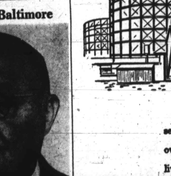
Foreman stated that a waitress snatched a container of iced tea away from him when he insisted on being served.

Empties Container

He had ordered a sandwich and iced tea. When the waitress got the sandwich in a bag and told him he would have to eat his meal outside the building, he insisted on his rights and started to open the bag on the counter. Snatching the tea, she emptied the container and ordered him to leave the restaurant. The police man had to go to Wilmington, Del. to eat, he said.

Officer Foreman said that this was the first time he had suffered such experiences in the 26 times he has been to Baltimore, and such experiences in the 26 times he has been to Baltimore, he said out of uniform, with prisoners.

Visits In Baltimore



Richard Walker, Boston, Mass., chief field supervisor disputed claims adjuster's office of the State Employment Bureau, who visited in Baltimore last week as guest of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Shipley. An avid AFRO reader, Mr. Walker was returning from Nashville, where he attended funeral services for his mother, Mrs. Gertrude D. Walker.

Feet hurt?
Tormented by blisters, itchy burning dryness or cracked skin? Enjoy a hot Resinol Soap foot bath, feel like new as in mild, foamy lather comforts your aching feet. Then smooth specially medicated Resinol on the irritated spots, for lingering relief.
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Who Owns The Gas & Electric Company?

The answer to that is fairly simple. It is owned by a lot of people . . . people like you and your friends and neighbors.

This Company has outstanding in the hands of investors over $250,000,000 worth of securities—bonds, preferred stock and common stock. Nearly one-third of these securities is owned directly by *individuals* . . . some twenty-five thousand of them . . . about half of whom live in the area we serve.

Another third of our securities is held by trustees and others acting in a similar capacity. The securities held by trustees are held for the benefit of *individuals*. These *individuals* draw income from the trusts in one form or another. Some of these trustee holdings represent the investment of pension funds.

The remaining third of our securities is held by insurance companies, savings banks, educational institutions and other corporations. The securities held by insurance companies represent the investment of premiums for the benefit of *individual* policy holders. Those held by savings banks represent the investment of deposits made largely by *individuals*.

It is plain to see that this Company is not owned by a small group of wealthy people. Thousands of men and women in all walks of life directly or indirectly have a very definite share in the ownership of our business and in its financial soundness.

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