

BISHOP VINDICATED BY SERIOUS LOVE CHARGE

Why The Educated Can't Move Forward

BY CARTER G. WOODSON

In making recently a survey of the unemployment of Negroes in the District of Columbia, the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History discovered some startling conditions which obtain because of the Negroes themselves. One of the important purposes of the investigation was to find out where Negroes are employed, where they are not, and what possibilities there are to secure better positions or to be advanced in those which they now hold. In the large number of cases the employers of Negroes in common labor, in which most of them are now engaged, replied that there was no hope for advancement of Negroes in their employ because Negroes will not work under foremen of their own color. In other words, the Negro has not yet developed to the point that one is willing to take orders from another of his own race.

While it is true that such an answer was often given as a mere excuse for not placing Negroes in responsible positions when it could have been done without any particular trouble, the investigation among Negroes themselves revealed numerous facts to prove that there is more truth than falsehood in this statement. Hundreds of employees of African blood stated frankly that they would not work under a Negro.

Some these instances are interesting. A head of one of the Government departments of the establishment, reports that he placed in charge of the group of such workers an intelligent colored woman who seemed to have all of the necessary qualifications which he had found in other women thus employed. She was working under her, however, refused to obey instructions, kept the place in turmoil and soon destroyed the morale of the whole force. As soon as he placed a white woman in charge, however, order was reestablished in the premises, and everything moved along smoothly.

Another employer conducting a wholesale business placed a Negro foreman in charge of others of his race to function as one of the important departments of the establishment. The Negroes working under him, who had formerly taken orders without question from the white foreman, soon undertook to take to ignore his orders. Knowing that the Negro foreman was well qualified, however, and being personally interested in him, the employer instead of doing what so many others under such circumstances had done, dismissed those who refused to cooperate and supplied the vacancies with others until an efficient working force could thus be obtained. Only a few employees, however, have such patience and have manifested such interest in the advancement of the Negro, for as a rule they merely dispose of Negro foremen with the excuse that one Negro will not take orders from another.

These employers in reporting on Negroes working with them mention two distinct classes whose attitudes must be taken into consideration in a matter of this sort. They have little trouble with the Uncle Tom Negro worker who still has the attitude of the slave in saluting and kowtowing to the white man. Under a Negro foreman, however, they absolutely refuse to work with any degree of efficiency.

In the case of the younger Negroes and those of a more enlightened attitude, they say, there is sometimes more cooperation among them, less tendency to knife one another or to combine against a foreman of their own group; but at the same time Negroes of this class are often referred to by white employers as insubordinate and impudent. Inasmuch as the Uncle Tom class is more acceptable to the employers themselves, it makes the probability of advancing Negroes to the position of foreman very problematic in this city.

This reveals an unpromising state of affairs. If after three generations of freedom and effort to rise in the social and economic order the Negroes have not yet developed enough cooperation to work under the direction of men of their own race, what

hope can there be for this element in our population? In this way the wage earning class of Negroes contribute to their own undoing. They are thereby shutting the door in their own faces and making it impossible for the race to rise very high in the economic sphere. Unless the laboring man can increase his earnings and accumulate sufficient wealth to assure a higher standard of living there will be no chance for the development of the Negro in education, professional life, or business. All of these things are based upon the prosperity of the masses, and the extent to which they succeed determines the future of the Negro race in this country.

My twenty years of investigation of the Negro shows that as a rule it is true that the Negroes do not like to take orders from one another. This is due largely to the fact that slaveholders taught their Negroes that they were as good or better than any other Negroes, and therefore, should not be subjected to any member of the race. If they are to be subordinated to someone it should be the white man a superior culture and social position.

The white man has always used this as a means of dealing with the so-called weaker races of the world. The Caucasian arrays the one against the other so that they may never combine their forces and thus sweep their so-called superiors from power, which they could easily do if organized. One white man was thus able to maintain himself on a plantation where there were thirty or forty Negroes because the slaves were miseducated in such a way as to keep them divided and separated into distinct factions and groups that in petty strife their power would be lost in the process of attrition. Today we find the same thing in Africa where the same end is reached by embittering one tribe against the other; and it worked the same way in India until recently when it broke down under the masterful leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

The Negroes of the United States have followed leadership slavishly but sometimes unfortunately that of those leaders who are selected for them by the traducers of the race. The elements of the race for example, who find Negro willing to do certain things they desire to have accomplished and will finance him and give him sufficient publicity to get before the world, for the few favors which he may dispense among his followers as a result of his influence and economic position will bring to him the adequate number of Negroes for the constituency which he desires.

Negroes, however, sometimes choose their own leaders but unfortunately they are too often of the wrong kind. Negroes do not readily follow persons with constructive programs. Almost any sort of exciting appeal or trivial matter presented to them may receive immediate attention and temporarily at least liberal support. When the bubble collapses, of course, these same things will begin to decay. Negro leadership and call these misrepresentatives of the group racial and scoundrels. Inasmuch as they have failed to exercise foresight, however, those who have deceived them should not be blamed so much as those who have liberally supported these impostors.

These followers of our misleaders, however, are not confined altogether to the illiterate class of Negroes who are in indigent circumstances. Well-to-do Negroes of training often do the same thing. For example, if someone would come to Washington today with authority from a rich and influential senator to show that he should be the nominee of the Republican party instead of Hoover or some other misfit, a large number of the Negro people would temporarily abandon their work to attend committee meetings or conventions, which they well know would mean nothing in the way of recognition for the race except that one of two politicians would be employed during the coming year for twenty-five or fifty dollars a week. History shows then, that here in America the Negroes are not easily led, but they are easily misled.

Helpful hints

By NANCY LEE

I wish women, when trying to do some act of charity or kindness for another would not go off and leave the work half done. When once you start a thing, finish it at all costs.

For example, a group of women will have some sewing to do for a poor family. They will come late and leave early resulting in one conscientious person finishing the work alone or giving it away in its unfinished state. The intentions of most women are good, but they soon lose their enthusiasm for "sweet charity" and turn again to their own interests.

The human race does not take kindly to self-sacrifice. They don't like their own pleasure, comfort, and ease interfered with, but it gives them a feeling of superiority and a smug satisfaction that is very gratifying to their egos when they make some attempt to help some one else less fortunate than themselves.

To try and help some one and only half do it, isn't being kind, much less generous, as it is easier to do a thing in the first place than take up some one else's half finished job and kills all the pleasure and gratitude in receiving the gift.

To receive the proper reward for charity, be sure your motive is right, that you really want to help someone by sacrificing both time and money in their behalf, to help raise their standard of living to a higher level, and at the same time spread comfort and cheer.

NANCY LEE

KEEPING - FIT -

A Health Column

By DeNorval Unthank, M. D.

SYPHILIS (Continued)

The latent period in Syphilis may last from a few weeks to many months. This latent period is only latent in name. During this period destruction may be going on in practically any organ of the body. The heart, aorta (the large vessel leading the blood off from the heart), testes, adrenals, brain and spinal column, liver, spleen and many of the organs most commonly affected. As to which organ or group of organs that become affected in any particular individual, it is hard to say. Seldom are any two individuals affected alike.

Tertiary syphilis usually occurs many years after the original infection. The most common manifestations are tumor-like masses that may occur in practically any part of the body. These masses vary in size from that of a pea to that of an ordinary grape-fruit and sometimes larger. This type of mass is known as a gumma, as if a gummatum. The gummata are first jelly-like structures. Gradually they become hard and composed of a tough tissue that readily replaces the normal tissues.

Many people fail to develop gummatum. In fact, individuals who speak will often manifest itself by the affection of a group of like tissues — as the nerves, the heart and blood vessels and the like.

Manifestations of the heart and nerve affections are common in late adult life. The heart condition may show itself as a gradual increasing affair, marked by general weakness, shortness of breath, pains around the heart or it may appear as a sudden breakdown. The individual who is not a close observer of his physical condition may think he has broken down, yet when a careful history of the condition is taken, indications of the breakdown may be seen for many years.

THE - DENTIST

By Roy C. Proctor, D. D. S.

ARE YOU DENTAL MINDED?

There are people among this very complex civilization of ours who feel that their teeth need periodic attention, regardless of whether or not there is any physical discomfort. And they feel it to the extent of having a check-up on their dental health at least twice a year. As a result, these people have little or no trouble with their teeth. Many do not know what a toothache is.

To them their dental bill only amounts to about ten or twelve dollars a year, and to many, even less than this amount. From an economic standpoint they know that they cannot afford to fail to make these periodic visits, especially if they are in poor financial circumstances. Purely from a health standpoint, they realize that neglect will cause irreparable injury.

There are other people who, for various reasons — good, bad and indifferent — have neglected their teeth to such an extent that they are even ashamed to have the dentist look into their mouths. Others realize that there is so much work to be done, the fee for which they cannot afford, that, as a result, the condition of the mouth goes from bad to worse.

By making small weekly or monthly payments to your dentist, he will be glad to start putting your teeth in good repair. In addition to enjoying the comforts of thorough mastication, your subsequent yearly dental bills will be negligible. What a break! Especially in these days of depression or "days of lack of confidence," as some would prefer to have me put it.

"AS NOTED" by Ralph C. Clyde City Commissioner

AM I "RED"?

A reporter classed me as a "red," because I favored the City Council granting a permit for a parade which had for its object advancement of Unemployment Insurance.

If George Washington were alive today, he would be called a "red." Abraham Lincoln would be thrown in jail if he advocated ideas of equality. I hate to tell you what would happen to Teddy Roosevelt and Bob LaFollette if they were with us now-a-days.

Whoever dares to recommend progressive ideas for the betterment of poor, suffering, and discouraged humanity is instantly designated as a Communist, Bolshevick, or Red, by the Tories of today.

Years ago, I was called an Anarchist, a Nihilist, and a Calamity howler, because I had the temerity to advocate Direct Legislation, Workmen's Compensation Act, Widow's Pension, Public Market, Parcel Post, Free School books, and other humanitarian systems.

I have lived to see these ideas come to pass and bless the people. An extract from an article, by Dave W. Hazen, in the Portland Telegram, of January 31, 1930, says, "The name of Ralph C. Clyde will have an honored place in the story of the battles for the rights of the plain people. . . they didn't have nearly as many rights as they have today."

The joy of doing my bit is a priceless reward within itself. When one does his carnation make the world a better place to live in, it brings on the contentment that passeth all human understanding.

Yes, I am for the Unemployment Insurance, Old Age Pensions, Public Development of Hydro-Electric Energy, and all similar ideas. So if advocacy of these plans make me a "red" put me down as one of the deepest carmine variety — not a modest pink.

There are nearly 50,000 others in Portland tainted with redness. They like this carnation hue. That is why they elected me to the City Council for four years and seven months. These votes speak louder than words.

"OVER SEVENTEEN YEARS AGO"

Strange as it may seem, many of the progressive ideas that are being rethought today, and their inception over seventeen years ago. Free school book legislation, adopted by the last legislature, is an example. The following editorial reprint from a Salem newspaper tells of a similar act that passed the House, but was defeated in the Senate. This measure, however, as well as similar efforts, helped in bringing about ultimate victory.

"Representative Clyde has a free text-book bill that will probably become a law. The last State text-book commission paved the way for this bill by asking for many changes. The people no more than got used to the books they had, when a sweeping change was made, and many new books added. The biggest burden on the families of the poor, in connection with education, is the 'text-book imposition'."

"Clyde, of Multnomah, was a poor boy in his youth, and suffered the privations of the poor. Such a man can feel deeply on such a subject, and his bill will be pushed hard."

"Many parents' eyes have filled with tears when the child comes home with a printed slip calling for a long list of books. It is to wipe away a few of the tears of poor people, and let them send the children to the public schools without the stigma of being from the district that this bill is introduced."—Salem Capitol Journal, January 11, 1911

BOOK REVIEW

"SHOULD PRISONERS WORK?"

By Louis N. Robinson

(John C. Winston Co., Philadelphia)

Reviewed for The Advocate by CLIFFORD C. MITCHELL

There is probably no greater social economic problem facing a large number of state and federal prison administrators, during the next few years, than that covered by the title of this book, "Should Prisoners Work?"

Perhaps the average taxpayer and citizen as not given this subject the thought necessary in order to have a thorough and unbiased opinion of the matter, erroneously believing that a situation would not affect him or at least believing that legislation would solve all problems in connection therewith.

The author, in this one volume, of 353 pages, has compiled all of the current pertinent data on the prison labor situation in America, and has presented in a clear analytical manner both sides of the question of whether or not prisoners should be employed in productive labor.

No taxpayer or member of any labor organization should form a definite conclusion on this subject without first absorbing the facts that are to be found in "Should Prisoners Work?" for in the final analysis it is the taxpayer on whose shoulder the burden of the prison problem will rest.

The sociological student will appreciate the twenty-eight page bibliography complete with definite references to every book, report or other pertinent statistics on the subject of "Should Prisoners Work?"

Louisiana Negro Divides His Vote

BY KELLY MILLER

The import and purport of the accompanying correspondence will be self-revealing:

Following your sound advice relative to local registration in the Democratic party in the South, a number of progressive and forward looking citizens of our race recently affiliated with this political party and are encouraging others of the group, who



KELLY MILLER

Very truly yours,
(Signed) ALBERT WHITE
Editor, Shreveport Afro-American.

Jan. 6, 1932.
My dear Mr. White:

Replying to your most interesting communication, I can only say that, judging at this distance, you seem to be proceeding along sound and sensible lines. No group of people can ever be good and efficient citizens unless they take a becoming part in all the government. In any community this can most easily be done by affiliating with the party which is locally dominant.

I am utterly at a loss to discern any vital difference in the present day attitude of the Republican or Democratic parties touching the political rights of the Negro either locally or nationally. The Negro, therefore, is left to make the best alignment he can with either.

If in Shreveport the local Republican party is best calculated to give the colored people good schools, sanitary conditions, civil well-being, employment and economic opportunity, then it is but good sense to uphold that party. But if the local G. O. P. is indifferent or impotent to promote these results, you have chosen the better part. The old line, die-hard Republicans are remnants of a by-gone day.

I beg to repeat a figure of which I am fond — "They are riding a dead horse and poking spurs into his side."

Your truly,
(Signed) KELLY MILLER

PLAINTFF DROPS SENSATION'L SUIT

BISHOP VERNON HAPPY OVER COMPLETE VINDICATION IN MRS. VERNON WILL RETURN LTO SENSATIONAL SUIT; HE AND THEIR HOME IN DETROIT AFTER TAKING A MUCH NEEDED REST AT HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

Little Rock, Ark., Jan.—The suit brought last summer against Bishop W. T. Vernon, presiding Bishop of the A. M. E. church in this district by the affection's of the latter's wife was dismissed in the circuit court here last week when his accuser withdrew his charges as the case was about to be called for trial.

Williams, a former protege of the bishop, has been estranged from his wife and charged that the bishop's influence had caused the rift in his matrimonial relations. The bishop expressed himself as being happy over the vindication. This week saw the completion of his sixth conference during the past few weeks. A vote of confidence was tendered him and resolutions passed asking for his return to the district for another term.

He left for a stay at Hot Springs after which with Mrs. Vernon he will return to his home in Detroit.

QUARREL OVER COOKING

RESULTS IN STABBING
Chicago, Jan. 27.—Joseph Woods, 44 years old, of 2950 State street, was stabbed in the right side and seriously wounded Sunday morning during an altercation at the breakfast table.

The trouble arose between Woods and his wife, Lillian, when he complained about her cooking. The bishop led to another, and Woods slapped his wife. She grabbed the bread knife from the table, and in the struggle for its possession with her husband, stabbed him in the side. Woods was taken to Provident hospital, but refused to take action against his wife.

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SGT. JOSEPH WHITE

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How One Woman Lost 10 Lbs. in a Week

Mrs. Betty Luedke of Dayton writes: "I am using Kruschen to reduce weight. I lost 10 pounds in one week and cannot say too much to recommend it." To take off fat easily, SAFELY and HARMLESSLY—take one half teaspoonful of Kruschen in a glass of hot water in the morning before breakfast—it is the safe way to lose unrightly fat and one bottle that lasts 4 weeks costs but a trifle. Get it at any drugstore in America. If this first bottle fails to convince you this is the safest way to lose fat—money back.

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WILLIAM PICKENS

method of "taking the law into their own hands" into those islands. When

ATTEND FUNERAL OF FRIEND
Mrs. George P. Moore, of Rose City Park, attended the funeral of her friend, Mrs. Ruby Martini in Seattle last week.

IN LOS ANGELES
It is reported to The Advocate that Dr. J. L. Caston, former pastor of the Mount Olivet Baptist church has gone to Los Angeles, California.

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