

"3 WIVES"

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He had picked up an early morning concert, and the strains of an orchestra became more distinct as he turned the dial. He seemed to remember the selection. What was it? Oh, yes, he recalled it now — "You Might Belong to Somebody Else, but Tonight You Belong to Me."

He listened forgetful of all the world without, until a sound of life in the hallway told him that it was dawn.

With daylight came the solution to his problem. Gwendolyn was sick. He arranged to have her treated at the Harlem Hospital. He placed his emergency savings at her command. Nothing was too good.

For five days she hovered between life and death—five days of agony for Leslie; but after that came a change for the better. He could hardly wait for her dismissal; he had so many plans. He raked out his old unpublished songs. They seemed to have a new appeal; he would form them into a musical comedy. Gwen would be the star. He would write new ones. How easily tunes seemed to form themselves now; they seemed to be on the ends of his finger tips.

"Hello, man of mystery," called a merry voice as Kayne felt a friendly slap on the back one day as he left his apartment. He turned to look into the smiling countenance of Al Freeman.

"You've been so busy and mysterious here of late that no one can lay eyes on you. What are you doing over at the Harlem Hospital so much? Undergoing an operation, or studying nursing?"

"Neither," laughed Kayne. "You see, a friend of mine is very ill and I am trying to carry a little cheer."

"Must be a woman, you old buzzard, because no man would hardly pay a dollar apiece for orchids to cheer up another man. Don't try to hide them. I ain't dumb."

Leslie looked sheepish.

"You're right, old man. It is a woman—an old classmate of mine from Baltimore. Just learned she was over there. Are you going my way?"

"Yep, I'm on my way to change the setting in this ring. Grace wants two small diamonds and one sapphire instead of two small sapphires and one diamond."

"I see, my theory is at work already. Women-like, she has to be contrary even before you are married. How do you expect to agree after she gets you?"

"Oh, a little thing like that is nothing for Grace. She has been used to having her own way. She is just a spoiled kid, but she will outgrow it."

"Women never outgrow having their own way once they get started, Al. Put your foot down right now, so she won't expect too much."

"Good idea, Leslie. She has changed the place where we are to spend our honeymoon six times, and, by gad, I'm going where I had planned at first."

"You have walked pass the jewelry store where you intended to change the setting," reminded Leslie. "It's a block back."

"I know it. I intended to. That ring is going to stay just like it is. So long, old man."

Leslie dropped into the office of Billy Ansen, the theatrical booking agent, to inform Billy that he expected to team up with a female partner soon with a kicking act, and he was just

leaving when Ansen stopped him with a statement that sent cold chills down his back.

"Met a chap from Baltimore today—friend of yours—Clifford, Rupert Clifford. He's a lawyer, I believe, and mighty anxious to see you."

"Is that so?" said Kayne nervously. "You didn't give him my address, did you?"

"Nope, don't know it."

"Good," replied Leslie, as he left the office.

Here was more trouble. It seemed as if Clifford was ever to be a thorn in his side, an evil genius turning up to nip his happiness in the bud. Leslie had gained a reputation among his friends as a cynic, but he hated it. He was just getting back to himself with Gwen as his inspiration, when his old enemy, Rupert, looms again above the horizon to darken his future. Such luck!

Was Rupert always to cause the knock in his engine of happiness? Had he not caused him enough misery, hardened his heart and made him less than a man? Why now should he appear to cast a shadow over the future, which a moment before had seemed so bright? What could his mission be? If he should find Gwen and learn of the relationship, he would probably apply for a divorce, naming him as co-respondent. The scandal of it all! But, after all, he cared little about scandals.

Suppose Clifford had repented and wanted to take her back? Well, there was Gwen's promise that she would never return. But, at best, women can never be trusted where husbands are concerned. But after some days, and Clifford did not put in his appearance, Leslie dismissed him from his mind.

The days dragged into weeks—five, six. At last, Gwen was well. She was coming out today. A letter from Baltimore remained unnoticed on his dresser as Leslie busied himself with his toilet. One glance at it, and he stuffed it into his pocket unopened. Half way down the stairs a messenger boy stopped him with a telegram. He tore it open on the run and was just hailing a cab—the cab that was to bring Gwen home—when he stopped short. "Mother is dying. Come at once," the message read.

"Where to?" demanded the cab driver hoarsely as he pulled near the curb and opened the door.

Leslie stepped in mechanically and sank into the seat. He was in a daze. For several seconds he thought, then in a choked voice, he said, "Pennsylvania Station." He was going home.

(To Be Continued)

Freedom of Speech Most Cherished of Privileges

Professor Miller Indicts Howard and Woodson for Recent Outbreaks of What He Deems Intolerance.

By KELLY MILLER

The victims of intolerance should themselves be tolerant. Freedom of speech ranks among the most cherished virtues of American institutions. From the beginning until now the Negro and his friends have had to contend every inch of the way against the denial of this privilege. What, therefore, we see one Negro trying to deny another the right of free speech, we wonder whether he appreciates the full import of his intolerant attitude.

The recent clash between two eminent celebrities—one in the field of politics and the other in learning and letters—brings this question sharply into focus. The Hon. Perry W. Howard would have Mordecai Johnson summarily dismissed from the presidency of Howard University for his alleged and putative views on political and social theories. On the other hand, Dr. Carter G. Woodson would have Perry Howard thrown out of the Mu-So-Lit Club because he indulges in criticism of President Johnson.

Let it be carefully noted that each of these distinguished gentlemen would inflict condign punishment on his adversary merely for his utterance, without engaging in off-set his alleged or avowed statement by reason, argument or persuasion.

AFRO-AMERICAN PRONE TO ARROGANCE OF OPINION

The arrogance of opinion and vehemence of judgment of the wrathful Afro-American surpasses ordinary human understanding. A word and a blow has been the traditional method of those entrenched in power and authority against the under-privileg-

ed whom they hold in despite. The history of progress in religion, politics and government has been due to a constant protest against this illiberal policy. It is indeed pathetic to see the oppressed adopt the method of the oppressor.

The under-privileged minority from time immemorial has been held in subjection by denial of the freedom of speech. This is the ever handy weapon of the powerful to beat the powerless into subjection. But we hardly expect that the persecuted will turn persecutor. Freedom of speech carries with it the corollary of the tolerance of foolishness of speech.

The merits of the contention in the matter referred to is aside from my present purpose. Let it be granted that Perry Howard feels that the remarks imputed to President Johnson were unwise and injudicious, and let us admit that Woodson feels that Howard's utterance is shamefully outrageous, yet forbearance of judgment should caution restraint when it comes to imposing penalty.

BOTH BELLIGERENTS DEMANDED TOO MUCH

Mr. Howard has the undisputed right to withdraw his sons from the university if he thinks that the utterances or acts of its officers and instructors are detrimental to their formative character. On the other hand, Mr. Woodson has the undisputed privilege of withdrawing from the Mu-So-Lit Club if association with another member becomes distasteful to him. But neither has the right to demand removal of the individual objected to by flat based on his personal feeling or judgment.

The Afro-American must produce a lamentable spectacle in the eyes of his white fellowman. A race clamorous for free speech is very prone to deny the privilege to each other when it runs counter to pet predilections and cherished opinions.

RADICALS SICKED FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ON GARVEY

This is by no means the only instance when the suppressed Negro minority has sought to suppress dissentient opinion within the race by drastic action. When Marcus Garvey was at the heyday of his name and influence, the so-called radicals of that day sought to execute the same tactics against him which Howard would use against President Johnson—expose his transactions to the Federal government on the specious plea of disloyalty. I have some faint recollection, however, that Mr. Howard was not unfriendly to Marcus Garvey on this phase of the controversy.

My readers will readily recall the case of the fearless radical editors of the Messenger, that brilliant, bold, brief-lived journal of dissent. Those young men were pounced upon by the espionage department of the government and sent to the battle front for their opinions' sake, as many believed. But they who had been persecuted quickly turned persecutors and demanded that Mr. Garvey should be banished from the country because of his pernicious doctrine.

Unwilling or unable to show the race the more excellent way by argument, reason and persuasion, they resorted to the brutal use of force to combat antithetic opinion. If the reader will rummage among his dusty documents he will doubtless find an issue of the Messenger containing a symposium on the advisability of deporting the "Emperor of Aethiopia" and his doctrine with him. Many Afro-Americans of many shades of feeling and belief contributed to this symposium.

PARIS CRITICS KIND TO CINCINNATI GIRL SINGER

PARIS—(Afro Bureau)—Nadine Waters, Cincinnati (Ohio) girl, gave her second Paris recital recently in the Salle Gaveau, to an audience that compensated with appreciation for what it lacked in numbers.

Her program was difficult and covered a wide repertoire of Italian, German, French and English songs, concluding with spirituals by Johnson, Burleigh and Dett. "Weigenlied," by Richard Strauss; "Mandoline," by Debussy; "A un jeune gentilhomme," by Albert Roussel; "Lullaby," by Scott, and "Follow Me," brought long and continued applause and demands of repetition by the audience.

Miss Waters' voice is a lyric soprano, with a fine note for contralto. It is melodious, rich, caressing, resonant, can fill the hall, when necessary, and seems almost flawless in its natural beauty. Her short-comings in the recital, therefore, seemed to have rather been due to a lack of experience.

Before coming to Paris, where she has been studying for eighteen months, Miss Waters studied in the New England Conservatory of Music for six years, and made a triumphal debut at Symphony Hall, Boston, with the Boston Symphony Orchestra. She has also given recitals in New York and Chicago. In 1929 she won the first prize of the National Federation of Music Clubs, after which she came to Europe.

Echo de Paris says: "Her serious art, served by a melodious voice and her own personal charm brought her the warm applause of the distinguished public that filled the hall."

La Semaine says: "A beautiful colored girl, very agreeable to hear and to see, who has an astonishing fac-

Advance of Negro in Jobs is Revealed in National Survey

Shown to be Losing in Old-Time Pursuits, but Gaining in Newer Employments.

WASHINGTON—The Negro is experiencing a change in occupational opportunities, according to information supplied May 1 by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.

The data, made available to the Bureau in a survey of the economic status of the Negro, conducted a few months ago by T. J. Woolfer, Jr., white, of the University of North Carolina, shows that the colored man is losing ground in agriculture, some of the skilled trades and municipal employment in the South, as a waiter or barber in both South and North, and as a doorman or apartment house janitor in the East.

But he is said to be gaining ground in the mechanical industries in the South and North, especially steel, automobile, and transportation. He is also forging ahead in business and as an employe of business houses in both South and North, in municipal employment in the North, and in domestic service in suburbs of large cities and smaller cities not hitherto penetrated by Negroes.

Further information furnished by the Bureau follows:

There has been a double movement since 1910 in the Negro's industrial position, the study disclosed. In the southern cities white men have been competing for the skilled work Negroes formerly did there and Negroes have moved northward, entering a wide range of urban occupations. By 1926 about a third of the Negro population was in cities, and the 1930 census shows an even larger proportion.

Factors Involved

The indications are that the movement observed from 1910 to 1920 has continued through the last decade, so that, on the whole, the Negroes have been retained in the jobs and plants which they entered during the World War.

The factors tending to make the Negro's position worse are said to be population pressure exerted by the whites in the South, Mexicans in the Southwest and Middle West, and foreign born elsewhere, political attitudes in the South, closure of many unions to Negroes, "blind alley" jobs, lack of technical training, substitution of machinery for men, prejudice, the unwillingness of white workers to mix with the colored, and the inability of plants to provide separate facilities.

Constructive programs designed to fit the Negro more efficiently into the industrial system must take account of these factors. Mr. Woolfer makes the following suggestions in his survey as to what such programs might include:

The application of the quota system to Mexican immigrants might protect the Negro from the special competition he meets in the Southwest and the Mid-West.

The situation as to unions should be bettered by a more effective policy on the part of the American Federation of Labor in urging the organization of Negroes by the international and locals and by abatement of discriminatory practices by these bodies.

Trained personnel workers of counselors in vocational and educational guidance

should be established in Negro high schools and special efforts should be made to bring about such a basis of cooperation between industry and education as shall be profitable to both.

Industrial educational facilities, supported by public funds and aided by such agencies as the Julius Rosenwald Fund and the General Education Board, should be extended.

Employment bureaus should be developed which will pay special attention to the needs of Negro labor.

The Negro and white populations of the rural South, the report finds are both increasing rapidly in an area which, under the present methods of agriculture in use, will not support adequately those already living there. Conditions are not easy for either race, but the Negro shares the difficulties of the white farmers and has some additional ones of his own.

"In the local community," Mr. Woolfer declares, "the most effective agencies for improving methods of production and for bringing information on cooperative movements and credit facilities are the farm and home demonstration agents. Negro agents are especially effective in teaching Negro farmers."

There were in 1929, 329 Negro farm agents. This is not a sufficiently large number, by several hundred, to supply the many black belt counties which have a sufficient number of Negro farmers to benefit from their services.

Alabama Pianist Granted Rosenwald Scholarship

TALLADEGA, Ala.—Prof. Tourgee DeBose, pianist, director of the department of music at Talladega College, has been recently awarded a Rosenwald Fellowship.

Professor DeBose plans to spend next year studying in New York, under Alexander Siloti, with whom he has worked before.

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