

THE ADVOCATE

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ADVOCATE AGENTS
Elks Sanitary Barber Shop
90 NORTH SIXTH

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IMPORTANT!

All communications for publication or otherwise should be addressed to The Advocate Publishing Company, Suite 312-313 Macleay Building, Portland, Oregon. Advertising rates made known on application.

"Don't ask for rights. Take them. An don't let any man give them to ye. A right that is handed to ye frawthin' has somethin' the matter with it."—Mr. Dooley.

"They have rights who dare maintain them."—James Russell Lowell.

LYNCHING HISTORY

Between 1889 and 1925, inclusive, there was in the United States a total of 3,559 lynchings. Of these victims 724 were white and 2,835 were colored. The only states with a clean record are New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Utah. Georgia has the worst record, with 448, and Mississippi follows. The lynching toll has dropped rapidly in recent years, thanks primarily to post-war migrations, and secondly, to the aggressive investigation work by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, an organization composed of members of both races and headed by Moorfield Story, of Boston, a former president of the American Bar Association.

An interesting theory has been advanced for the prevalence of lynching in America, aside from the clash of races. It is held that America was settled by the more aggressive of the old inhabitants. The stay-at-home lacked the ambition to move. With the emigrant's good qualities were his bad ones, which included a fondness for combat and a tendency to violence. Our high murder rate, aside from lynching, is offered as additional proof of this theory. We hold life cheaply.

With pioneer days over and a uniform civilization being established everywhere, the sacredness of human life is preached more effectively. But there are long strides which remain to be made before we can with rhetorical truth "point with pride" to the superiority of Western civilization.

The group needs men and women who are willing to do something to help us, today; too many of us are going to do, but we never get started.

ANDERSON ON SOUTH

Sherwood Anderson, novelist and author of "Dark Laughter," contributes a discussion of race relations as he has observed them in the South to the September number.

Sunday and Saturday Special: Fried Spring Chicken and Potato Salad.

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GASCO BRIQUETS
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Cheapest fuel because
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ber of "Vanity Fair." "The Southern problem—that of a race living so intimately with the white race—not living with it at all—fear of race mixture—is the hardest problem any section of the country has to face," declares Mr. Anderson. "Having lived in the South, I believe Southern white men handle it as well as Northern men ever could—perhaps better."

What the South needs, declares Mr. Anderson, is to face itself and to find self-expression. He says:

"It seems to me that what the South needs most now is the artist—not visiting artists—its own, but there is the difficulty.

"The South needs Southern expression of all phases of Southern life in song, prose, painting, music. To get that it needs acceptance of itself—more frankness.

"It needs to begin to escape the nonsense about spotless white womanhood, insisting too much upon a kind of purity that is humanly impossible. It needs most of all to wipe out of ugly Puritanical Northern judgments.

"The South has got to clean itself of the fear of facing itself.

"Not an easy job."

EXPENSIVE TUBBING

"Hello, Pat, I hear you lost your job in that department store."

"Yes, got fired the first day."

"How did that happen?"

"Oh, I just took a sign lady's shirt waist and put it on a bath tub."

"Well, that wasn't so awful, was it?"

"I don't know, but the sign read, 'How would you like to see your best girl in this for \$2.98?'"

VIRGINIA LYNCHING DENOUNCED BY PRESS

Although there is little prospect of anything but a superficial investigation of the recent lynching in Wythe County, Virginia, in which the mob stormed the jail and brutally murdered an imprisoned man, newspapers of the state have been emphatic in their denunciation of the outrage.

The N. A. A. C. P. has received clippings from a number of the leading newspapers in which strong statements are made. The Richmond News Leader in an editorial headed, "A Dark Disgrace to Virginia," declared:

"A drunken mob of savages on a South Sea Island could not have been more brutal. Russian 'reds' in the maddest frenzy of their irreligious revolution would have hesitated at such cruelty. Done in the name of 'white supremacy' this crime disgraces a commonwealth that has boasted the patient honesty of its justice."

The Richmond Times-Dispatch, heading its editorial, "Law and Order Outraged," writes:

"In permitting or in failing to prevent this lawless execution of a prisoner—Wytheville has openly outraged law and order and it has betrayed its lack of confidence in its duly constituted courts. That is the real pity of this latest lynching, the real danger in such mob murders. It is an attack upon the courts which, in Virginia, is

not justified."

Still another editorial admonishes the white citizens of Wytheville not to bemoan the bad advertising given to their town but to set themselves resolutely to discovering and punishing the lynch-ers. The editorial goes on:

"Reports from Wytheville are to the effect that neither the town nor county seems to be particularly perturbed over the outrage upon law and justice of which a mob of its citizens is guilty. If those reports be true then Wytheville will not be able to re-establish itself in the esteem of law abiding people by pleading the injustice of its publicity."

OFFICE POLITICS

"If only my husband could make love like you," sighed the beautiful woman to her husband's secretary.

"That's what his typist often says," he murmured unthinkingly.

TEMPORAL POWER

The Power between church and State in far off Mexico is causing much speculation as to the final outcome, as well as sympathy for the ousted priests. It is, to say the least, treading on dangerous ground to align with either cause, and yet the charge that President Callos makes against the christian church in Mexico is one that arouses much interest and thought.

The clergy is accused of seeking temporal power. That power is destined to benefit big business interests—and Wall Street, in acquiring that power the priests are charged with acts little short of slavery for the poor working class and orphan children. Evidently this power had begun to show results detrimental to the Mexican government or contrary to the politics of the present administration. Whatever the evils most noticeable, it is an indisputable fact that the Christian Church in Mexico had shown the effects of organization in some form.

Here in America, the church activity in politics and civil matters is sought more or less. Catholics and Protestants are urged to take a hand and counsel the electives during their political careers. For some reason the Christian church in America has failed to see the advantage of acquiring temporal power, and consequently the political material available has hardly any religious affiliations that would affect a campaign one way or the other.

Especially is this true of the Negro church and the Negro politician. Ministers themselves, as a rule, know little about church government—and still less about civil government. Their idea of social and welfare work is usually summed up in prayer, prayer and more prayer, with a contribution thrown in here and there. Business connections and in-

dustrial occupations of their members are confined to a favored few. In short, they do not have even a child's conception of their own church and its relation to the municipality of which it is a resident.

The "old corn-field religion" might have been good enough, when there was nothing else to develop but the "cornfield"—and when "Masie George" provided shelter, food and rations—and when a slave owner's generosity was the only assurance that a family remained intact. But today, the situation is different. We aspire for honors in many "fields". We must develop our own children, and maintain industries, support professions, encourage enterprises so that these children may be honorably employed at maturity.

It is not enough to say that we or our children attend Sunday school and church on the sabbath day. It is not enough to say even that a banner crowd turned out for the last rally and witnessed the burning of the mortgage. We must be able to point to that church and say that some successful organization had its beginning there; or that men and women now successful were aided in completing their education through a scholarship that some particular church supported.

Citizenship rights, privileges and obligations should be subjects for lectures and discussions in the church just as much so as the trip Christ made to the temple. Cooperation in the temporal matters is more essential at this time than union in prayer. While both are evidence of organization, temporal success will doubtless induce prayer with less skepticism, if not unbounded faith.

Organization in the Negro church has not extended beyond the collection basket and the backwoods choir—with few exceptions, of course. Some will say the church has no other function than to worship God. But in another breath these same people will say that God is everything—and controls everything.

We realize that dictating, advising or suggesting to the church is almost wasted effort. But until our church reaches the point where civil magistrates and politicians reckon with it as an organized power, its members can hope for little reward (on this earth) to accrue from the connection. Organization is the American slogan. Power is its ultimate goal. If we intend to remain citizens of America, we cannot pleasantly evade the slogan, even though we miss the goal.

It is not advisable that we seek temporal power to the point that the Mexican religionists have reached. But we should seek for the purpose of giving youthful members the first lesson in the essentials of organization and the value of cooperation.

Let's borrow an atom of

URBANE LEAGUE REPORTS ON INDUSTRY FOR JULY

Bulletin No. 5 of the Industrial Relations Department of the National Urban League summarizes employment conditions throughout the country as follows.

Reports covering a wide area tell of two outstanding developments among Negroes during July. One is the unusual demand for workers in the building trades; and the other the large number of laborers added to municipal payrolls. Chicago reported a shortage of plasterers and brick-masons and in several North Carolina cities the demand was so urgent that Negro artisans found employment where they had been denied it regularly. In Baltimore and Lexington, Ky., colored contractors used more than the customary number of men and in Albany, Ga., whose building program is the largest in the state, save Atlanta's and Savannah's, it is estimated that more than half of the skilled and unskilled tasks were being performed by Negroes.

Prominent among the cities which showed gains in municipal employment is Detroit where, because of additions during July, there are upwards of 2,000 Negroes paving and improving streets, and collecting garbage. Tulsa added to its Negro employees in the water and street departments and Jersey City added Negroes to its street-paving gangs. In San Antonio colored janitors and matrons went to work in the new million dollar city auditorium.

Other noteworthy instances were reported from the following:

Lansing—The new Olds hotel, finding its white waiters unsatisfactory, employed negro waiters. To supply the required number a force was brought in from neighboring cities.

Kansas City, Mo—Hod carriers and building laborers, of whom ninety per cent are colored, have been idle during the carpenters strike. The local union to which these men belong has one of the largest colored memberships in the country.

Pine Bluff, Ark.—In the new Nash automobile body plant 49 Negroes went to work at unskilled operations.

Los Angeles—The industrial problems of the city's large population attracted much attention during July. The Council of Social Agencies ordered a city-wide survey of industry among Negroes.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Here, too, the rapidly increasing Negro population was discussed and a survey of the working and living conditions was considered.

Milwaukee—There was a decided movement into this city from Chicago and other points in the middle west. Twenty-five families are known to have entered the city in two weeks from the state of Iowa. During the month three foundries, employing 325 Negroes, shut down temporarily and the packing industry cut down to an average of three and a half days a week.

Cleveland—For the first time a rapid transit company gave employment to colored men as track workers.

Brooklyn—Two companies reported dissatisfaction with its colored help because of irregularity in attendance and threatened to change to white workers. A group of dependable colored workers replaced the inefficient ones in one of the factories, and for the time being the threatened change has been averted.

Chicago—A silk hosiery company offered positions to ten and to train them in salesmanship in the company's school.

HOTEL NOTES

Clarence Ramsey bell hop at the Portland is on the job again after a few days vacation at home with his piano, radio, graphophone and trombone.

Eugene J. Carr, captain of bell-hops at the Portland, says that the next time he is dippy enough to take a plunge into the Sea of matrimony, he will try Seattle.

Jess Earnest, the former heavyweight captain at the Portland, is hot-footing around for a job.

Henry Gibson, of Hayden Lake, Idaho, is expected home soon. A job awaits him.

Please pay your Subscription.

LABOR DAY BALL

Monday, September 6, 1926

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381½ East Morrison Street

—auspices—

N. A. A. C. P.

—MUSIC BY—

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Admission - 50 Cents

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Sell our quick selling Toilet Goods
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For Rent—Housekeeping Rooms
suitable for man and wife, 931 Rodney
Avenue.—Phone Walnut 4250.

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paste, tooth brushes, shaving cream,
compacts, rouge, lipstick, etc., etc., etc.
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5 ROOMS MODERN IN EVERY
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One acre, garage, chicken house.
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dress: E. Lehman, Beaverton, Oregon,
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NOTICE

Regular meetings of the Port-
land Branch of the National As-
sociation for the advancement of
Colored People held every second
Monday evening at Bethel A. M. E.
church, Larrabee and McMillen Sts.
LEE ANDERSON, Sec'y.
J. A. EWING, Pres.

**THE SUNFLOWER SEASIDE
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We invite ladies, gents and children to
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Cooperate in This Progressive Movement by Shopping Before
1 P. M. on Saturday

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