

EXPLOITATION PROHIBITED IN LINDBERGH CASE

Prophets and Profits of Segregation

By Carter G. Woodson

Negro segregationists are now denouncing me from the housetops, because I fearlessly attack their trade and the way they apply it. I do not take seriously what they are saying, however, for practically all of these unfortunates are hirelings who live on the profits of segregation. They had better call me bad names, if they do not they will lose their jobs.

These segregationists are saying that I should restrict myself to history. This is precisely what I am doing. Segregation is the most far-reaching development in the history of the Negro since the enslavement of the race. In fact, it is a sequel to slavery; and any writer who is unable to understand this or who has not the courage to speak about it is not an historian. History, moreover, has no value unless it shows the bearing of the past upon the present and that of the present upon the past.

There are a few defenders of segregation, who are doubtless sincere. Although nominally free they have never been sufficiently enlightened to see the matter other than as slaves. I can cite cases of Negroes who opposed emancipation and denounced the abolitionists. A few who became free reenslaved themselves. A still larger number made no effort to become free because they did not want to disconnect themselves from their masters, and their kind still object to full freedom.

Ever since the Civil War when Negroes were first given a chance to participate in the management of their affairs they have been inconsistent and compromising. They have tried to gain one thing on one day by insisting on equality for all, while at the same time endeavoring to gain another point the next day by segregation. At one moment Negroes fight for the principle of democracy, and at the very next moment they barter it away for some temporary advantage. You cannot have a thing and dispose of it at the same time.

For example, the Negro political leaders of the reconstruction period clamored for suffrage, for the right to sit in the same legislative halls, to attend the same theatres, and to stay at the same hotels as the whites; but few of them wanted white and colored children to attend the same school. When expressing themselves on education most of them took the position of segregationists; and Charles Sumner in his fight for the civil rights of the Negro, had to eliminate mixed schools from his program not only because many whites objected but also because Negroes themselves did not seem to want it. All of these leaders might not have been looking for jobs in those days, but as nominal freemen, who were still slaves, they did not feel comfortable in the presence of their former masters.

These timorous men were very much like some Negroes who were employed near my home in Virginia by a Northern farmer who had moved into the State after the Civil War. When breakfast time came the first morning he called them in to eat at the table with his family. These actual slaves, however, immediately lost their appetite. One finally called the employer aside and settled the matter in another way. He said:

"Now, boss, you aint used to de rules ob dis country. We just cant sit at de table wid white folks. We been use ter eatin a cake er bread out yonder tweek de plow handles. Les us go out dar."

I am proud of the fact that I have never seen anybody whom I considered better than I am because he happened to be of a different color. For that reason I am inalterably opposed to segregation, and I never ac-

cept it unless forced upon me and I cannot help myself. I am still poor and I have never been rich; but I have never worked at a place or served in a position in which I had to discriminate against a member of my race. Any man who does such a thing cannot develop what we call character. He thereby loses his soul.

I oppose segregation because it is unchristian. I cannot think that the Christ would countenance the efforts of the churches which segregate people and even shut the doors in their faces on account of color. I cannot think that there is any of the spirit of Jesus in the Y. M. C. A. or the Y. W. C. A. which will accept the white drunkard or harlot while driving away the Negro woman or man of character and culture. I have no respect for those Negroes who, knowing these things, serve these organizations as hirelings to befuddle the Negro public which has had the chance to be enlightened.

It is interesting to note, too, that when Negro segregationists complain to you that the trader is not doing the best part by them they do not want you to use their names in criticizing the attitude of their boss. If you do they will not know anything about it. According to the newspapers, this is exactly what Tobias and Moorland have done in denying what they have told me. I thought that men ordained to preach were ordained to tell the truth.

I am opposed to segregation because, looking back over the last sixty years, I do not find the beneficial results which the prophets of segregation predicted. They said that if the Negroes would go off to themselves here and there they would solve their perplexing problems. The system, therefore, has extended from one thing to another until the Negroes today find themselves hedged in by the color bar almost every way they turn; and, set off by themselves, the Negroes can not learn from the examples of others with whom they might come in to contact. In the ghetto, too, they are not permitted to construct and carry out a program of their own. These segregating institutions, moreover, interfere with the development of self-help among Negroes, for often we fall to raise money to establish institutions which we might control, while we readily contribute large sums for institutions which segregate persons of African blood. Here in Washington, the capital of the nation, we raise thousands and thousands of dollars every year to assist the whites in segregating us.

I am opposed to segregation, too, because it is an unwise public policy. Booker T. Washington denounced it as unjust because it invites unjust measures. "Any race adjustment based on injustice," said he, "finally defeats itself. The Civil War is the best illustration of what results where it is attempted to make wrong right or seem to be right."

Segregation, moreover, is a form of oppression which, in the long run, according to history, works more injury to the oppressor than the oppressed. Around there must be some person cruel enough to do the kicking, and his very act brutalizes the doer and debases him below the persons whom he thus despitely uses. We see that the Greeks were never able to make their best contributions until they began to break down social barriers. The Romans likewise saw the necessity for more equality of the classes and masses. Modern nations finally realized that they were handicapping themselves by forcing the Jews into the ghetto, and some of us may live unto the day when the majority of the people of this country will see the folly of segregating Negroes.

Helpful Hints

By NANCY LEE

Dear Nancy Lee:
A certain young man, for whom I care nothing insists upon calling on me practically every evening.

I do not like to hurt his feelings as his father and my father are very dear friends.

Will you please tell me how I can get rid of him without causing any trouble?
W. C.

Dear W. C.:
Your problem is rather a delicate one, and I am sure your young man's attentions are as embarrassing as they are annoying.

Try this: Every time he calls invite a girl friend to spend the evening; also ask a young man to make up a foursome. Have him suggest that you all go to a movie or some place to dance. Pair the other girl off with your admirer. He will soon stop coming to call when he finds he can't be in your society alone.

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GOVERNOR PINCHOT ASSURES NEGROES OF JOBS ON NEW GOV. PROJECT

New York, June 15—Governor Gifford Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, has written to the N. A. A. C. P. to give assurance that a number of Negroes have been given jobs and are employed on the Pymatuning Reservoir project in Crawford County.



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VERBAL SNAPSHOT'S

(By W. J. Wheaton)

The fourth of July—the day of our national independence through which we boast of our freedom as a self-governing people and glorify our standard of Christian civilization. We chant, "My Country 'Tis Of Thee" and sing of the "Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave." We laud our government's precious heritage but without serious thought as to what we are doing with that heritage. We orate on what our forefathers wrought without a thought as to whether or no we are standing firmly by and for the ideals for which they made a sacrifice. If Francis Key were alive today and witnessed the many inhibitions he would think twice before lauding the United States as a free nation. Few countries have placed more restrictions on freedom of speech than this. In most countries which the constitution of the nation criticise the government, as long as he does not commit an overt act against orderly government. He would wonder why freedom should be given to any part of the people to disfranchise, lynch and murder other people which the constitution of the nation gives the right—"Life, Liberty and Happiness." There would be wonder at the timidity in combatting the organized criminal who terrorizes the courts of justice to the extent that they release confessed and convicted criminals. In the city of Chicago, a case against a criminal was dismissed because his prosecutors were threatened with death. We will have to swear to uphold the law, even in the face of death. This day should be a rebirth. Men of action rather than platitudes must be sought to lead us out of the slough and rid the nation of the orgy of crime now threatening the stability of the government.

We are not Communists and can not conform to most of their theories except in one respect, rather coincide with the Dies bill, recently passed by the House, which makes membership in that party a deportable offense, should the person or persons having membership in that organization be a citizen. We agree with one provision of that statute, namely, rather than teaching or advocating communism doctrine can be deported. We do not believe that the United States should allow any alien to come here to propagate any doctrine political or other. He is not a part nor has he any interest in the fate of this government except that of some selfish personal purpose. On the other hand, we believe that a citizen of the country has a perfect right to belong to any political party as long as that party is orderly and within the law. Unless communism is some form of destructive anarchy there can be no reason for the exile or imprisonment of its members. This country should not abrogate that which it claims to foster—Political freedom.

The party which claim Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson as their patron saints and the Donkey as their emblem, will, ere this is read, have chosen their standard bearers for the presidency and vice-presidency of the United States of America. The pre-convention reports savor a good old party scrap. The national conditions made it possible for a victory of the party and the candidates are numerous. The feud between Governor Roosevelt, N. Y. and former Governor Smith, N. Y. has created a crisis, which makes it almost impossible to guess at the outcome. There is one thing the Negro voter can rest assured of, there will be no meaningless platitudes of party friendship placed in the platform. It has always been a source of wonderment why the Negro more than any other class of the citizenry should be chosen for special mention in any political pronouncement. The Negro, is not looking for paternalism, all that he wants is an equal opportunity. None of the word promises ever given have been translated into action. Grant gave Federal protection to the constitutional rights of the Negro in the southern states, but when that protection was withdrawn by Rutherford Hayes no steps have been made to restore it. The fight to eliminate the Negro from the councils of the party and organize a white leadership is mainly a fight for the distribution of Federal patronage.

The campaign made by Beatrice Cannady-Franklin, Portland, Oregon, in her bid for the legislature, was a victory in defeat. With no preliminary preparation, with no campaign fund, she made a personal fight and gained a bigger vote than many of the candidates who were financed by special interests. An approximate of 8000 or more votes attested to her popularity, and when she comes before the electorate two years from now we wager that she wins a seat in the legislature. This was her centre in the arena of politics. She competed with seasoned campaigners who were proclitic in the strategy and maneuvering of the game, but she gave them the political scare of their lives. We claim that her defeat was a victory because she has shown that ability and courage will overcome the handicap of prejudice in whatever guise it be.

The passing of Jake Sores leaves a gap in the ranks of the old guard of California politicians. Jake came to Sacramento with the election of Henry T. Gage as Governor, under whom he served as a messenger. Since that period he has been a constant attache about the State Capitol. At the time of his passing he was a messenger in the office of the comptroller, Ray L. Riley.

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LEGAL LIGHT

(By JOHN JAMISON, LL. B.)

INSOLVENT BANKS
In the event of the insolvency or voluntary liquidation of any bank or trust company, the depositors of the bank or trust company shall have a first lien upon all the assets of such bank or trust company and in the distribution of such assets or the proceeds thereof, the same shall be first applied to satisfy the amount due such depositors prior to the payment of the expenses of liquidation of such bank or trust company. And where any such bank shall establish and maintain a commercial and savings department, the assets of such commercial and savings department shall be held and liquidated for the exclusive benefit of the depositors of such commercial department, and such depositors shall not be liquidated or applied for the benefit of the depositors or creditors of any other department of such bank or trust company; provided that after the depositors of such commercial department shall have been paid in full, any such remaining assets of the commercial department may then be used or applied for the benefit of, and the payment to depositors of the savings department of such bank or trust company and the same shall be first applied to the amount due such savings depositors prior to being used or applied to the payment of other creditors. All claims of any kind or nature must be first filed with the superintendent of banks. The superintendent of banks shall cause notice to be given by advertisement in such newspaper as he may direct, weekly for three consecutive months, calling on all persons who may have claims against such bank or trust company to present the same to the superintendent of banks and to make legal proof thereof at a place and within a time not earlier than the last day of publication. The superintendent of banks shall mail a similar notice to all persons whose names appear as creditors upon the books of the bank or trust company.

This Woman Lost 64 Pounds of Fat

Mrs. H. Price of Woodside, L. I. writes: "A year ago I weighed 190 lbs. I started to take Kruschen and now I weigh 126 and never felt better in my life. I am 20 years old than the mother of 2 children, one of 19 and the other 18. My friends say it's marvelous the way I reduced."
To lose fat SAFELY and HARMLESSLY, take a half teaspoon of KRUSCHEN in a glass of hot water in the morning before breakfast—don't miss a meal's worth as he may direct, weeks costs but a trifle—but don't take chances—be sure it's Kruschen. If not joyfully satisfied after the first bottle—money back.



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FINDER OF LINDBERGH BABY IS DENIED WORK

Courtesy the Associated Negro Press
William Allen who discovered the Lindbergh baby, and perhaps saved Lindbergh from being "gypped" out of another \$50,000 by criminal whites, has not only been snubbed by the famous Colonel, but has not been



WILLIAM PICKENS
rewarded in any way for his services and, according to the daily press, has been ousted by the government authorities at Coney Island from his employment in a show.

People were paying ten cents to see the man whose discovery of an infant's remains ended the most advertised search in human history and saved thousands of dollars for the state of New Jersey and others, and really precipitated the detection of the fraud being committed by Curtis, of Norfolk, and some of his associates. So far, it is reported, Lindbergh has not even had the ordinary courtesy to write a word of thanks to this man, who, when he discovered the baby's remains, promptly turned his truck around and drove to the head-

quarters of the searcher, reported the find, and led the authorities to the spot. This will not be recorded to Lindbergh's credit. We had always conceived that modest, courageous (and lucky) young man as being of a quite different type.

The whites (newspapers, professors, preachers and gangsters) have made all sorts of notoriety for themselves and collected a good deal of cold cash for their real or faked connection with the case. Allen, as modest as Lindbergh could have been refused to "cash in" and waited. He received neither thanks nor offer of aid, although big sums had been offered in reward. Finally Allen yielded to a normal human necessity and allowed a Coney Island showman to hire him as an "attraction." Immediately Governor Moore, of New Jersey, and we believe it was at Lindbergh's suggestion, asked the Coney Island authorities to prevent this showman continuing to exhibit Allen, thus denying the discoverer of the Dead Child the right to earn bread, honorably, to feed his own Living Children.

I can sympathize with Lindbergh and his wife in a desire not to have the sad incident advertised in that way; but the most chivalrous way out for them would have been to offer William Allen other employment and other means of making a living. That would have been simple thing for either Lindbergh or the New Jersey authorities to effect,—and much more commendable than pursuing this man to Coney Island, having him ousted by underhanded "influence."

What Allen was doing was at least open and honest, and not false and crooked like that done by many other people and agencies who "cashed in" on the case: the newspapers who increased their circulation by the hundreds and thousands, through the use of one sensational lie or another; and the reporters who magnified every "tip" and wrote millions of lines of pure fiction; and the police officials who paraded around, looking important, when they didn't know a thing. All of those fellows ought to be jailed for getting money under false pretenses. There was no pretense about Allen's performance.

This will be a blot on the Lindbergh shield, if it is left so.

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