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SECTION ONE

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## RESULTS OF DEPRIEST NON-PARTIZAN CONFAB

**Digesting . . .**  
**The News**  
**(BY CLIFFORD C. MITCHELL)**

A well known novelist recently treated at length on racial affairs and concluded, according to press reports, that Negroes would be better off under slavery conditions. When one learns that the novelist in question is from Mississippi, his statement is not so surprising.

Certainly, no person of enlightened thought would seriously advocate the return of conditions that would treat one class of human beings as chattels, along with the cow, mule and other personal possessions.

To live under conditions, however just the opposite of slavery, one must be free and independent and thinking along these lines the question arises as to just how many, white as well as black are actually divorced from slavery conditions?

Picking up the current papers we read of shocking labor conditions on the levees in Mississippi. Economic mismanagement in Kentucky and West Virginia. Revolting social conditions in Maryland. Penurious working conditions of laborers in all parts of America, and so on.

Just how far removed from slavery conditions are we, after all? At least, as we read, slave in this country: were assured of a roof over their head; clothes to wear and food for existence. And in getting these things they gave all of their labor.

Slaves were held in such bondage purely as an economic measure to ensure a profit and life of ease for their owners. No thought was given toward an equitable sharing of such wealth or conditions with the slaves. Naturally, in time, human jealousy and right broke up such a condition.

What do we find today? The marketing of human labor on a machine basis. When the machines are worn out or become obsolete they are thrown out and discarded. The human junk heap, ever growing, is bringing about a condition and a burden that is worse than slavery, for even under slavery the aged workers were permitted to live on the plantations until they died a normal death.

Today, the white worker as well as the black worker, is caught and under our highly publicized state of independence. Such conditions are termed slavery, but regardless of its name, no condition can long continue that does not include an equitable and fair adjustment to all concerned.

We must cease thinking black or thinking white. We must look at conditions as they are and those who are now being oppressed are the weak and the color is only an incident. To hold our own we must develop strength within our own ranks. Being independent, theoretically, we must prove it and provide means that will result in a fewer number of our race finding their way to the human junk pile.

Unshackle your minds and prove that you are not slaves.

Springfield, O. Dec. 16—(By ANP) At the present time public improvements are being pushed in Springfield as they are every place. In the recent project of building a municipal lake in which the services of two hundred and fifty men are used, forty one of this group are colored.

The population proportion of the colored group to the white group is one out of eighteen. The Urban League has consistently carried on a fight, during this crisis and other emergencies, for representation according to need and not according to population. This victory can be used by other communities for employment on "made work" for Negroes.

Springfield manufacturers as a group have also agreed, individually and in their organizations, to consider the Negro in this city on the basis of one out of six for all future employment.

**REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY GATHER AT THE MEETING**

Washington, D. C. Dec. 17—Dr. Otawa J. Saunders, a graduate of Howard University, now practicing oral surgery at the Carry V. Dyer Memorial Hospital, Monrovia, Liberia, West Coast of Africa, has been asked to head the Liberian Commission of the George Washington Bicentennial and to arrange for the celebration in the African Republic, of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington. Dr. Saunders, who before going to Liberia, practiced dentistry in Washington, D. C., his native home, and in Boston, Massachusetts, has made good since going to Africa being at the present time a member of the Kool Tribe of African Natives holding the rank of Chief.

### RACE HEIRS WIN ESTATE

#### 10 Million Represented In March

**SPEAKERS SCORE UNEQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL FUNDS FOR EDUCATION**

Washington, D. C. Dec. 17—(CNS) Mr. Garnet C. Wilkinson, first assistant superintendent of the Public Schools of the District of Columbia, and Dr. Gilbert H. Jones, president of Wilberforce University, presented a dismal picture of the uneven distribution of Federal educational funds, especially in the Southern States, at the second afternoon session of the DePriest Non-Partizan Convention meeting here last week.

Superintendent Wilkinson said that a recent study compiled by Dr. T. H. Jones of Columbia University showed that in practically every instance Federal funds appropriated by Congress were being unevenly distributed, with Negro schools getting far less than their proportionate share.

In a thorough outline of the entire cases of federal funds for educational purposes, Mr. Wilkinson said, that although Congress had appropriated large sums to be used for educational purposes by the State Department, the Navy Department and the War Department, none of this money was used to educate Negro students, except in the case of War Department where small sums were used in the R. O. T. C. work in colored colleges.

There were eight white land grant colleges, said Mr. Wilkinson, seven of which, with an enrollment less than the combined enrollments of the 17 Negro land grant colleges, which received individually from the Federal funds more than the total amount devoted to the uses of all 17 of the Negro schools.

In every Southern State, with one exception, the Negro schools receive far less than their proportionate share of the sums given for education by the government. The one exception was West Virginia, where the Negro schools receive 6.9 per cent of the Federal educational funds, although having only 5.7 per cent of the total population.

Superintendent Wilkinson, Dr. Jones stressed the needs of Negro education and urged the delegates to support the recent minority report of the Negro Committee on Education.

The executive department of the National government, has both the duty and the power to see to it that Negro schools get their share of these educational funds, said the speaker.

**DONATES BOOKS TO UNIVERSITY**  
Washington D. C. December 16—Dr. Francis J. Grimke, member of the Board of Trustees, of Howard University, has donated his private library to the university. The library is an accumulation of rare volumes over a long period of years, by both Dr. Grimke, who for thirty-eight years was pastor of the Fifteenth Street Presbyterian Church, and his brother, the late Archibald Grimke, former U. S. Consul to Santo Domingo.

The collection includes numerous volumes concerning the Negro, and by Negroes, which will constitute a valuable addition to the Moorland foundation of Negro Americana.

**TWO GOVERNORS ACT ON LYONCHINGS ON MESSAGES FROM THE N. A. A. C. P.**

New York, Dec. 17—The Governors of two states which have been beset by recent lynchings, Maryland and West Virginia, are giving assurance of prompt and vigorous action to apprehend and punish the lynchers, in response to telegrams sent by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Governor Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland writes to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in response to its recent telegram.

"The State authorities are taking all the measures they can to apprehend the perpetrators of the Williams lynching. I enclose your editorial from this morning's Baltimore Sun, summarizing the situation so far as the steps I am taking in the matter are concerned."

The editorial reveals that on December 5, Governor Ritchie ordered the Attorney-General to prosecute the members of the Salisbury mob which lynched the Negro, Matthew Williams.

### \$50,000 ESTATE FINDS OWNER

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 17—One of the most sensational cases in the history of California's courts came to a close here Monday, when Mabel Mason, 10, and Roland Mason, 12, were adjudged the rightful heirs to the \$50,000 estate of the late J. E. Mason, white, wealthy Los Angeles business man.

As a result of the award, Attorney Lewis Becke and Edward Mabson, prominent California lawyers, are being congratulated for the brilliant fight against the persistent counter-suit of Mason's numerous white relatives.

Judge Dunne decided last month in the Superior Court in San Francisco that the bulk of the estate of the deceased should go to his two children, his legally-established heirs. This decision was vigorously contested by a corps of fiery white lawyers for the white litigants, led by Mrs. Susan Cooney, a member of an influential California family, tried every conceivable means to prevent the establishment of the legitimacy of the children. A large corps of private detectives of both races were employed to supply the doffer for the contesting lawyers' fight.

After much effort, however, Messrs. Becke and Mabson, the children's counsel, were able to establish their legitimacy, proving that the deceased lived with the children's mother as his father, treated them as his own and claimed them in the presence of witnesses, to be his children.

Judge Dunne, in making the decision, expressed a belief that all California courts would uphold his ruling. Seventy-five witnesses were called in the case.

**NAMED ON HOOVER COMMITTEE**  
Mrs. H. L. McCrory, wife of the president of Johnson C. Smith University has been invited by President Hoover to attend the meeting of the President's conference on home building and home ownership, which was recently held in Washington.

Dr. and Mrs. McCrory were pleasant visitors in Portland several summers ago as the guests of the editor of The Advocate.

Geneva, Ala., Dec. 17—Indicted on bastardy charges, in connection with the birth of a son to Miss Ollie Glass, Bishop R. A. Grant of the African M. E. church, must stand trial in the circuit court of Geneva County in the spring of the year, at a date to be set later.

After hearing the evidence here, the presiding judge announced that he considered the Bishop guilty as charged and required him to post a \$1,000 bond to appear in the circuit court.

In the record of the case so far, the following high points stand out: (1) the fifteen year old girl charged that the bishop made love to her and that as a result she gave birth to a child; (2) Bishop Grant signed a confession of guilt and promised to pay the parents of the girl \$2,000 with a down payment of \$500 and ten yearly payments of \$170 each; (3) the bishop was tried by a church court and adjudged innocent of the crime; (4) the bishop decided to repudiate his confession and hold up his payments to the girl's parents, alleging that he was forced to sign the confession under duress imposed by threats against his life, and (5) renewed activity on the part of the family to see the bishop punished, which has resulted in the present status of the case.

**WOULD OBSERVE LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY AS LEGAL HOLIDAY**

Washington, Dec. 17—Three bills have been introduced in this session of Congress by Representative Oscar DePriest, Republican, of Illinois.

The first is a bill to make Lincoln's birthday, February 12 of each year, a legal holiday. It was referred to the judiciary committee.

The other two are private bills. One would authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to refund to the so-called assistant directors in the public schools of the District of Columbia, division 10-13, all that portion of their salaries erroneously and illegally deducted and withheld from them. It was referred to the District of Columbia committee.

The third bill is for the relief of Mrs. Nellie Francis, widow of William T. Francis, who died in Monrovia in July, 1929, while serving as United States minister to Liberia.

### SERVICE ENDS

The whole community was saddened last Wednesday, December 16th when news of the death of Thomas M. Hurlbert was broadcast.

Mr. Hurlbert had been Sheriff of Multnomah County for the past sixteen years and in public life in this state for half a century.

Martin T. Pratt, chief deputy for a good many years, has been appointed by the board of commissioners to fill the vacancy until the next regular election.

Mr. Hurlbert was 71 years of age at the time of his passing. He came to Oregon with his parents when he was only ten years old. The Hurlbert family home was for a number of years near Corbett where a school district was given the Hurlbert name.

Colored citizens were especially fond of Mr. Hurlbert for his just and fair manner toward them. A colored man, George J. Hardin has been served as a deputy under the Hurlbert administration for a number of years.

Mrs. Lillian Elwick, a surviving sister, resides at Springdale. Other surviving relatives are the wife; sons Raymond F. and Rodney A.; daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Edlund; brothers, George H., John S., and D. D., and a sister, Mrs. Waldemar Seaton.

Funeral services were held on Friday from Holman & Lutz.

### NAT'L BAPTIST CONVENTION ASKS MILLION

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 17—(ANP)—The National Baptist Convention, the incorporated body of the Baptist family, took stock of itself here in a special two day session and like most large business concerns found that due to the depression it needed funds sorely and after discovering this fact has set out to raise just about a million dollars.

The meeting got under way Wednesday morning at the New Prospect Baptist church on Beale and Fourth Streets, with members of the organization present from the four corners of the country as well as the inner sections of this Republic. For fear that the Brethren might not know just why this meeting was called, Dr. L. R. Williams, president of the body devoted his entire address to the purpose of the meeting, using the subject: "The Unfinished Task."

A special committee was appointed to formulate the campaign program for a million dollars during the ensuing year. Every Baptist will be urged to contribute toward this fund and will join hands, according to the decision reached here, in the effort to secure the necessary funds.

Enthusiasm and optimism shared the spirit of the convention with harmony that has held the line-light since the Atlantic meeting. Among those present who addressed the assembly were: Dr. T. S. Harten, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dr. J. E. East, secretary of the Foreign Mission Board; Dr. T. T. Lovelace, secretary of the Home Mission Board; Dr. J. M. Nabrit, executive secretary; Dr. J. Goodgame, Birmingham; Dr. W. H. Rozier, Los Angeles; F. D. Morris, auditor, Chicago; Dr. B. V. Jamaica, Alabama; Dr. M. W. Talley, Pennsylvania; Dr. A. L. Boone, Ohio; Dr. J. P. Barber, Alabama; Rev. R. Barber, editor of THE VOICE; Dr. D. S. Shadd, Arkansas; and Dr. Olive, president of the Illinois State Convention.

### NATIONS CAPITOL STRONGLY GUARDED

**SMASH JIM-CROW BARRIERS ALONG ROUTE OF MARCH**

Spurn All Offers of Segregated Lodgings And Eating Places

WASHINGTON, D. C. Dec. 17—(CNA)—Four hundred of the 1650 delegates to the National Hunger March which stormed the Capitol on December 17th were Negroes. The delegates, coming from all parts of the United States, represented the interests of 12 million jobless workers and in their name demanded unemployment insurance.

The delegates also raised demands against the wave of lynch terror, against discrimination in relief and jobs on the basis of color, for the freedom of the nine imprisoned Scottsboroughs and other victims of the boss courts.

The delegates, in military formation, marched to the Capitol grounds to demonstrate their demands for more employed insurance and immediate winter relief.

The city of Washington was an armed fortress. Police and marines with sub-machine guns, riot guns and tear gas bombs and hordes of uniformed thugs on motorcycles stood in military formation on the grounds ready to receive the word to slaughter the unemployed delegates. The police also attempted to keep the hunger marchers from entering the Capitol grounds.

**TO HONOR 10TH CELEBRATION**  
**RACIAL PROGRAM DESIGNED**

NEW YORK, N. Y., Dec. 17—February 14, 1932 will witness the tenth anniversary of the Race Relations Sunday when hundreds of communities throughout the country; men and women, young people and children of all races will meet together not as Negroes or Negroes, Orientals or Hebrews but as children of one Heavenly Father.

In preparation for this day the Federal Council of Churches through its Commission on Race Relations has issued a packet of suggestive material for many type of observance. There are worship services for churches and Sunday Schools; there are programs for women's and young people's societies; there are suggestions for a mass meeting and for general community activities, not just on Race Relations Sunday but over a period, to show how interracial goodwill may be vitalized in the community. These suggestions are based on actual experiences of a host of cities where during the past ten years the Sunday nearest Lincoln's birthday has been marked by some expression of interracial friendship.

A significant feature of the material is the message of the churches. While emphasizing Christian ideal in race relations the message does not confine itself to general pronouncements but outlines concrete steps which the

**A FABULOUS XMAS GIFT**  
**EX-SLAVE GETS \$10,197**

Talladega, Ala., Dec. 17—Sam Martin, ex-slave and Union army veteran whose worldly goods have consisted chiefly of what the "white folks" gave him, today found a bank book showing a credit of \$10,197 stuffed down his Christmas stocking.

Uncle Sam, anticipating date a bit, had played the role of Santa and presented the grizzled ex-slave with his back pension, accumulated since 1892.

**WORKERS FORCE ACQUITTAL OF FOUR FRAMED NEGROES**

New York, Dec. 17—(CNA)—Pressure on December 31st, is limited to short stories or essays of not more than 5,000 words on some phase of Negro Life. OPPORTUNITY is the official organ of The National Urban League.

### SENATOR DUNNE PRAISES MISS HUBBARD'S VOICE

December 14, 1931 Portland, Oregon.  
Dear Mrs. Franklin:

As chairman of the Hi-Jinks, given by three Portland Ladies: the Elks, K. of C., and the W. O. W., I want to say a word of praise for one of your race.

A charmingly pretty girl, with a fine stage presence, and a wonderful voice, sang for us. Her name is Barbara Hubbard.

Why one so talented as she has not received greater recognition was somewhat a surprise to me, and I hope you were at the Hi Jinks to hear her and to give her just praise. Otherwise, may I ask you to take my word for it? This beautiful girl is a coming star and will bring renown to your race. Help her get the recognition she so justly deserves.

Sincerely yours,  
JOE E. DUNNE  
Miss Hubbard sang. The Advocate has been loud in praise of her work. Some months ago, Miss Hubbard was presented in recital at her church, the Mount Olivet Baptist; the church was filled, largely with her own people, and a complete review of the recital together with a large photograph of the singer, appeared in these columns.

Mr. Dunne is a constant reader and supporter of The Advocate. We believe, however, he was out of the city at the time and no doubt missed reading this issue.

Miss Hubbard is a pupil of Paul K. Hutchinson and the beauty and merit of her voice are generally known. We, too, think it would be a fine thing for Miss Hubbard to go east for further study and if there is anything that The Advocate or its editors can do to further her work, we stand ready to do it.

**LIBERIA TO TAKE PART IN THE GEORGE WASHINGTON BI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION**

Washington, D. C. Dec. 17—Dr. Otawa J. Saunders, a graduate of Howard University, now practicing oral surgery at the Carry V. Dyer Memorial Hospital, Monrovia, Liberia, West Coast of Africa, has been asked to head the Liberian Commission of the George Washington Bicentennial and to arrange for the celebration in the African Republic, of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington. Dr. Saunders, who before going to Liberia, practiced dentistry in Washington, D. C., his native home, and in Boston, Mass., has made good since going to Africa being at the present time a member of the Kool Tribe of African Natives holding the rank of Chief.

**YOUNGSTERS SING HERE**  
The Elko Singers from the Elko School in Alabama gave two concerts in Portland recently, one at the First A. M. E. Zion church and one at the Bethel A. M. E. Church. Both times they were greeted by capacity houses.

Features were a band, orchestra, male sextette, soprano, basso and baritone soloists. The children ranged in ages from three to 19 years. They are touring the Pacific Northwest in the interest of their school. A liberal collection was given to the singers at both places.

Rev. W. R. Lovell is pastor of Zion and Rev. Daniel G. Hill, Jr. is pastor of Bethel church.

**STUDENTS' CAR WRECKED**  
Grants Pass, Dec. 19—(Special)—Three University of Oregon students, bound for Sacramento for the holidays, were obliged to leave their car here and take the train. The car driven by Bobby Robinson, skidded on the slippery pavement south of Grants Pass and was wrecked. The students were uninjured.

New York, Dec. 17—Carl W. Ackerman, dean of the Puttitzer School of Journalism, Rudolph Fisher, short story writer and novelist, and Edward J. O'Brien, editor of THE BEST SHORT STORIES (a yearly anthology) and other books, have consented to act as judges of the manuscripts submitted in the \$100.00 literary prize contest which OPPORTUNITY, Journal of Negro Life, is conducting for Negro writers. Previous OPPORTUNITY prize winners have included Countee Cullen, Langston Hughes, Arna Bontemps and Sterling A. Brown. The present contest, which closes on December 31st, is limited to short stories or essays of not more than 5,000 words on some phase of Negro Life. OPPORTUNITY is the official organ of The National Urban League.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17—The Non-Partizan Conference, composed of representative delegates from both political parties from all sections of the country as well as religious, civic, fraternal and benevolent organizations, assembled in the city of Washington, December 3, 4, 1931 present the following declaration of principles and purpose to the Negro race and to the American people:

**Our Americanism**  
We wish to reaffirm our undeviating devotion to the principle of American institutions, as set forth in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, believing that no other foundation can be laid than that which has been laid.

**Communism**  
We warn members of the race against the specious pleas of Communism, whose basic principles are vitally at variance with our ideals of free institutions. While no underprivileged minority may be expected to be incurious to the experiments of aggrieved groups in other parts of the world, struggling to throw off the shackles of oppression, yet the American Negro must rely for relief upon the American ideal. In the modified language of Frederick Douglass, The Constitution is the ship, all else is the sea.

**Patriotism and Loyalty Made Difficult**  
The patriotism and loyalty of the Negro to American ideals and traditions are deep-seated and passionate, and have stood every test to which they have been subjected. We appeal to the fair and candid judgment of the American people, not to make the continuance of this loyalty, patriotism and devotion hard and difficult by harsh and unjust treatment.

**Conference Non-Partizan**  
This is a non-partizan conference. We are meeting at the capital of the Nation at a time when the responsibility of the government is being divided between the two major political parties.

It is not our purpose to endorse or condemn either the National Republican Party for the good of the race. The political history of the race, up to now, is a well known story. We have been chiefly the beneficiaries of one party against the overt or covert unfriendliness of the other. In the past we acquired these parties substantially according to their relative attitude towards us. We would not have been human, if we had acted differently.

But today, creeds are crumbling and party differences are dwindling to the point of indistinction. The last two party platforms adopted in 1928, differ only in phrasing. This approach serves to liberate the hard and fast allegiance of the Negro and to dispose his mind to independent political action. We must now catch the political manners living as they rise. Like all other elements of people, we must no longer look to the past, but face the present and the future.

Solid blocs are dangerous to good government, whether they be the solid south or the solid Negro. We would like to see Negroes build up a basis of effectiveness and influence inside of both parties, so that when the wheels of political fortune bring the one or the other into national control, the race may not be without friends at the seat of power. The control of the government, under a democracy, must needs fluctuate between two major parties. The welfare of any class or group is precarious indeed, that pins its hope exclusively on one political organization.

Attitude towards the Negro no longer grows out of party creed or party principle, but takes its tone and tinge from geographical latitude. There is absolutely no difference in attitude towards the Negroes by Republicans and Democrats in Massachusetts, any more than there is between Democrats and lily white Republicans in Mississippi. The white Democratic primaries in the South are as distasteful to the Negro as the lily white Republican caucuses and conventions in that section.

**Parties As A Tool**  
We regard political parties as an instrument to be used, and not as a fetish to be worshipped. Tools may wear out and grow blunt. They may be resharpened or cast aside for different or better ones. The ballot was given the Negro as a weapon of defense. The effectiveness of the ballot is appreciated and recognized mainly when the voter has the potentiality and evinces the disposition to change the result. The Northern migration has given the Negro vote strategic significance in practically every State north of the Potomac and the Ohio rivers; and East of the Mississippi the Negro easily holds the balance of power. At this time a wavering balance between the two parties, the Negro vote can easily be utilized for what is most worth—political and civil equality and economic opportunity. One can always make a better instead of one.

**(Continued next week)**