

### Discharged Sailor Beaten, Jailed For Not Addressing Railroad Man

COLUMBIA, S. C. (ANP)—McCoy Thompson, steward's mate first class who was discharged from the navy Sept. 25, after volunteering and serving two years and 10 months for his country, arrived here Saturday night from Hamlet, N. C., where he had been beaten, jailed and fined because a conductor for the Seaboard railroad company didn't like the way he talked.

Enroute home to visit his parents, Sam and Mrs. Gracie Thompson of Eastover, S. C., Thompson had boarded the Seaboard Palm Land train in New York City. At Hamlet he had stepped off to post a letter for Miss Marley Mae Jackson of Florence, Fla. Before finishing a soft drink he had purchased while posting the letter, conductor N. O. Clodfelter gave the "all aboard" signal.

Turning to the conductor who stood not far away on the platform, Thompson is quoted as remarking that he was glad to get out of North Carolina which provoked the conductor to ask what was said. When Thompson repeated the remark, Clodfelter warned "better mind how you speak to a white man."

#### "Damn a White Man"

"White man," Thompson retorted. "Damn a white man. I've been fighting this war for all men, not just a white man."

Angered, Clodfelter drew a pistol, advanced on the sailor who immediately raised both hands, remarking, "you g—d—n black son of a b—, I'll teach you to speak to a white man like that." Undaunted, Thompson is quoted as inviting the conductor to shoot. But an MP had observed the incident and came up, to be told by the conductor he didn't want Thompson to continue the trip. Thompson informed the MP he would get off and went inside to get his belongings.

### George, Martha Tomb May Lose Negro Guard

GEORGE, MARTHA TOMB — MOUNT VERNON, Va.—(ANP)—When William H. Holland, only colored guard and lecturer on duty at the tomb of George and Martha Washington, retires within the next few months after a 4-year vigil, the 87-year old tradition of having a Negro sentinell among the staff of guards may come to an end.

It is understood that already plans have been made to have a white guard succeed Mr. Holland when he retires. However, so far as it is known, there is no criticism of Mr. Holland's work. In fact, he is considered the most informed of the staff of guards who keep a 24-hour vigil at the tomb in three eight-hour shifts.

Mr. Holland usually serves on the 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. shift so that visitors may have the benefit of his wide knowledge of the tomb, its environs, and the entire Mount Vernon estate. His brief lectures to the hundreds who visit the tomb every day consists of a thorough-going recital of historic ceremonies which have taken place at the tomb, the names and relationships of the persons buried on the grounds and in the inner vault of the Washington tomb, and the history of each of the trees on the grounds near the tomb.

Mr. Holland says that after 11 persons had been buried in the inner vault of the tomb, some of the remaining relatives of Washington met at the tomb, locked and sealed the inner vault and then walked down to the Potomac which flows by about 100 yards away and threw the key into the stream.

Following each lecture, members of visiting groups express their high appreciation of his interesting talks, and ask him additional questions which he usually answers quickly and satisfactorily.

Since 1905, Mr. Holland has opened the gates of the tomb for every President and foreign dignitary who has come to Mount Vernon to place a wreath on the sarcophagus of the nation's first President. Among these have been all of the Presidents from Theodore Roosevelt to Truman, and also the present king and queen of England.

Two years ago, "We the People," a network broadcast, invited Mr. Holland to appear on one of its programs to relate some

### Teachers Win Second Battle For Equal Pay

NEWPORT NEWS, Va. (ANP) The second battle in the equal pay struggle for teachers here has been won.

The drama of the last of the two battles to secure equal pay for local Negro teachers came to a victorious end in the U. S. District court in Norfolk, Va., on Aug. 30 when Judge Sterling Hutcheson held Joseph S. Saunders, superintendent of the Newport News schools, and the local school board, in civic contempt.

Judge Hutcheson also ordered Saunders and the school board to obey the decree of the late Judge Luther B. Way, which was issued on Jan. 22, 1943, forbidding "these school officials to pay Negro teachers less than white teachers when they possess equal qualifications and perform similar services."

The background of the latest fight for equal pay reveals a criminal conspiracy by members of the local school board, including Saunders, to nullify a U. S. Supreme court verdict in favor of equal pay for Negro teachers. The supreme court ruled that salary discrimination was illegal but the local school board decided to ignore the decision.

There would be no equal pay for Negro teachers, they decided. Not even a teachers' petition, presented to the school officials in confidence, moved them. They replied by intimidation, which resulted in the discharge of Dr. L. F. Palmer, principal of Huntington High school, from the local school system. Dr. Palmer, along with Miss Dorothy E. Roles and others, was active in the fight for equalization of teachers salaries.

Miss Roles was the plaintiff in the first suit against the school board. The last suit grew out of evasive methods to perpetuate a jim crow wage scale for Negro teachers. That suit was backed by the Newport News Negro Teachers association, the Virginia state Teachers association, and the NAACP.

Negro teachers here have gained an estimated \$75,000 a year in increased salary through the successful struggle to establish equal pay for all teachers in the local public schools. Several teachers will receive from \$1,000 to \$2,000 in back pay, covering a two-year period.

### Dr. Bond Resigns From Fort Valley

Dr. Bond resigned from Fort Valley as of July 1, the regents voting to accept his leaving the college at their convenience. His leadership at Fort Valley has commanded national attention.

Troup is a graduate of Morris Brown college and studied at Atlanta university, University of Wisconsin and Ohio State university, the latter institution from which he hopes to win the doctor of philosophy degree early next summer. He was appointed principal of Risley High school, Brunswick, where he is a native. He affected notable expansion in the physical plant at the coastal city school and succeeded in having it recognized by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary schools.

Fort Valley is now rated as the leading Negro unit under the Georgia Board of Regents, having received a budget approximating \$78,000 at the July meeting, the additional \$25,000 grant last week making the budget almost as much as the combined total of the other two state units for Negroes.

There had been several entries in the race for the Fort Valley presidency.

### Wife and Sisters of Murdered Man



BEREAVED—Mrs. Erwin Jones bereaved by a blast from a shotgun in the hands of a Portland Police Officer August 21st. She is shown sitting between her two sisters Zandree and Susie

### GUILD'S LAKE CORONER'S INQUEST

(Continued from page 1)

of the house with a shot-gun and noticed a small tear in one of the window shades. He peered through the window and saw O'Leary looking through from the other side, and heard him tell the person on the inside to open the door. He also testified that he saw the man on the inside load the gun which he claimed he used to shoot at his fellow officers. It was then that he fired the shot that killed Erwin Jones.

Mr. and Mrs. Erwin Jones were married in Ringo, Louisiana, and have four children. Erwin, Jr., 9, Jerry 7, Ira 4, and Odora Marie 2. Mr. Jones had been employed in Louisiana and was employed in the shipyard in Portland while waiting his call to the army, when he met his death.

At the completion of the inquest, Attorney Goodman told the inquirer reporter that "The fact that a public inquest has been held in a courtroom and was attended by hundreds of Negro and White people, is in itself a tremendous victory. It is these people who attended the inquest and the thousands on the outside who have supported this case, who are the real jurors."

### Nation's FEPC Movements to Be Discussed at Meet

COLUMBUS, O. (ANP)—The nation's fair employment practice movement will be discussed here by Dr.ouis Kesselman of Ohio state university during the 13th annual meeting of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History on Oct. 26, 27, 28.

Dr. Kesselman, who has given considerable attention to the steady demand for fair employment practices in America, will analyze "the significance of the FEPC movements" as well as the current FEPC bills in congress.

The opening public session will be held at the Columbus Gallery of Fine Arts. Dr. Carter G. Woodson, founder and director of the history association, and Dr. Jas. H. Rodabough, curator of history, Ohio State museum, will be the principal speakers.

At the Ohio State museum, Dr. L. D. Turner, Fisk university, will speak on "African influences in the development of the English spoken in America," and Prof. Wilson Dumble, Ohio state, will discuss "A Footnote to Negro Literature." Dr. Eric Williams, Howard university, will speak on "Inequalities in the Caribbean," during the afternoon session Saturday at the Social Administration building.

The society is showing a three-month exhibit on "The Negro in Ohio, in the United States and in Africa." Poems by Paul Lawrence Dunbar will be included among the rare volumes of Negro literature as well as the original reports of the first three meetings of the Ohio anti-slavery society, which features the leadership of John Rankin, famous Ohio abolitionist. Rankin's house in Ripley, O., became the first stop on the underground railroad for thousands of slaves.

### Bureau Offers Free Site for Child-Care Center

By Harold G. Miller

PHILADELPHIA (ANP)—The Bureau for Colored children has offered its shelter and administration building in West Philadelphia for another year rent-free for use as a child-care center. The offer was made Saturday by Mrs. Ada B. Carter, executive secretary of the bureau, to the board of education, which has jurisdiction over the centers. Under present plans, the centers are scheduled to close in another month. Two of the 20 centers located in the city have already closed their doors.

"Social agencies in Philadelphia have been very much disturbed by the uncertainty of continuing the child-care centers in our community," Mrs. Carter said in transmitting the offer.

"These centers mean much to mothers who must work because they are widows or because their husbands are still in the armed forces. The full responsibility for the maintenance of their families has fallen on them.

"Such mothers can only give their best service to their employers when their children are well cared for. Since the personnel of the child-care centers is made of well-trained, experienced individuals, it is not hard to see how this eases the minds of mothers while on the job.

"It is true that the child-care centers were started as an expedient war measure, but the need for them is every bit as important now, during the reconstruction period.

"We still have a responsibility in this direction that we must face squarely. Funds should be made available with as little delay as possible to keep the day-care program for working mothers alive for at least one year from V-J Day," Mrs. Carter said.

Use for another year of the W. Philadelphia building, which has been occupied as a child-care center during the past year, was approved by the bureau's board of directors.

Private investment on any scale thus far has been limited to the Firestone Rubber company and the Pan-American airways. Public investment, however, is taking the form of a huge harbor, suitable for naval purposes, and estimated to cost close to \$12,500,000. The job is being handled by U. S. Navy engineers.

Other projects which are being sponsored by the American government in Liberia are these:

1. A public health mission headed by Col. John West, estimated to cost \$675,000 over a five year period.
2. An exploratory mission of experts from the Foreign Economic Administration taken over by the department, cost estimated at \$350,000.
3. Assignment of an agricultural expert at a cost of \$8,000.

In addition \$30,000 is being pitched in on a nurse training program, and another \$25,500 has been expended to construct a dispensary, community center, and to provide machinery for woodworking and to aid in the auto mechanics course at the Booker Washington institute. The U. S. army also has built many miles of good roads, useful and needed. All of these things have been requested by the Liberian government and are designed to lift the general level of development of the country and to provide a more wholesome living at-

### U. S. May Have To 'Get Tough' With Liberia

WASHINGTON (ANP)—A possible stiffening in the attitude of this government toward that of the republic of Liberia is being weighed carefully by officials of the state department, it has been learned, and the hope is implied that whatever the final decision, there should be the fullest appreciation for and understanding of this fresh position, particularly here at home.

At the time of his official visit here in 1943, former President Edwin Barclay expressed the desire that a closer relationship between the two countries should be sought. He also welcomed greater American enterprise, with reasonable safeguards against exploitation, believing that such would insure to the benefit of this small West African country.

The signing of a lease-lend agreement in June, 1943, under which mutual commitment were made, many of which are now in the process of fulfillment although all lend-lease has been terminated except for certain uncompleted matters.

Following this visit a spokesman for the state department publicly declared in an address that "it is natural that Liberia should constitute our main link with the Africa of today," and further that in the scheme of international security, Liberia "will be one of the focal points of special importance to the Americas."

"The matter of revision of basic policy is one that the Associated Negro Press has learned was raised more than six months ago within the department, and even more recently than that. It could not be said, however, whether the views have reached the attention of the secretary."

When the expansion of the army began in 1940, Negroes were accepted through selective service and incorporated into the organization on the basis of thinking that had been mapped as long ago as 1925. The policy established then was one that limited the army to two infantry and two cavalry units of Negroes, and under no circumstance would these units be more than a regiment.

It was not until public pressure had been exerted upon the war department that the brass hats yielded to demands to create a Negro division. The first was the 93rd and later the 888th division. In addition, Negroes were begrudgingly admitted to the army air force in token numbers. Other concessions were made in allowing Negroes to be assigned in categories outside of service battalions.

The non-discrimination order of July, 1944, was written only after considerable pressure from

### New War Secretary Says Tan Yank Policy To Be Set

By Ernest E. Johnson

Washington (ANP)—Secy. of War Robert P. Patterson, at his first news conference since his elevation from undersecretary, said on Thursday that the lessons of World War II with regard to the utilization of Negro soldiers will be among the matters to be reviewed in light of the future organization of the army.

The new secretary left off with a tribute to his predecessor, Henry L. Stimson, and declared that problems occasioned by the peace would be large and handled with the same diligence as was the case during the war years.

Unlike his predecessor, however, Secy. Patterson received the spontaneous questioning of reporters with facility and where he could give direct answers. Under these circumstances, he was asked by this correspondent to say whether "the department intends to revise its basic policy regarding the utilization of Negro soldiers in light of new experience gained in this war."

"This matter will, of course, be under constant study," he paused briefly and added, "—as all other experience of this war."

Inquiry was not made as to whether any specific proposals had been set forth on the subject to which he replied that they "haven't taken concrete form yet to discuss today."

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### John Hope Leaves Atlanta U. System

ATLANTA (ANP)—John Hope II has resigned from his position at Atlanta university in order to join the staff of the race relations institute at Fisk university, Nashville.

Son of the first president of the Atlanta university system, Hope's new responsibility will be to develop under the auspices of the American Missionary association a program aimed at combatting the menacing tide of racial discrimination in the post-war period. For the next several months his attention will be centered primarily upon the complex problems of reconversion with the purpose of sustaining the movement toward fair employment practices for Negro wage earners which was advanced during the war period.

For the past two years, while on leave of absence from Atlanta university, Hope was employed as a fair practice examiner in the regional office of the FEPC in Atlanta. In this capacity he dealt with employes, war industrialists, government agencies and trade unions—investigating complaints of discrimination based on race, religion and national origin. He had the largest service in this region at his termination when FEPC was curtailed and maintained a rating of excellent throughout his period of service in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina and Tennessee.

Hope formerly served as adviser to the Negro Workers council of Atlanta, which was sponsored by the Atlanta Urban league and since 1941 has been a member of the national panel of arbitrators of the American Arbitration association. He is a graduate of Morehouse college, received his M.A. in economics at the University of Chicago where most requirements for the Ph.D. have been completed.

without. It has been constantly maintained that the so-called advances made by the army have been of a stop-gap nature only and intended simply to meet immediate situations.

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Signed:  
Charles Rawlins, W. M. Enterprise Lodge No. 1  
Boyce Strain, W. M. Excelsior Lodge No. 23

### Wounded War Vets Demand Bilbo Ouster

SPOKANE, Wash.—(ANP)—Impeachment of Sen. Theodore G. Bilbo was demanded here last week by 500 war veterans at Baxter General hospital for "spreading and fostering racial and religious discrimination."

The ouster demand came from the War Veterans' Committee for Equal Rights, which was organized last July to protest discrimination against Japanese-American war veterans by a local Veterans of Foreign Wars post. They expressed resentment against Bilbo's recently widely-publicized statements and letters against what he termed "agoes" and "Kikos."

Their letter to him attacked his "vehement denunciation of various segments of the American people" on the floor of congress.

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