

MUSIC LOVERS TO HEAR FINAL SYMPHONY CONCERT

From Slavery to National Leadership

Helpful Hints

BY NANCY LEE

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

What are we going to do with our young people? They have so much time on their hands, with no work and no money with which to go to school.

Personally, I believe everyone should have something to care for, in either the vegetable, animal, or human kingdom. There is nothing so good for one's development as the responsibility of looking out for the welfare of something else. We are all children practically, and need a garden, a pet, a child, a sick relative, or an aged person, to care for, to have to give up something or give something from ourselves for another's welfare.

If some person could discover a way for a group of young people to fill their leisure and at the same time help others, that person would be a real benefactor in his community.

Mrs. Katie Smith, of Klamath Falls was a visitor to the City on Monday.

SOCIAL NOTES

Shirley Hine Reed observed her eleventh birthday anniversary Saturday by being the honoree of two parties. One at ten Saturday morning given by the sisters of the Dominican at the Holy Rosary church and in the afternoon, her mother entertained a group of eleven of her playmates at the family residence, 303 Cherry street. Mrs. Winifred Cochran assisted Mrs. Reed by supervising the games for the little ones. A large birthday cake bore eleven candles and with one attempt, Shirley extinguished nine of them. Other delicious refreshments were served and Miss Reed was presented several nice gifts.

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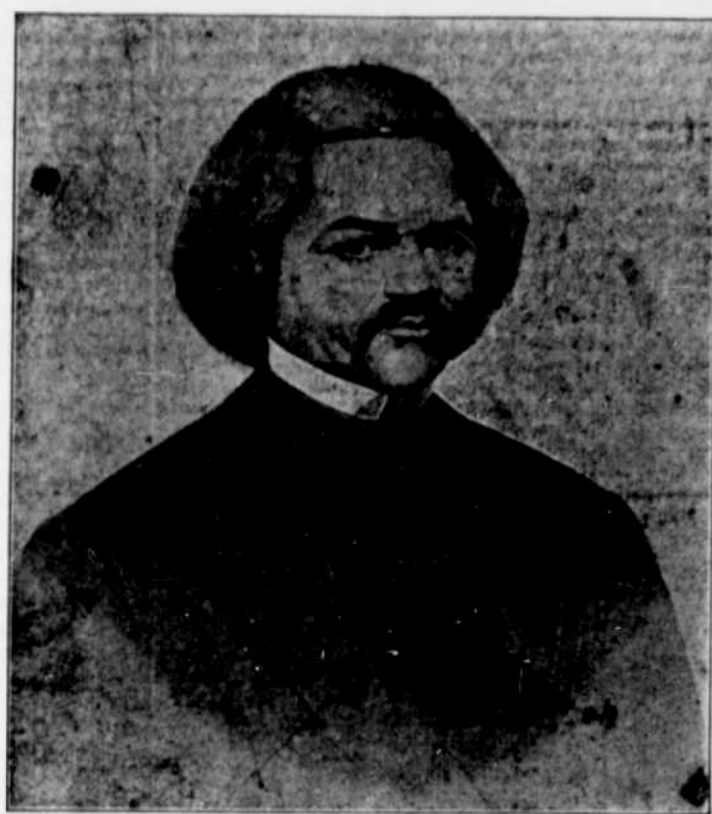
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FREDERICK DOUGLASS, NOTED ABOLITION LEADER LEADS COLORFUL LIFE BOTH AS FREE MAN AND SLAVE

Held Many Responsible Positions In The United States Government And Won Many Friends For Freedom



FREDERICK DOUGLASS

Frederick Douglass, the great abolitionist, whose birthday anniversary is being observed on the 12th and 14th of February, throughout the nation.

Douglass was born in February, 1817. The exact date of his birth is not known but it is thought to have been on the 14th. He was born on a plantation at Tuckahoe, near the town of Easton, Talbot County, on the eastern shore of Maryland. His mother, Harriet Bailey, was a slave of Captain Aaron Anthony, the manager of the estate of Colonel Edward Lloyd.

In 1825, he went to Baltimore to live with Hugh Auld, a relative of his master; in 1833, he returned to Maryland where he became the slave of Thomas Auld, at St. Michaels, Talbot County; while here he had an encounter with the Negro slave breaker, Covey.

In 1836, he first attempted to run away. This resulted in his being sent back to Baltimore where he was apprenticed to Thomas Auld to William Gardner of Pella-Point, to learn the trade of ship-calker. In 1838, he escaped to New York. On Sept. 15, he married a free colored woman, Anna Murray, who on receiving the news of his escape followed him to New York. They went from there to Bedford, Mass., where Douglass began life as a freeman. Douglass changed his name from Augustus Washington Bailey, to Frederick Douglass.

On August 11, 1841, he made his first speech before an Anti-Slavery Convention and became a lecturer in the Anti-Slavery Cause. In 1842, he engaged in a fight with a mob at Pendleton, Indiana, resulting in a broken hand. The fight was precipitated because of Douglass' participation in the campaign of "A Hundred Anti-Slavery Conventions".

In 1845, in order to prove that he was a fugitive slave, he wrote the "Narrative of Frederick Douglass", giving the names of his owners. In August of the same year, he sailed for Liverpool, England, lest the publication of his biography should end in his capture and re-enslavement. In England he was received with great enthusiasm and his freedom was purchased by two members of the Society of Friends.

After a successful stay in England where he was warmly accepted, in 1847 on April 12, he returned to America. On December 3, 1847, the first issue of the "NORTH STAR" appeared which later became "Frederick Douglass' Paper"; "My Bondage and My Freedom", and in 1858, appeared "Douglass' Monthly" which continued until 1864.

In 1859 on August 26, he visited John Brown at Chambersburg, Pa. This was the last interview with Brown who tried to induce Douglass to join him in the dangerous attack on Harper's Ferry.

In 1859, he visited England for the second time. It is said this trip was made because he was in danger of being implicated in the plot to cause an uprising of the slaves for which Brown had already been executed.

In 1860, he was called back home by the death of his daughter, Anna.

In 1866, he interviewed President Johnson to urge upon him the wisdom of granting the suffrage to the freedmen; helped to organize the 54th and 55th Massachusetts Regiments of the Colored Soldiers.

In 1869, he became the editor of the "New National Era" which he continued to edit until 1872 at a pecuniary loss of \$10,000.

In 1871, Douglass visited San Domingo as secretary to the Commission, to determine the attitude of that country toward annexation to the United States. He was appointed a member of the upper house of the territorial legislature of Washington, D. C. Later, he became president of the "Freedman's Savings & Trust Company".

In 1872, he was chosen elector-at-large from the state of New York in the Presidential election which elected Grant to a second term. And in 1877 he was appointed Marshal of the District of Columbia which office he held until 1881. In 1878, he visited St. Michaels and was reconciled to his old master, Thomas Auld. In 1881, he was appointed Recorder of Deeds in the District of Columbia. In 1882, his first wife died. She was the mother of five children. And in 1884, he married Helen Pitts, white, of New York. In 1889, he was appointed Minister and Consul General to Hayti. In 1893, he was Commissioner for the Haytian Republic at the World's Fair at Chicago.

On February 20, 1895, he died at his home at Cedar Hill, Washington.

BOOK REVIEW

(Reviewed by Clifford Mitchell)

"THE WISDOM OF ABDUL BAHÁ"

Distributed By The Baha'i Publishing Committee Box 348, Grand Central Station New York City

(Reviewed by Clifford C. Mitchell)

This book contains the translated addresses of Abdul-Baha, son of Baha'u'llah, and director of the Baha movement, made to his compatriots while on a trip to Paris some years ago.

The lectures cover thoroughly the work and aims of the Baha movement which, incidentally is based strictly on the teachings of Jesus Christ, with a clear interpretation for every-day working use.

In this day and time when nations are more isolating themselves, for commercial purposes, and races are pitting one against the other for supremacy, the following quotation from the lips of Abdul-Baha, might be pertinent:

"We work and pray for the Unity of Mankind, that all races of the earth may become one race, all the countries one country, and that all hearts may beat as one heart, working together for perfect Unity and Brotherhood."

Eleven principles of the Teaching of Baha'u'llah were explained by Abdul-Baha, in Paris, as outlined in the book. They are: The Search after Truth; The Unity of Mankind; Religion—the cause of Love and Affection; The Unity of Religion and Science; Abolition of Prejudices; Equalization of Means of Existence; Equality of Men before the Law; Universal Peace—Esperanto; Non-Interference of Religion and Politics; Equality of Sex—Education of Women; The Power of the Holy Spirit.

For this wonderful book I am indebted to Mrs. Myrtle W. Campbell, of Portland, Oregon, who not only believes in but practices the principles of Baháism.

"JIM AND MR. EDDY"

By Algernon Brashear Jackson (Associated Publishers, Inc., 1538 9th St. N. W. — Washington, D. C.)

For years I have been reading the weekly ANP releases of Dr. Algernon B. Jackson. A few months ago he did me the honor of searching out my local address and wrote me a most complimentary letter on my humble journalistic efforts. Subsequently he read a comment of mine that I had never been privileged to review or comment on any of the books put out by the Associated Publishers until Mr. John H. Paynter sent me his "Fugitives of the Pear". Mr. Jackson then had the Associated Publishers send me a copy of his "Jim and Mr. Eddy".

Of all the non-fiction racial books that I have read and commented upon during the last two years none have held my interest as did "Jim and Mr. Eddy". Perhaps this was so because I too have traveled through the southland and have met "Jim", "James", "Mr. Eddy" and "Dr. Eddy" although not under the same favorable circumstances as did the interesting Dr. Jackson and his wife.

The Associated Publishers brought this book out in 1930 so I am unable to say whether it is still in print or not, but if it is in print and you have not yet read it, and you want to read an interesting, convincing, analytical description of facts concerning the present-day existence between the races, of all types and classes, in the southland, by all means read Dr. Jackson's "Jim and Mr. Eddy".

PRISONS and PRISONERS

(By CLIFFORD C. MITCHELL)

Editor Kish of the School News has forwarded to me a letter from some New Prison reader of this column, with a brief note suggesting that the contents of the letter might give me an idea for some future "Prisons and Prisoners" article.

The correspondent's specific request is that I, if possible, analyze for him and others in like circumstances, what hope, if any, there is for prisoners who have served several prison sentences under a system that increases the sentence with each subsequent conviction, regardless of the charge on our down-hill travel, we are indeed superhuman if we can provide our own automatic stop, but this, presumably because he has served and previously paid-in-full for each prior conviction.

He also reminds me of the fact that such offenders, in his opinion cannot become trustees; cannot receive any good time, and believes that the door of all hope is for them, ever shut. And, like many people in the free world, he wants to know if there is a remedy.

If the editor had not made the suggestion that the correspondent's letter might give me an idea for an article, I would be extremely reluctant to write on this subject for the correspondent, unknowingly, outlined my own predicament. In short, I am what penologists call a "repeater," "recidivist," "habitual," and other such names which they assign to prisoners who have served several sentences.

Unlike my correspondent, however, I do not blame my predicament on the action of society in unjustly persecuting me; nor do I believe that the door of hope or opportunity is forever shut. My belief is that if we are foolish enough to place ourselves in a position whereby society can demand the proverbial "pound of flesh" that we should be strong enough to give it.

Fortunately, we are paying this "pound of flesh" in an institution and under an administration that DOES NOT shut the door of hope or opportunity in our faces. In effect, the administration says: "Society insists that you pay the full 'pound of flesh,' and then a soothing balm of administration also says: 'If you claim society is wrong, prove it by bringing out such qualities within you as to virtually demand a retraction of society's edict.'"

I can, perhaps, best reply to my cor-

respondent by stating that I have interpreted the many opportunities given each prisoner here in a thought as somewhat expressed above and I have accepted the challenge, fully intending to pay the "pound of flesh" but in so doing to build my self up mentally, morally, physically and spiritually, so that after the "full pound of flesh" has been extracted I can leave here in a better condition than when I first came.

If hundreds of other prisoners, who are also "repeaters" would accept their fate in the same philosophical manner and so improve themselves and attempt to fill a beneficial niche in life, I believe, that in time their light would shine as to shed its illumination over a great many influential members of society who are now in the dark and at wits end over the solution of curing criminal "repeaters."

A great many may not know that a "repeater" can be likened to a snowball rolling down-hill. It increases in volume and momentum as it speeds on its course and if its own volition cannot be stopped until it reaches the bottom of the hill, which, in a great many instances is entirely too late. And if society gives us an extra push on our down-hill travel, we are indeed super-human if we can provide our own automatic stop, but this, presumably, we must do in order to prove to society that the good, or the bad, in a prisoner cannot be accurately judged purely from a statistical record devoid of a human analysis of previous existing circumstances.

RETIRING MAYOR HONORED

Mayor George L. Baker will be the guest of honor at a testimonial formal banquet at Hotel Portland February 21, given by the Junior Chamber of Commerce in appreciation of his 16 years of service as mayor of the city. One thousand invitations have been mailed to individuals, and organizations. Among those receiving invitations are the editors of The Advocate.

The banquet is opened to any one who cares to attend as it is designed to be state-wide and representative of all the people in the commonwealth.

Miss Geraldine Williams is taking a P. G. course at Jefferson high school.

"REQUIEM" FEATURED WITH CHORUS

Portland, Oregon, February 11—The closing concert of the Portland Symphony Orchestra for the 1932-33 season is announced for Monday evening, February 13. A packed Auditorium is anticipated to hear Verdi's "Requiem" sung by the 200 members of the Portland Choral society. It is a magnificent, melodious and dramatic work, and when presented by an excellent chorus in mass singing is indeed most glorious.

Furthermore, there will be four soloists to sing the special passages. Each is a well-known artist, and three of the quartet were heard when the Choral society gave the "Requiem" two year ago. They are Madame Leah Leska, soprano, Rose Friedle Gnanelli, contralto, Arthur Johnson, tenor, and Mark Daniels, bass.

Verdi composed this famous work in memory of two of Italy's best loved artists, Alessandro Manzoni, the poet and novelist, and Gioacchino Rossini, the composer. The frequent solo parts with quartets and tremendous choruses make it one of the greatest works of its kind. Although this musical classic is sometimes referred to as an oratorio it is more correctly defined as an opera, but without costumes and scenery.

"As the present music season draws to a close," states Mrs. M. Donald Spencer, manager of the Portland Symphony society, "we feel that another year of achievement has been added to our record. We have given the public 15 splendid concerts and brought to the West some of the finest musicians. At the same time, we have recognized our own local artists and presented them in most successful programs."

The closing concert the night of February 13 should be a most thrilling and beautiful one, and we are glad to be able to present the 200 members of the Choral society and these four outstanding soloists. The "Requiem" should be a memorable choice for the end of the present season."

Reservations may be made direct or by mail at the Symphony box office, J. K. Gill Company, Portland, Or.

DIGESTING THE NEWS

(Continued from page one)

lar and able columnist, is always brim-full of information covering some special line or phase of race activity as published and treated in race newspapers. If one had no other race news from which to draw, than "Digesting the News", he would be well informed on leading questions of the hour."

Cecil E. Newman, in his August 1931 TIMELY DIGEST: "Clifford C. Mitchell, of Jackson, Michigan, is one of the most unique personalities developed in American journalism in many years. He contributes a syndicated weekly column to three score Negro weekly papers and a special column for the CHICAGO BEE and is a member of the contributing staff of TIMELY DIGEST, contributing a special article on the Negro Press each month. Mitchell's life reads like a good fiction story and has all of the elements of the life stories of Jack London, C. Henry of Jim Tully."

Such recommendations, testimonials, editorial comments, etc., are being received each week and comment upon in my personal column, THIS AND THAT, in the CHICAGO SUNDAY BEE.

NOMINATE COLORED WOMAN FOR ALDERMANIC OFFICE

Chicago, Ill., Jan. —Laura Osby, a leader in the militant working-class movement here, has been nominated by the Communist party for the office of alderman in the twentieth ward.

Sgt. Joseph White Camp

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To the People of Portland:

We present a statement of the revenue collected and passengers carried during the week ended Saturday, February 4th; also the three weeks of operation under the new fare schedule, compared with the corresponding periods of 1932 and 1930:

Passenger Revenue Under New Fares	Passenger Revenue of Corresponding Periods Under Old Fares			
	1933	1932	1931	1930
Week ended Feb. 4th . . .	\$ 53,612.49	\$ 75,611.41	\$ 78,967.18	\$ 84,699.01
3 weeks ended Feb. 4th . . .	163,414.49	214,726.38	234,711.99	263,952.53

Revenue Passengers Under New Fares	Revenue Passengers of Corresponding Periods Under Old Fares			
	1933	1932	1931	1930
Week ended Feb. 4	833,512	946,690	970,262	1,118,565
3 weeks ended Feb. 4	2,515,417	2,707,658	2,877,622	3,473,438

Every man and woman in the City of Portland is affected, either directly or indirectly, by the success or failure of the local transportation system, and these statements are published for your information. The public, the governmental authorities and this company want the lowest possible fare. But regardless of the desire of anyone, the amount of patronage determines the fare.

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