

# THE ADVOCATE

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## SIoux INDIAN MAKES PLEA FOR HIS RACE ATTY COBB SUCCEEDS LATE JUDGE TERRELL

### PRESIDENT APPOINTS COBB TO MUNICIPAL JUDGE BENCH

Large Number of Names Were Submitted Before Choice Was Made  
ANNOUNCED MONDAY

(Special to the Advocate)  
Washington, D. C., Feb. 26.—The recent death of Judge Robert H. Terrell created a vacancy on the Municipal Bench of the District of Columbia a position which had been held by him for nearly twenty-four years. After Judge Terrell's death, President Coolidge decided to appoint another colored man to the bench. Consideration of the claims of the various persons whose names were presented to him, he appointed James A. Cobb, an able and experienced lawyer.

### PROMINENT NEWBERG WOMAN HERE

Mrs. Lottie Hannon of Newberg, one of the most prominent social, political, fraternal club and church leaders in the state was in the city on business Friday and paid a visit to the Advocate office to thank and congratulate the associate editor for the splendid program she sponsored at Pacific College in Newberg Wednesday night. The program included the Miller & Tracey Quartet which was compelled to sing a number of songs by the responsive and appreciative audience and a delightful address which was delivered by Dr. A. T. Freeman who was introduced by Mr. George Latimer of Portland.

A reception for the three autos of guests from Portland was had following the concert at Dr. Pennington's home. Dr. Pennington is the President of Pacific College.

### A WAGE INCREASE

(Special to the Advocate)  
Resulting from the conference of the 18 delegates representing the Pullman Porters and maids with the Pullman management was an increase in annual pay from Pullman Co., of \$1,000,000 per year to the pullman porters and maids.

The conference took place in Chicago under the auspices of the Plan of Employee Representation, and the wage-rates per month as per classification of porters became: Feb. 15, 1926, are \$72.50, \$79.00, \$85.00 and \$90.50 per month. The rate increase with service, until a maximum per month of \$83.50, \$90, \$97, and \$104 respectively is reached, and the rate to reach \$76 in one year.

### Percentage Increase and Extra Benefits

This new increase in pay totals 10 per cent, there being a straight wage increase of 8 per cent and additional remuneration in connection with working conditions equivalent to 2 per cent. After February 15th the porters and maids receive additional compensation when trains are delayed; additional rest time is provided on one night runs; and improved conditions have been worked out in connection with extra service during times of heavy travel; besides they have suffered no reduction in wages, as have other railroad employes, since the war time peak. With the present increase their wages are now 23.75 per cent higher than during the war, and 141 per cent higher than in 1913, during which period living expenses increased 56.1 per cent. The Pullman Company also furnishes the porters and maids with a free insurance policy equivalent to one year's salary, provides free sleeping and rest quarters for them at "away-from-home points, and those of 10 years service receive two free uniforms a year.

### Differences Adjusted

It was officially stated by Messrs. Jas. Sexton and T. E. Griffin, chairman and Secretary respectively of the Pullman Porter-Maids side as follows: "That the improved working conditions and wage increase would amount to more than 10 per cent increase and that combined they would add more than a million dollars a year to the payroll of the porters and maids of the Pullman Company, and also the conference was on the whole agreeable to all of the representatives except two who refused to sign the agreement because they felt the wage increase was not as great as they had expected, having been conducted throughout with the spirit of utmost fairness and good-will on both sides the beginning and end the same."

### Another Organic Aspect

Not connected directly with the above, but worthy of mention, here, is the Pullman Porters' Benefit Association organized in 1915. It began by the organization of zone associations. It now has more than 8,000 members. It maintains local lodges in the principal cities. Its object is to promote the welfare, social activities and fraternal spirit of the members. It will hold its next annual session, a delegated convention, in Chicago, November 16, 1926.

Since 1921, the association has paid 386 death benefits totaling \$330,133.11 to beneficiaries of deceased members; 7,733 sick and accident benefits totaling \$194,341.77 have been paid to members, making a total disbursement of \$524,474.88 in benefits.

The officers of this association are Perry Parker, Cincinnati; T. M. Blanton, Philadelphia; J. M. Sexton, New Orleans; R. L. Williams, San Francisco; I. F. S. Smith, Chicago; S. J. Freeman, New York and T. A. Crenshaw, St. Louis.

### A. PHILLIP RANDOLPH URGES LABOR TO ORGANIZE

Tells Colored People to Cooperate; Work Together

### AT REED COLLEGE

(Special)  
A large audience was present at Mt. Olivet Baptist church Tuesday night to hear A. Phillip Randolph, editor of the Messenger magazine and general organizer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; and A. L. Totten, field organizer, deliver the message of their organization.

Mr. Totten covered every point and phase relative to the situation existing in the pullman work, and said the pullman company had succeeded in pulling the wool over the eyes of the porters and maids by forcing them to accept the Employee Representative Plan. He outlined an alleged espionage system of the management and told of the practices of the welfare workers and porter instructors, whom he called "Uncle Toms" and "Stool picones", engaged in a scheme to make perfect this plan of the Pullman Company.

He explained how the porters are paid and gave figures of the amount each man loses in "preparatory time".

The speaker urged the porters to join the organization he represented. Mr. A. Phillip Randolph was then introduced in highly complimentary terms by the first speaker. The audience at once and as one, realized immediately the magnetism and masterly composure of the man. If he is a good writer, he is a better speaker. Aside from his personal magnetism, he has a splendid physique and a powerful, yet subdued, commanding voice. And when he begins to speak, the reporter forgets to take notes, so engrossed does he or she become in his message.

Mr. Randolph is said to be a great student of economics, and to judge by his message, he lives up to his reputation.

He urged colored people to pool their finances and create and build businesses for their own, for said he, "you need not expect other races to take pity on you and give you what you can do for yourself."

Labor is concerned about more than a living wage because with more wages, can buy better food, better clothing and better homes. With a surplus, some degree of happiness may be attained.

He stated that without labor, capital could do nothing, but with labor and capital should enjoy the fruits of their joint efforts.

Mr. Randolph urged cooperative efforts among the colored people, stating that power came only through organization.

"Fifty men well organized here in your community would have more power and wield more influence than your 3,000 who are unorganized."

The speaker discussed the purchasing power of the dollar and showed how much farther a dollar would go when combined with other dollars.

He stated that he was going to conduct a school of Economics in this city which would be open to all who cared to attend.

Mr. Randolph stated that a number of colored papers were against his organization, naming the Chicago Whip, Chicago Defender, et al and several California papers.

Mr. C. E. Ivey who was a childhood friend and schoolmate of Mr. Randolph, presided over the meeting, and Mr. Randolph announced that it would be Mr. Ivey who would act as Secretary-Treasurer of the organization here and take in all the porters who cared to join after he left.

Mr. Phillips spoke before a group of students at Reed College at noon Wednesday. It is reported that he made a fine impression there.

He and his party stopped at the Hotel Golden West while in the city. They left for California Friday.

### Holiday & Holliday Tonsorial Parlors

125 North Sixth Street

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**Portland's Own Store**  
Main & Frank Co.  
THE QUALITY STORE OF PORTLAND, OREGON

### "THE MAN ABOUT TOWN"

(By Fenton)  
The Advocate does not necessarily share in "Fenton's" views, but whether we do or not, his opinions are sane, and logical and well worth reading. It is your privilege as well as ours to disagree with Fenton, and we are sure he will be glad to have an expression from you upon the various subjects he will discuss from time to time in this column.

The question arises in my thro' frequently as to whether a mind of keen perception is a misfortune or a talent? Somehow I believe I am possessor of a super-critical mind that at times makes me appear to be ultra-synical. However this degree of mentality gives me some comfort, for as I often say, I enjoy standing on the curbstone and watching the mad procession rushing wildly past, either on foot or in autos—or again as I read the dispatch headlines in the daily paper the various incidents heralded give me plenty of material for critical tho't.

I go usually on Saturday noon to my favorite restaurant for lunch where a certain driver takes there are many different nationalities, and religious and political opinions, and we frequently have rather heated discussions of current events. Last week the principal subject was the recent arrest in Boston of one Bimba for expressing his disbelief in God, or the Bible, or the divinity of Jesus. Bimba by such statement violated a law which punishes blasphemy, and perhaps he is in peril of being stoned to death, maybe burnt at the stake, or hung to death. Fine old law eh? And to happen in the efete and liberal Athens of America. Boy, yes Faneuil Hall, the cradle of American liberty is located there.

Last Saturday Prof. Scott Nearing was to have addressed a meeting in Portland to discuss the above incident but he was driven from the city and compelled to deliver his address from the steps of the building out of doors, to an audience of about 2000 people. Surely Massachusetts had lots of experience with Government by suppression in Revolutionary days, and it is to have learned it can't be done in finality.

Monday's paper chronicled the usual first of the Auto mill 4 killed and 10 injured near Portland. I usually get set some from that class of news, for I say to myself there is a slightly better chance for us pedestrians and our lives and limbs when such vicious potential murders or maimings are restrained from the scene of action. Just think of the impoliteness of dashing oneself in to heaven (?) unannounced, and unexpected, before the guest room has been prepared for ones reception. Rather rude I think to say the least.

Lumbermen were assembled in National Convention in our city last week. It was to laugh to read of their solicitude concerning the re-foresting of the denuded timbered areas, also to read of the timber barons constructing carpenter shops in their use of lumber. Well I have been observing the timber grabbers' operations to these many years, and it was a surprise to me to learn that there was conscientious concern among the barons to express even faint solicitude for the welfare of coming generations.

Next comes patriotism. Crossing Morrison Bridge Monday afternoon at 5 o'clock I was amazed to observe how few specimens of Old Glory were flying from the forest of flag poles surmounting the buildings, and to the best of my ability to judge I would say that not more than 1 pole in 20 was displaying honor to the friendly George. Calling attention of a friend to the fact we went to corner of 3rd and Alder Streets and in the joy visible length of 3rd Street there was but 2 flags one on a furniture store and one on the Public Auditorium. And that same night there was some sort of a grand hurrah at Auditorium to mark the admission of a new company of foreigners to citizenship, this has grown to be a great event in these post war days, but it was a simple enough matter when I was naturalized, no banquet or speechifying, or other entertainment. I was darned glad to get in, and the officer seemed quite indifferent as 'twas it was a commonplace affair. "Hail Columbia," "Happy Land," "The Land of the free and the home of the slave."

Anti Prohibition raised its organized head in Washington that day the speeches of Senators Edge and Edwards New Jersey fairly stated the condition of morals and crime after 6 years of the Volstead farce, and discussed the utter contempt for law that is held by a very large portion of our people. Certainly nothing but eye produced such contempt unless it was the Emancipation act. It seems strange to me that so much of the Federal law enforcement effort is directed against violations of the Volstead act, and so little paid to enforcement of the Emancipation law.

Now comes Bishop Brown the recently deposed Episcopalian in an address to Negroes on Washington's birthday in which he declares that our Government had practically ceased to function, and that our courts and Congress were two jokes. He advised a revolt against the present attempts at government in these United States of America. One of our local papers in an editorial on Tuesday discussed the Bishop's remarks, and called him a scold, a disappointed man and failure, tho' in my estimation he seems to have just found a field of usefulness after all his years as a dwindling tea party chatter. More power to his elbow, say I—

Have you ordered your book of Negro Spirituals?

### WHAT SOME PAPERS ARE SAYING ABOUT PORTERS JOINING THE UNION

(Reprinted from Los Angeles Eagle)  
Just as we go to press the news comes that the conference held under the employees representation plan has resulted in the Pullman Company granting to the porters and maids pay raises that amount to more than a million dollars per year. This is strikingly and conclusively an endorsement of the Pullman porters meet with their employers to iron out and adjust their grievances in a peaceful and amicable way. It is a withering smite piled upon the hungry, carping and unscrupulous agitators who would foster discontent in the ranks of the porters of their security and possibly the very livelihood upon which they and their families are dependent.

Eighteen men elected by the ballot of more than eighty-five per cent of the porters came to Chicago and in a few days made more substantial and concrete financial progress in the adjustment of grievances than all the outside agitators have done in their months of fostering strife and dissension. Moreover, the gain that has been accrued by the sane, wise plan that the porters have seen fit to adopt is permanent, and will survive even the ravages of the so-called outside leaders who have sought to exploit them. Of course, there will be a wailing and gnashing of hungry teeth at the success with which the porters have irrevocably secured their own position in the ravages of come gaffal—M—culties, but this will come only from the men who have endeavored to fatten and batten upon the honest toil of other men, instead of seeking remuneration by their own efforts. Of such unhealthy leadership the Pullman porters now seem to be happily rid. They are to be congratulated.

### SETTLED AS WE SUGGESTED THEY SHOULD

(From Los Angeles Eagle)  
The above editorial from the Chicago Whip, but containing our position in an editorial in these columns published early in the discussion of the Porters' Situation with the Pullman Company.

We stated then that this after all was a question for the Porters themselves to decide, not at the insistence of harping agitators, but in their own calm consideration and acting thereon. This thing they have done, by sending able representatives from all sections to sit in council and calmly discuss the situation and then make their decision. The result has been the gain to the Pullman Porters and Maids of more than one million dollars in salaries annually.

This fact demonstrates the efficacy of diplomacy and arbitration and gives an insight upon the calibre of men whom the Porters sent as their representatives. These men have proved their worth by a practice demonstration in dollars and cents, which has confuted a great number of time and money consuming agitators upon their accomplishments.

We are pleased to note the fact that one of our Los Angeles men, Attorney Calvin Murdock, as a representative from this section, was an outstanding figure at the conference, and held up the banner most nobly for the west.

With this situation solved to the satisfaction of the men themselves, it looks like there will henceforth be small pickings for the agitators and wild-jammers who have been so concerned as to the welfare of these men. The sign is hanging out now at every railroad center, so that they might read—Nothing Do.

### PULLMAN COMPANY AND AFROERICAN EMPLOYEES DEMONSTRATE POWER OF ARBITRATION

(From the New Age-Dispatch, Los Angeles, California)  
To the West there has been coming a flood of conflicting reports of the wage controversy between Pullman porters and maids and the Pullman corporation. Now come full reports of the Chicago conference just closed between the colored representatives of the 12,000 or more porters and maids and representatives of the Pullman corporation. They appear to have gone into every phase of the contention and announce an amicable agreement by which increased wages and improved working conditions are obtained by the employees.

Here certainly is a demonstration of that quality of reasonableness that has always marked the attitude of Afroamerican labor. They did not strike, destroy property or threaten lives in a demand for what they claimed. They sent representatives to sit down and conference the matter out.

They sought their due by orderly process depending upon the justice of their case to win. Meantime the cars of the company were manned, and the public suffered no inconvenience. Give the Pullman company credit too for showing the right spirit. The big corporation sent their spokesmen, was willing to conference over the issue, explain what was financially possible and why. There may have been heated arguments but they ironed out their difficulties, found a basis of agreement, and both sides came to a settlement. Here is a commendable illustration of a relation of capital and labor, of big employer and employees. Here is a demonstration of the theory of arbitration that is being demanded between nations and between classes. The Pullman Company and its Afroamerican em-

### LOCAL and FOREIGN NEWS BRIEFS

MOTHER PASSES  
Friends of Mrs. Emily C. Austin who left here a week or ten days ago to be at the bedside of her dying mother, Mrs. W. H. Medley, at Montreal, Canada, will regret to learn that Mrs. Medley passed away Wednesday February the 24th.

Albert Corley, serving a ten year sentence in the Oregon State penitentiary at Salem for murder was shot and fatally wounded last week during a riot among the prisoners, died from the effects of the shot, and his remains were shipped to Portland to his wife and mother for burial.

In the seventh annual running games of the American Legion track meet at Boston on the 22nd of this month, DeHart Hubbard, our great Sprinter broke the world record of 18 years standing when he did 65 yds in 6 and 4-5 seconds.

The Old Rose Club met at the home of Mrs. Geo. Moore, 494 E. 47th Street North, Friday, February, the 12th. Meeting was opened by Mrs. Flowers. After business, a very pleasing program was rendered during the afternoon. Mrs. Pearl Steward gave a very interesting talk on Negro history; Mrs. E. Austin as a visitor expressed herself as delighted with the good work being done by th club.

Next meeting is with Mrs. H. D. Fuller, 749 Michigan Ave., March 12, at 8 P. M. Mrs. Ella Smith, president; Mrs. V. E. Keene, Secretary; Mrs. Ila Fuller, reporter.

### VERNONIA ORE. NEWS

(By Mary Taylor, Agent)  
Mrs. M. L. Ward of Oakland, California, arrived here Sunday, Feb. 22. She has spent a pleasant stay at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Bailey. Mrs. Ward is the niece of the late John H. Allen an employe of the Oregon-American Lumber Co., who was drowned on February 8th, 1925.

The Vernonia Branch of the N. A. C. P. held its regular meeting, after which we went into a Bible lesson which was wonderfully taught by Rev. Gidson of Portland. We are expecting Rev. Gidson and others to be with us next Sunday.

### HOTEL NOTES

Captain Ike who must give up the grill room to the lady headwaitress on the first, will be shifted to the main dining room.

J. H. Griffin, former captain at the Portland has returned from a trip to the Orient as purser on one of the big ocean steamers.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Harrington has returned from a brief visit to San Francisco and will leave in a few days for Seattle, their future home. Our best wishes go with them.

Monday, March 1, waiters will be replaced by waitresses in the Portland grill. There is no particular complaint that we know of against the men. The change is made in the hope of stimulating patronage in the grill. Among waiters who will be affected by the change, some of whom have worked there for 25 years are Henry Perry, James Kitchen, Lawson Tyres J. Crawford and Earl Bushnell.

Thursday evening in the Portland Assembly Hall, every employe was invited to attend a reception tendered by President Edward Boyce of the Hotel Company, complimentary to Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Harrington, former manager of the Portland, who will leave today (Saturday) for Seattle where they will become the managers of a large apartment hotel. The couple's host of friends which include the employes employers and owners of the Hotel Portland, regret their leaving Portland. And they carry with them the best wishes of all for success, long life and happiness.

The Waiters Association, an organization composed of 200 colored waiters united in a fraternal and benevolent society, has written a letter to the Hollywood Athletic Club, requesting them to reconsider their action of February 6th, in discharging twenty-six colored waiters.

The protest and appeal point out that the waiters are not members of the L. A. Waiters Union; that waiting upon table is their chosen work, and that nearly all have families dependent upon their wages for support. They say their brothers were discharged without notice, and that a reflection is thus cast upon the colored people, who are limited in finding places to work as well as kinds of work to do.

The Hollywood Athletic Association or Club is asked to reinstate the waiters discharged. The officers of the Association are: Pre. C. H. Bakker; Vice Pres. Lewis Hatch; Sec. W. H. Murray.

### ARROW TIPS

(BY KITS REID)  
The Advocate does not necessarily share in Kits Reid's views, but whether we do or not, her opinions are sane, and logical and well worth reading. It is your privilege as well as ours to disagree with Kits, and she invites your opinion upon the subjects she discusses from time to time in her column.

In last week's column, I promised that I would report on Oregon's votes in the Senate on the tax bill and on the publicity section. By the tax bill, I mean the pet measure of President Coolidge and Secretary of the Treasury Mellon under which the income taxes of the rich—all those having annual incomes over \$100,000 a year, 5694 persons will be saved \$154,300,000 while all the rest of the people of the United States with incomes under \$100,000 will be saved only \$103,000,000. I find that Senator McNary voted on the right side, No—against the bill and Senator Stanfield voted with the Mellon gang—Yes.

Now we come to the section providing that income tax returns shall be open to the inspection of the public; and again do we find Senator McNary in the honor column and again Senator Stanfield voting with the treasury looter.

While we are talking about money which we taxpayers will be called upon to raise in the way of taxes, gaze upon these items: For the army, for purely military purposes in times of peace: \$2,857,250. For river and harbor improvements and other non-military purposes: \$78,504,753. The appropriation bill carries an item showing that the insignificant sum of \$320,000,000 is set aside for the Navy, a total of \$750,000,000 for the support of our Army and Navy in times of peace.

Now that's that for a few moments. Further along is another item "for the printing, binding and distribution of the publications entitled 'The Diseases of the Horse and Diseases of Cattle \$200,000.'" Well I suppose such things are useful but—in the Congressional Record of February 4th I find a pitiful plea from the Crow and Assiniboin Indians of Montana to the Congress of the United States that this nation take some steps to cancel its debt to the Indians. Let me quote these sentences:

"We have come to Washington asking Congress to give us a law, and this time the Bureau (Indian Bureau) which is supposed to protect our interests, tells us we cannot have a law which will permit us to recover our rights unless under absurd conditions and because of the fact that it will interfere with the economy plan of the administration. We have always practiced economy because of necessity. Our funds have been tied up. The government Bureau are supported out of them. They are living in luxury while our people in some instances go hungry."

I notice three men on the Indian Affairs Committee in Senate from whom I feel sure that an appeal will bring responses—McNary, LaFollette and Wheeler. I think I'll try Ashurst of Arizona, too. He voted right on both the tax bills.

I wonder if I can describe a cartoon which was printed in a Washington paper the other day. It was captioned: "Bringing in the Captives to Caesar" and was drawn by John M. Baer. Caesar is shown sitting under a canopy—he looks exactly like the old Negro pictures and is labeled "Old Street." In the arena, led by two trumpeters tagged "administration press agents", the procession passes in front of Caesar. First comes the G. O. P., a bespectacled, long-necked armorer's creature on its back with "Smoot" written on his breast plate and a huge roll labeled "Mellon Plan" in his left arm. With his right he salutes Wall Street. The Democratic is fastest, and behind him with ropes around their necks, with the lead rope in Smoot's hand are the prisoners carrying a standard "Democratic leaders." Off in the background we see the capitol buildings. But—do you recall what happened to both Caesar and Nero?

Time to quit so my White House economies must go over until next time. But I am so relieved that in the matter of the proper etiquette is settled when President Coolidge escorts another lady to dinner when Mrs. Coolidge cannot go. He sends an "aide" to take her home. Hm—if a man took me out to dinner and then directed his "shofer" to take him home first, and sent one of his men servants to ride home with me, I know what I'd say to him the next time he asked me to go anywhere. Did you ever hear of such a shober? And we are supposed to be a democratic people! Suffering cats!

Have you been rendered self supporting?

Dr. Freeman told of his visit to some of the Indian schools. He was told by the Superintendent that they observed closely the pupils for three years in order to determine in which line they showed ability. Then they specialized in that line. Examples: A young Indian boy was trained for a plumber. He made a good plumber but when he returned to his reservation he could find nothing to "plumb" not a single sanitary facility upon the reservation where he lived, yet he was trained to be a plumber. "Needless to say this boy went back to his blanket and former Indian life." Yet some people use just such examples to prove that Indians cannot be civilized, the speaker added.

Another example was that of a girl being trained as a domestic. She was taught how to use all the electric appliances but when she returned

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### MIXED AUDIENCE LISTENS TO PLEA OF SIOUX INDIAN

Speaker Says Indian Needs Opportunity More Than Anything Else

### RECITES WAR RECORD

Speaking before a large gathering of several nationalities at Mt. Olivet Baptist Church, Sunday afternoon, Dr. Albert T. Freeman, distinguished Sioux Indian declared: "The Christian religion is challenged from every angle and the challenges are deep and genuine." "Christianity born into the open, was forced into the subway and dark places by Nero, Herod et al. The begs to make a distinct contribution to the white man by reaching him to bring his religion out into the open, for Christianity these days must have a great deal of sunshine if it is to survive."

"There were just two times in history when the white man needed the Indian very much: The first time was when he came over in the Mayflower, and the other time was during the great World War." Continuing he said: "When the white man came to this country he asked to lie down on the red man's bear skin; to warm himself at the red man's fire; to have a little piece of land to raise corn for his 'women and children."

"But now the white man has become mighty; he spreads his title over all and says 'it's mine, all mine.'" "Today the American Indian comes to the white man on his knees and begs for a piece of his own land to raise corn for his women and children."

"I am happy to state that the United States Government did a fine thing in publishing our war record." Dr. Freeman stated that there were, according to Governmental reports, 33,000 American Indians eligible for war service, 17,000 entered service, 10,000 were with Pershing in France and 7,000 were in the Navy.

"The second greatest feat of individual bravery was performed by Joseph Oklahombi, a Choctaw Indian of Oklahoma. 'He captured a machine gun nest under fire, holding it for 4 days and 5 nights without a morsel of food, compelling a surrender upon himself of 171 Germans, single handed and without bloodshed.'"

"The greatest feat of individual bravery was performed by a white 'Samonie, Sgt. York.' the speaker added. "50 American Indians received the Croix de guerre and 150 were decorated for bravery."

"The Indian mother, according to the American Red Cross, knitted 100,000 sweaters, not for the Red skins but for little 'white skins'."

According to Governmental figures, Dr. Freeman said, the American Indian subscribed \$25,000,000 for Liberty Bonds.

"The white man's civilization is built upon the acquisitive instinct, in the terms of the venacular, 'the gimmies.' The Indian's primitive civilization lacks in this Caucasian fundamental. One of the greatest sins against his mysterious God was to board away or save anything from infancy on he is taught to give, give, give."

Dr. Freeman stated that Religion was the centre of all Indian life and that his social, political, civic and economic life are built around his religion. He also stated that there was a single standard of morality. "What is wrong for the girl is equally as wrong for the boy. The boy has his word name to protect, 'he, he, he, must be pure and chaste and free from laxity and slovenness."

"The United States Government in the form of the Indian Bureau promised to do three things to the Indian: Civilize him, educate him and to render him self supporting. According to statistics contained in the 67th Congressional Record, the United States Government has failed deplorably. It made some provision for the Indian's education but it is a child race education, stifling individual endowment and initiative. The Government made the sad mistake of trying to make white men out of red men."

Between the years 1789 to 1911 the Government appropriated \$520,000,000 for Indian education. A handsome sum if the Indian had received it. Here Dr. Freeman told of how between the Indian agent and the contractor there were erected a school building for every 14 Indian children. No equipment and no teachers, is it any wonder that most of the schools have rotted down. In the Northwest 21,000 Indian children are out of school from the lack of the necessary facilities.

In discussing the white man's efforts toward civilizing the Indian, the speaker declared: "According to the way the white man lives his civilization, I do not understand what the term means."

Have they been rendered self supporting?

Dr. Freeman told of his visit to some of the Indian schools. He was told by the Superintendent that they observed closely the pupils for three years in order to determine in which line they showed ability. Then they specialized in that line. Examples: A young Indian boy was trained for a plumber. He made a good plumber but when he returned to his reservation he could find nothing to "plumb" not a single sanitary facility upon the reservation where he lived, yet he was trained to be a plumber. "Needless to say this boy went back to his blanket and former Indian life." Yet some people use just such examples to prove that Indians cannot be civilized, the speaker added.

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