

COMMISSION REPORTS TENTH YEAR OF WORK

Educational Institute

By Carter G. Woodson

I have just returned from the market which is not far from my office. I often go there at noon to buy a bit of fruit and to talk with a young woman who so successfully conducts a fruit stand there in cooperation with her mother. Some years ago I tried to teach her in high school, but her memory was poor, and she could not understand what I was trying to do. She stayed a few weeks, smiling at the others who followed; and she finally left, feeling that going to high school was merely throwing away time. She learned from her mother, however, how to make a living and be happy.

I was reminded of her, too, just a moment ago when there came to my office a friend who succeeded in mastering everything taught in high school and then distinguished himself in college. He brought me a song of woe. Having extreme difficulty in finding an opportunity to do what he is trained to do, he has thought several times of committing suicide. I encouraged him to go ahead and do it. The sooner the better. The food, water and air which he is now consuming may then go to keep alive some one who is in touch with a life and able to grapple with its problems. He has been educated away from the fruit stand.

I had been trying to convince this man of the unusual opportunities for Negroes in business, but he reproached me for urging him to take up such a task when most Negroes thus engaged have been failures.

"If we invest our money in enterprises of our own," he said, "those in charge will misuse or misappropriate it. We had just as well keep on throwing it away or deposit it in financial institutions controlled by those of another race."

Upon investigation, however, I find that this complainant and most others like him have never invested anything in any sort of Negro enterprise. But they feel a bit guilty on this account, and when they have some apparent ground for fault-finding they try to satisfy their conscience which all but condemns them for their suicidal course of getting all they can out of the race while giving nothing back to it.

Gossips and scandal-mongers among Negroes, of course, come to the assistance of these fault-finders. Mis-educated by the oppressors of the race, such mischief-makers expect the Negro to fall anyway. They seize then upon the unverified reports, exaggerate the situations, and circulate falsehoods throughout the world to their own undoing. You read such headlines as GREATEST NEGRO BUSINESS FAILS, NEGRO BANK ROBBED BY ITS OFFICERS, AND THE TWILIGHT OF NEGRO BUSINESS.

When the concerns of other races fail, however, you read in the press only a brief mention of it with an expression of regret, and it passes from the public notice. The other day a large insurance company out West failed with a billion dollars of liabilities, but the dailies devoted only a few inches of space to it. In the case of the trouble of the National Benefit Life Insurance Company, however, reports, rumors, and falsehoods spread like a fire alarm at midnight.

Recently, too, when one of the main concerns of a multimillionaire in Chicago went into the hands of receivers, the press said practically nothing about it except to give the facts then known. When a quarrel developed in the Victory Life management, however, almost every Negro of consequence industriously carried the alarm to the uttermost parts of the earth, proclaiming the failure of the

Negro in the business world. As a matter of fact, however, in neither case have the policyholders lost their investments, and the alarm is a reflection on people who are so easily disturbed. Intelligent people always grow strong enough to this country protects the interest of policyholders so that, come what may, they do not lose. If the officers and stockholders so conduct their business as to wipe out their investments, that is their affair. Since they are in control they should so manage the business as to take care of such interests. If they fail to do so, they must accept the loss as their reward.

An investigation shows, however, that even when you consider the matter from the point of view of the proportion of the white and Negro population a larger number of white than Negro enterprises have failed and during this depression Negroes have lost much more money in the failure of white businesses than in the cases of those of Negroes. Yet these complaining Negroes seldom mention that they lose that way. A bank controlled by whites may fail with their funds in it, but a Negro bank must not do so.

Investigation further shows that in proportion to the amount of capital invested Negro enterprises manifest about as much strength as businesses of others similarly situated. The main trouble with the businesses of Negroes is that they are not adequately supported, and consequently they do not always grow strong enough to pass through such an ordeal as this depression. In the case of the businesses of others they not only find that necessary support to develop this power, but they become able to help one another. In the time of the depression one poorly supported Negro enterprise is about as weak as the others and the enterprises of other races are not. Neither one can help the other, not interested in seeing ours succeed. Negro business men have made mistakes, and they are still making them; and when they have some apparent ground for fault-finding they try to satisfy their conscience which all but condemns them for their suicidal course of getting all they can out of the race while giving nothing back to it.

I have never seen any sense in denouncing those Negro business men who with limited experience and opportunity have done the best they could in a sphere entirely new to them. I am sure that I can figure out some of the mistakes made by Heman Perry, Samuel W. Rutherford, and Anthony O. Overton, but I see standing out in bold relief so many of their beneficent achievements that I am praying for the day when we shall build monuments to these men. Following the lead of W. W. Browne for the True Reformers, these fore-runners blazed the way in an all but forbidden field and directed us toward economic independence. If the next generation, avoiding their pitfalls, will build upon the foundation which they have laid, the Negroes of tomorrow will have no reason for looking to others. They will be able to think and do for themselves.

In view of these facts, anyone going around decrying the Negro in business is either ignorant or malicious. If we listen to such nonsense and govern ourselves according to the nothing policy thereby suggested we had just as well commit suicide. The day of the hand-out has passed. The always weak link in the chain is for any other poor people lies in the proper solution of the problem of making a living by enterprise and cooperation. On this foundation and on this only can we build a culture which will attract the attention of the world.

K'PING -FIT-

A Health Column

By DeNorval Unthank, M. D.

"DISEASES OF CHILDREN"

(By Thornton Betts)

Diseases of children are divided into inherited, congenital and acquired, and also into local or constitutional diseases. In this item I will endeavor to point out the part various diseases, whether they be local or general, play in the role of producing malocclusion in teeth of children. In considering those disorders which interfere with the factors governing normal growth processes, it might seem that most pathological conditions might be included in this category. Clinical evidence seems to bear out the fact that acute and chronic infections and deficiency diseases should be considered of greatest importance in this connection. There seems little doubt that the diseases of childhood play havoc with the normal growth and development of the teeth. In regard to those diseases of childhood, according to Wallace, those teeth whose buds appear during intra uterine life, namely the deciduous teeth, and the first permanent molar could not be affected by such diseases etc., must be the result of a developmental disturbance. All of these diseases are known to have a deleterious effect upon epithelial structures and therefore, enamel, which we all know to be epithelial in nature. They affect the formation of the enamel of the teeth to such an extent as to produce a marked atrophy of the enamel organ. Tuberculosis in the child causes the deciduous (milk teeth) and the permanent teeth to both be erupted early. The deciduous teeth will not be absorbed and the permanent teeth erupt taking a position somewhere to the side of it in malocclusion. Syphilis, which is either congenital or inherited in the child has long been considered a disease that produces certain forms of crowns known as "Hutchinson teeth" which have a direct bearing upon malocclusion. In syphilitic children, the dental deformities in structure, shape and number and marked susceptibility to dental caries, malocclusion, prognathism, and cleft palate.

One of the most important constitutional diseases associated with the formation of Malocclusion in early childhood is it is primarily a disease of malnutrition, but which affects the entire body, although the notable signs are seen in the mouth and correlated parts. The deciduous teeth erupt late and the permanent teeth are absorbed before the time of normal absorption should take place, without any apparent reason. The permanent teeth erupt quite later than normally and they take extreme position of malocclusion. This is a general deformity of the skull and jaws in the more extreme cases of rickets. Enlarge tonsils, mouth breathers and disturbances of the endocrine system affect the teeth also. In conclusion I can safely state without doubt that childhood malnutrition are potent factors in malocclusion. It is a sorry fact that the above diseases show their effect in most children when it is almost too late to treat the case.

Note: Dear Mrs. Franklin: For the benefit of your readers I am beginning my Junior year of dentistry this fall. So many have inquired as to my present status in North Pacific Dental College. Here's hoping you and your family have a very prosperous summer. May I remain, Very respectfully yours, Thornton Betts

SO-CALLED, meeting in Milwaukee, nominated Norman H. Thomas of New York for President and James H. Maurer of Pennsylvania for second place on the ticket. Mr. Thomas, who was the party's candidate in 1928, said his campaign would be a war against the Republican and Democratic parties and against "the kingdom of poverty." Before the nomination, which was by acclamation, Mr. Thomas defeated an attempt to commit the Socialist party to confiscation of the principal industries of the nation. Mrs. Victor Bergoff of Milwaukee declined the nomination for Vice President, so Mr. Maurer was chosen by acclamation. The Communist party was to hold its convention in Chicago May 28 and 29, and there seemed no doubt that it would nominate William Z. Foster for President and James W. Ford of Alabama, a negro, for Vice President.

SAMUEL SEABURY has been making things exceedingly unamenable for Mayor James J. Walker of New York in the investigation of metropolitan politics and finances conducted by the Hofstadter legislative committee. There were many things for the mayor to explain, and so he went before the committee and tried to explain them. The most serious of these matters were thus listed: His acceptance of Mayor Walker \$26,335.51 for worth of bonds, for which he had not paid, from J. A. Sisco, when the latter's company was seeking stricter municipal control of taxicabs. How he happened to take with him to Europe in 1927 a \$10,000 letter of credit which had been purchased for cash by J. Allan Smith, a promoter of the Equitable Coach company, who later made good a \$3,000 overdraft. Why William J. Scanlan's payments to Dr. William Walker, the mayor's brother, for medical services were usually 50 per cent of the commissions Scanlan received for sales of equipment and the department of sanitation. Why Scanlan's check for \$20,000, part of a commission paid on the sale of material to the city, was found in the bank account of Walker's missing fiscal agent, Russell T. Sherwood. To explain the \$15,000 in fees paid him through Sherwood for "legal fees" by a corporation which had its own regular attorneys. The relationship between himself and Senator John A. Hastings of Brooklyn, who it has been indicated, was interested in the Equitable Coach company and the application of a Queens Bus company that was a more recent applicant for a franchise. His financial transactions, his bank deposits and expenditures. Early in the week it became known that the federal authorities had become interested in the revelations and were investigating Mayor Walker's status as an income taxpayer for the years 1928 and 1929.

JUDGMENT BEGINNING AT THE HOUSE OF GOD

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Mrs. Putnam's Great Solo Flight Across the Atlantic—House Rejects Legalized Beer—Hoover Against Democratic Relief Plans.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

EXACTLY five years after Charles E. Lindbergh completed his epoch-making flight from New York to Paris, Amelia Earhart, who is now Mrs. G. P. Putnam, landed in Ireland after the first solo flight across the Atlantic ever made by a woman. The intrepid young aviator had started for Paris, but a burned out exhaust manifold and other motor trouble led her to descend at Culmore near Londonderry. She had made the distance from Harbor Grace, N. F., in 14 hours and 54 minutes, and landed without injury to herself or her plane. It was her second crossing of the ocean by plane, but the other time, in 1928, she was merely a passenger with Wilmer Stultz and Lou Gordon.

"I made this flight just for fun," said Mrs. Putnam after landing, and she admitted her achievement meant nothing to aviation. Nevertheless, she was the recipient of innumerable congratulatory messages, from President Hoover and Prime Minister MacDonald among others, and when she flew on to London in a borrowed plane she was given a great ovation. She was the guest of Ambassador Mellon who, with members of his embassy staff, met her at the Hanworth airfield. Besides being the first woman to fly the Atlantic alone, this young American girl set a new speed record for the crossing and also bettered the distance record for women set by Ruth Nichols in 1927. Her distance was 2,026.5 miles.

LEGALIZED beer lost another fight, and won't have a chance again until the national convention meets in June and goes into spasms over the wet and dry planks for their platform. Following the example set by the senate, the house rejected the O'Connor-Hull resolution legalizing and taxing 2.75 per cent beer. The vote was 169 to 228, and technically was on the motion to discharge the ways and means committee from further consideration of the bill, which if carried would have brought the measure before the house. The two parties were nearly evenly split in the vote.

Apparently the wets had lost 18 votes since March 14, when the house rejected a resolution for resubmission of the Eighteenth amendment, but Representative Rainey explained that the shift meant some anti-prohibitionists had realized that their only logical move is to continue the fight for resubmission.

SOME peculiar things are resulting from the prohibition controversy. The Democrats of Texas, formerly very dry, in their state convention adopted a resolution proposing resubmission of the Eighteenth amendment to the states. The measure was carried by a vote of 821 to 259 after what amounted almost to a riot. President Hoover, it was reliably reported in Washington, abandoned his attitude of aloofness and took an active part in framing a mildly moist plank for the Republican national platform, so mild that it probably would not seriously offend the drys and probably would not satisfy the wets. Deets Pickett, Democrat and dry leader among the Methodist reformers, announced that Franklin Roosevelt's moderately wet pronouncement would be satisfactory to the dry Democrats because that probably was as far as he ever would go.

SENATOR WILLIAM E. BORAH of Idaho says he is not going to attend the Republican national convention, and there are indications that he will walk in his tent throughout the campaign. His determination to stay away from the gathering in Chicago was something of a blow to the drys, who had counted on him to lead their forces in the convention and to introduce their dry plank.

PRESIDENT HOOVER voiced his opposition to the Democratic proposals of big government bond issues for construction of federal public works as a measure for relief of unemployment. In the same statement from the White House he further urged his own plan of legislation to permit loans by the reconstruction finance corporation to states for relief of destitution and to public and private agencies for income-producing projects. Huge outlays for federal public buildings and similar works he said would be wasteful and destructive of the public confidence essential to economic recovery.

The Democratic leaders indicated they would fight the President on this issue even at the risk of prolonging the session of congress, which already appears likely to run on until after the national conventions have been held. Senator Barbour of New Jersey, Republican, introduced a bill carrying out Mr. Hoover's ideas. It would pro-

SHOWS RESULTS IN INTER-RACIAL ACTIVITY PLAN

(By Olive L. Jeter)

NEW YORK, May 25—Within thirty-two single column pages of modest but attractive folder, the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches has released its report of the "Tenth Mile Toward Interracial Peace," an interesting account of large achievement during 1931 in the field for better race relations. It portrays results of a program of activity of varying interests and wide scope of national and local work of advantage to whites, Negroes, and Indians in America.

This report marks the tenth year of the work of the Commission which was organized in 1922 and has since been directed by Dr. Haynes as executive secretary. In its official personnel are Bishop George C. Clement, chairman; Mrs. Eva Hills Eastman, chairman Committee of Direction; Miss Caroline B. Chapin, chairman Church Women's Committee; Dr. Edward T. Devine, chairman Committee on Economic Life; Dr. Frederick K. Stamm, chairman Committee on Negro Achievement.

The Federal Council's Commission and the southern Interracial Commission share relationship in the field, with its director, Dr. Will W. Alexander as a general member of the staff of the Federal Council's Commission.

NO JIM-CROW AT CONVENTION

NEW YORK, May 23—Local conferences are being held this week in every section of the country, at which delegates will be elected to the national nominating convention. Many of these delegates will be Negroes, and in order that these delegates will not be Jim-crowed, the arrangements committee will quarter all delegates in the homes of sympathetic workers without regard to color, some Negro delegates being quartered in white homes and some white delegates in Negro homes.

A special train has been chartered to carry the delegates and visitors from the whole East Coast region, the anthracite coal mine area and the Ohio steel and coal territory, to the convention in Chicago. The train, which will be known as the "Red special," will leave New York at noon on Friday, May 27th.

Reports received by the national campaign committee indicate that sentiment for the nomination of Foster and Ford is growing in all sections of the country.

LYNCHING MOBS REPUDIATED BY WOMEN OF MISS

Hundreds Pledge Efforts to End Mob Violence—Thousands Enrolled in Other States

JACKSON, Miss., May 25—More than a thousand Mississippi women in 44 different towns and cities have gone on record in a united protest against lynching and have signed a pledge to do everything possible to end mob violence, through the press, the pulpit, the schools, and the influence of the home.

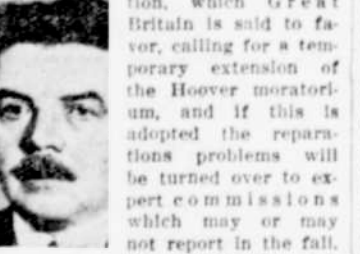
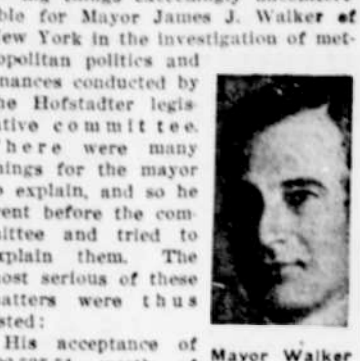
Additional signers are being enrolled constantly through the efforts of the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching. The Mississippi branch of the Association was formed by Mrs. L. W. Alford of McComb, who is giving much time to the promotion of the movement throughout the state, visiting all the important meetings of women and laying before them the program of the Association.

Delicious cheese flavor!

Advertisement for KC Baking Powder. Includes text: "Baking Tests will prove it BEST... KC BAKING POWDER Double Tested... Double Action SAME PRICE FOR OVER 40 YEARS 25 ounces for 25¢ MILLIONS OF POUNDS USED BY OUR GOVERNMENT"

Advertisement for High-Brown Face Powder. Includes image of a woman's face and text: "Tested And Proven Best. 'Blindfold' test may be all right for cigarettes—but when buying face powder, it's a good idea to keep your eyes wide open. Not unlike other articles of merchandise, there are good face powders on the market and there are bad— in fact, inferior and dangerous to one's complexion. Ours has been tested and proven best. Use this simple little test yourself. Put one-half teaspoonful of our face powder in your hand and pour in an equal quantity of water. The water will run off which proves emphatically that it is waterproof and we guarantee it to be free of lead, bismuth salts or any other harmful ingredients. Beware of imitations! Insist on Overton's High-Brown Face Powder—34 years on the market—made in six shades. OVERTON-HYGIENIC MFG. CO. CHICAGO

Advertisement for Helpful Hints. Includes text: "Helpful Hints By NANCY LEE I hope everybody who has a plot of ground will dig it up and plant vegetables. To give growing children the right diet, they must have carrots, lettuce, beets, and tomatoes. For fitting cents enough seed can be bought to supply a family all summer with these vegetables. Thin the vegetables out and make greens of the tender young shoots. Put the children to weeding the garden instead of letting them waste their energy running around wild. These times demand the cooperation of the family to keep the wolf from the door, but some people would rather beg or starve than work. There is far too much uncultivated land in this fertile country. People want to dig for gold or drill for oil rather than dig potatoes. Get-rich-quick is the motto of every citizen, but fortunes are built from small beginnings, and people from humble walks in life reach renown and achieve greatness. Our standard of living has been all wrong, and we had to be humbled. It is high time we awakened to this fact and changed our ideas. Let us get back to Mother Earth and earn a living from the productive soil. NANCY LEE (© 1932, Western Newspaper Union)



Advertisement for Bradford S. W. Cor. 4th and Washington Clothes. Includes text: "Bradford S. W. Cor. 4th and Washington Clothes \$25.00 to \$45.00 Shop 'Where Young Men Buy'