

CHURCH SELF-SUPPORTED, CONTROLLED BY NEGROS

COLLEGE PREXY GIVES ADDRESS

By Myrtle Campbell

Portland, Oregon, Feb. 11—"A man who succeeds must have the elements of education, a necessary fundamental knowledge of things in general," said Charles F. Walker, president of the Northwestern Business College, in his address at the Sunday Forum at Library Hall last Sunday. Mr. Walker spoke on "Education as a Factor to Progress" and laid much stress on the right attitude of mind as the most essential quality for success. He also said that a person must have a vocation, something definite to do, and he must have leisure and spend it profitably and wholesomely. He must have a code of ethics, good citizenship, and last but not least he must have a good home environment.

"Children should be made to sit until they learn to think and solve their problems themselves, and they must have heat to create, either through exercise or temper," said the lecturer.

Mr. Walker used as an illustration a piece of iron and a child. He said, "They both have the potentialities of becoming great. We can put all the decorations on a piece of iron we can think of, but we still have just a piece of iron. But on the other hand if we put it in the fire, get it hot, we can mold it into anything we desire. The same thing can be said of the child. We can buy it everything we can afford, dress it beautifully, but unless we do something to make the child help himself, make him hot for instance, he will not develop as he should; his attributes for success would still be innate and potential."

Mr. Walker gave twelve personal qualities that according to the Carnegie Institute constitute 85 per cent of the elements of success: The first one is attitude of mind, the next observation, initiative, thoroughness, concentration, decision, constructive ambition, adaptability, leadership, organizing ability, expression, and knowledge.

In the open Forum, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Wannaman, and Mr. Hale heckled Mr. Walker on several points: One was that there was a personal reason why a man was not successful at a time of world depression. They also criticized the school system, the government, and capitalism for the chaos the world is plunged into. Mr. Walker closed the meeting in answering their criticisms.

TOM COTTON CONVICTED OF SECOND-DEGREE MURDER
LIMBERTON, N. C., Feb. 15—Tom Cotton was convicted of second-degree murder here Tuesday for fatally shooting Solicitor Carter and sentenced to from 10 to 15 years in the state prison by Judge W. A. Devine.

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Some Observations

By William Pickens

What we need now is a first-class war with Japan, so that we and most of the rest of the world can go to hell speedily and quickly instead of by inches and months. Of course, those Japanese can have labor troubles and mobs; only their mobs seem too vastly inferior to ours, for they have not yet learned to "burn 'em alive." They may have insulted our jingos a little by attacking the Singer Sewing Machine plant in Tokio,—but we insult the Japanese worse by not even allowing them to come to Washington to establish any Japanese Sewing Machine plant. The Japanese are in Manchuria.



WILLIAM PICKENS

In the open Forum, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Wannaman, and Mr. Hale heckled Mr. Walker on several points: One was that there was a personal reason why a man was not successful at a time of world depression. They also criticized the school system, the government, and capitalism for the chaos the world is plunged into. Mr. Walker closed the meeting in answering their criticisms.

The U. S. Senate tolerated "filibustering" when it was being used by southern gentlemen to prevent the passage of a law to break up lynch-murders, and now the expiring Republican Senate finds filibustering very embarrassing to its efforts to achieve anything. Chickens and filibusters do come home to roost. Hooray! for Huey Long and the other wild men.

Our tax burden has risen \$77 a year for every American, including the babies and the helpless grandparents. Many of us, besides the grandparents and the babies, are not earning \$77 a year, so that tax burden, unreasonable in itself, is doubled and trebled up on other shoulders. And yet the "solutions" propose—more taxes!

Mr. Judd is still in court in Arizona for killing, packing and transporting

OKLA BANK HERO MAY MARCH IN INAUGURAL PARADE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—One of the most conspicuous marchers in the inaugural parade to President-Elect Franklin D. Roosevelt, is expected to be the Oklahoma bank hero, H. C. McCormick. According to the parade specifications, McCormick will march in the second division of the parade which will contain four divisions.

McCormick became a statewide hero when he frustrated the attempt of confederates of "Pretty Boy" Floyd to hold up the First National bank of Boley. James Turner, president of the bank, was killed. McCormick, concealing himself in the vault, opened fire on the four bandits and routed them. His action won the praise of Gov. "Alfalfa Bill" Murray who awarded him a commission as a major on the governor's staff.

McCormick is the only Negro in the United States holding such a distinction.

The second division of the inaugural parade will be made up of the governors and their escorts. McCormick is expected to be among the escorts of Gov. Murray.

However, many colored marchers may be in other divisions.

Two other white women If Mrs. Judd had been born colored, she would have been dead so long ago that we would have forgotten where she was buried.

There ought to be an agreement against secret negotiations for cabinet posts as there is (or was) against secret negotiations for international treaties. Cabinet positions have to be openly assumed, a thing which is "openly arrived at." Why shouldn't "the people," who were so flattered during the election campaign, be privileged to know what sort of men their President-Elect is proposing to set up over them? If they get wind of it in time, they might prevent you from setting up some awful mistake. We should amend the Constitution to make the candidates name their cabinets before the election.

Well, at last the United States is about to find a way to stop "Kid Chocolate," and to prevent this black Cuban Negro from outfoxing white people in Madison Square Garden, New York; by preventing "Kid Chocolate" and his manager from entering the country. They were not allowed to Cuba by immigration authorities at Key West, although they were not coming as immigrants but only as visitors, as we go to Cuba. I although they had admitted previously 24 times. Kid Chocolate is worshipped in Cuba. Will Cuba retaliate? It reminds one of the framing of Jack Johnson, to jail him, 20 year ago.

To the People of Portland:

The Experimental street car and bus fares became effective January 15, 1933. We present below a statement of the Income and Expenditures of the Company covering the last 16 days of January:

Result of Experimental Fares for the Last Sixteen Days of January, 1933:

STREET RAILWAY AND BUS FARES.....	\$126,011.81
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS: Receipts from miscellaneous sources such as advertising in cars and busses, etc.	1,073.41
Total Income January 16 to 31, Inc.	\$127,085.22
EXPENDITURES	
OPERATING PAYROLLS More than 63 cents of each dollar collected in fares was turned back to Portlanders in the form of pay and kept circulating in Portland.	\$ 80,761.57
MATERIALS, SUPPLIES AND POWER	42,720.71
As far as possible, all materials and supplies are purchased in Portland, and helps to keep up Portland payrolls other than our own.	
TAXES	5,810.28
The taxes paid by this company amount to more than \$15.00 an hour.	
BRIDGE RENTALS	5,636.70
For the privilege of crossing bridges the tolls amount to \$145.00 a day. Nobody but street car riders have to pay a toll to cross bridges.	
PERSONAL INJURY AND PROPERTY DAMAGES	7,560.71
We are doing all in our power to minimize accidents, not only those involving street cars and busses but all classes of accidents throughout Portland. Will you help make this a safer community in which to live?	
INSTALLMENT AND INTEREST ON STREET PAVING BONDS	1,909.15
Street car riders are still paying for pavement for automobiles and trucks to use.	
INSTALLMENT AND INTEREST ON NEW STREET CARS	2,327.98
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$143,727.10
EXCESS OF EXPENDITURES OVER INCOME	\$ 16,641.88

As will be noted, the Experimental Fares produced income amounting to \$127,085.22 during the first 16 days of the trial period, while Outgo for the same period amounting to \$143,727.10. This left a deficit of \$16,641.88, an average of \$1,041.11 per day.

Obviously, under these Experimental Fares, the Income is not sufficient to permit the Company to meet its payrolls, bills and other obligations as they become due each month. Nor can the Company provide for any renewal or replacement of property as it becomes worn out.

No depreciation charge is included in the above, but in our records we are required to make such charge which, for the 16-day period, amounts to \$7,620.98, being 6 percent of the Income.

The Income for the first three weeks of the Experimental Fares averaged \$7,781.64 per day. This was a decrease of \$41,416.20 per day by comparison with the corresponding periods of the three previous months. Riding remained the same—an average of 119,000 passengers being carried per day during each period.

These results of the Experimental Fares are submitted for your information.

PORTLAND TRACTION COMPANY

BOOK REVIEW

(Reviewed by Clifford Mitchell)

"SHADOWS OF THE GALLOWES"

By Patrick C. Murphy

(Caxton Printers, Ltd., Caldwell, I.)

This is a companion book to "Behind Gray Walls", which I commented upon in this column last June. In the latter book the author who was at the time of writing, a lifer in the Idaho State Prison, describes minutely life behind the walls of the Idaho prison. In his other book, "Shadows of the Gallowes", the author gives thoughts on matters of criminology and penology that are the results of his many years of study within the shadows of the prison gallowes.

All those who are interested in prisons and prisoners should read of Murphy's books, but colored readers, in particular, will find "Shadows of the Gallowes" of much personal interest for in the book, briefly summed up, a great deal of America's lawlessness, according to the book's text, is the natural result of the unlawful manner that the American whites treated the blacks during the days of slavery, until in time all laws became flaunted and whites as well as the blacks become the victims of the mobs and unchecked lawlessness.

Aside from the interest that colored readers should take in this book the author has very clearly depicted criminal and penal conditions very minutely down through many centuries and ages, comparing circumstances, conditions and results with our present-day difficulties of curbing this ever-growing seeming industry of crime. Not only does he analyze these conditions but he also presents a very logical cure.

DEPOSITS \$3,500 WON
IN SUIT; BANK CLOSES

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 15—Miss Mildred Peavy who was struck by a street car here on June 5, 1930 and won her damage suit against the street car company for \$5,000 in March, 1931, compromised recently for \$3,500.

Upon receipt of the \$3,500 she deposited it in the Pioneer Trust and Savings bank last week, and left the city for a visit to her mother in Des Moines, Iowa. A few days after the \$3,500 was deposited the bank failed to open its doors.

Twin Falls, Idaho, Feb. 1—To the Editor:

We are grateful indeed that we have enjoyed the Advocate for many years and hope to be able to continue for many more.

Unity is what our race needs during this seeming depression, and especially to help the race papers and magazines.

Thanks very much for your offer of the columns for notes, etc. Shall remember that.

Please find enclosed under same cover, money order for \$2.50 for another year's subscription to The Advocate.

With kind regards and best wishes for your continued success during 1933, we are, most sincerely,

EDWARD W. DICKERSON & WIFE

PRISONS and PRISONERS

(By CLIFFORD C. MITCHELL)

"Say, Buddy, Have you heard all about——?" Prisons the country over, are all alike in one respect—the breeding and spreading of gossip by its inmates. Perhaps, in a measure, this is a natural result, especially when you consider that within a prison the chief topic of the day, usually, is centered around the menu for the next meal, or the title of the next show.

Whatever the cause, there is no way of avoiding, at some time during the day, hearing a score or more of idle rumors and bits of gossip. If you show no interest in such tales the bearer of them will only talk the louder in order to attract the ear of some other listener, and try as you may to avoid it, you cannot escape from the tongue of the gossip.

About once in a hundred times some rumor will later prove out to be true and for this one bit of correct information you are forced to listen to, digest, and discard ninety-nine other choice bits of scandal or advance information.

It is nothing unusual to hear a loud conversationalist admit, quite confidently of course, that he was talking to "So and So" and "So and So" told him straight that another "So and So" did, is or will be doing so and so. And if by any chance the conversationalist did not receive such information verbally he either received the news in a letter or he read it in some paper, which incidentally no one else has either seen or heard of.

If, by some fortunate chance, your conversationalist is not in a talkative mood he is very easily aroused by this simple query: "What's the latest news?" He will usually start off by saying that he really doesn't know anything but just by accident he heard

a conversation and while he will admit that he doesn't know how true the information is he can be relied upon to unwind a lengthy and spicy bit of gossip, and will usually wind up with the admonition not to repeat the information for no one is supposed to know anything about it.

Just why gossip should be such a popular "within the walls" pastime is somewhat of a mystery. At best it does not reflect very creditably upon the analytical intelligence of those who dispense such gossip tales for most of them can be definitely discarded and classed as pure fiction by just applying a moment's thought to the supposed facts and the source from which the tale originated.

The situation seems somewhat similar to the pre-depression days of the booming stock market when thousands of people were putting their money in to stocks merely on the strength of some rumor, tip, hunch or deliberately designed bit of propaganda without giving a bit of thought or making any analysis of the actual conditions behind a certain stock.

At last the day of reckoning arrived and those who had made temporary gains simply by acting on the automatic waves of financial hysteria were wiped out. And while prisoners So and So will not suffer financially by their bits of gossip there will come a day when they will find themselves handicapped because their reputation for veracity will be somewhat doubtful and their every utterance will be greatly discounted.

It may be that as long as there are prisons these idle rumors and gossiping tales will be floating around and it may be impossible to avoid hearing news. They will usually start off by saying that he really doesn't know anything but just by accident he heard

Local News Events

Mrs. Martha Simpson is able to be up and about in her home to the delight of her many friends.

Mrs. Alice Jamison is reported to be much improved.

Mr. Fred D. Thomas is back home after having been cared for by Mrs. J. R. Charleston for a long time. His condition remains about the same.

The Stewardess' Borda, No. 2 of the First A. M. E. Zion church 417 Williams avenue, will serve a turkey dinner on March 2nd from 5 until 9 P. M. Price 35c per plate. Adv.

The Advocate wishes to thank those responsible for the several new subscriptions received this week in our campaign to place The Advocate in every white home in Oregon in 1933. A list of the new ones will be published in next week's issue of the paper.

Dr. and Mrs. DeNorval Unthank motored to Salem Friday on business. They drove their new 1933 Chevrolet coach which the Doctor presented to Mrs. Unthank on the 14th as a Valentine gift.

James McArthur is now to be seen sporting his Buick sedan, Mac says is the reduction of the auto license fee suited him to a tee.

Mrs. Rena Jackson of Medford Oregon is visiting her brother who resides on N. 10th street. Jones is one of the few colored employees at the Jons Lumber Co. yards.

John Parker a chauffeur is here from Oakland, Calif. with the people for whom he works.

Kelly Foster who has conducted a lunch counter and a pool room on North Sixth street, has closed there and has opened a well equipped club room on Williams Ave.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Morgan, of 464 Buffalo street were delightful hosts for the meeting of the Sunday Night Supper Club at their home on February 12th. A beautifully appointed repast was served with Valentine suggestions noticed in the food and decorations. The table was a symphony of artistic harmony and Mrs. Morgan was the usual charming hostess. Music and games were the diversions. The members of the club were formally attired. Mr. and Mrs. Willis Reed will be hosts for the next meeting of the club.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Jamison were hosts at dinner on Friday evening for the pleasure of Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Franklin, Miss Catherine Franklin and Ivan Cannady.

Mrs. DeNorval Unthank is training a group of young people for an opera to be presented in the near future.

Miss Bobbie Ellis will be hostess at a party for the young folks tonight at her home on Weidner street.

Mr. Joseph Clark, 19, of Denver, Colorado, arrived in Portland recently for an indefinite sojourn with Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Wisdom. Young Clark is a nephew of Mrs. Wisdom. He is a graduate of Denver high school; is an auto mechanic and is interested in aviation.

JOS. WHITE CAMP ON PROGRAM

Sergeant Joseph White Camp, of Spanish American War Veterans were represented on the Memorial program presented by Scout Young Camp Sunday on the Battleship Oregon by Rev. Daniel G. Hill who pronounced the benediction. The service honored the memory of those who lost their lives when the Maine was sunk and also for the Immortal Abraham Lincoln.

The meeting was well attended and a fine representation of Sgt. Joseph White Camp was noted present.

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WASHINGTON STREET
Between 20th and 21st

REPORT FINDS EMOTIONALISM ON DECLINE

OVERCHURCHING CAUSES LACK OF SUPPORT

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—The Negro church in the United States is in the main a self-supporting institution, owned and controlled by Negroes and "the outcome of the Negro's own genius and his ability to organize," according to a study of Negro churches just published by the Institute of Social and Religious Research with the title "The Negro's Church." The authors, Benjamin Elijah Mays and Joseph William Nicholson, are themselves Negro ministers and sociologists, the former having the A. M. of the University of Chicago and the latter the Ph. D. of Northwestern University. In preparing the present report they devoted two years to an intensive study of the Negro churches in twelve cities and four rural counties—a total of 609 urban and 185 rural churches.

From the days of slavery to the present, the authors assert, the church has been the one institution which the Negro could really call his own. "The church was the first community or public organization that the Negro actually owned and completely controlled. And it is possibly true to this day that the Negro church is the most thoroughly owned and controlled public institution of the race."

The study found that nine-tenths of the local churches were self-supporting and that even of the others "in the majority of cases the amount received from outside sources was so negligible that the churches would continue to exist if the outside help were entirely cut off." On the other hand, 71 per cent of all the churches included in the study were found to be in debt, although in nearly half the cases the indebtedness amounted to less than \$5,000.

The program of the churches is criticized on the ground that "except in rare instances it is static, non-progressive and fails to challenge the loyalty of many of the most critically-minded Negroes," while the financial load of the churches is carried in the main by less than half the membership. "It was discovered that in the urban church between 25 and 48 per cent of the members ordinarily attend regularly, and that about 43 per cent support the church financially. The rural church receives proportionately better support, in that 7 per cent, more of the rural members actually are regular contributors."

For urban churches a membership of between 500 and 2,000 would seem to bring the best results. "The study tends to show that as the membership increases above 2,000 the percent of attendance, financial support and active membership gradually decrease."

Overchurching was found in both the cities and the rural districts studied. "Scores of churches in close proximity to one another and often of the same denomination, many with only a 'handful of people,' are doing the same type of work; in many instances they are doing it poorly, and in addition are competing against one another. In the twelve cities covered by this report, no effective overchurching is being worked out to make fewer but better churches possible."

The authors find that "the vast majority of the pastors are poorly trained academically and more poorly trained theologically." In the urban churches 50 per cent of the pastors were not college graduates, while more than 50 per cent of the rural ministry had only high-school education or less. The situation is, however, improving. "The leadership of the urban church represents a decided change in its status as compared with former years. The younger men bring to the ministry better collegiate and theological training. They are holding, in proportion to their numbers, more of the self-supporting churches than the untrained. Although the total number of theological students has decreased, the number of college-trained men are among those in the seminaries has increased. On the other hand, there are some discouraging signs. The number of college men contemplating the ministry is small in comparison with the same type of men entering other professions."

Stenographic notes of a hundred sermons in the urban churches showed that more than three-quarters of them were "abstract, other-worldly, and imbued with a magical conception of religion." The proportion of such sermons in the rural churches was considerably higher.

"One of the strongest proofs, however, that the other-worldly, highly emotional type of preaching is passing is found in the difficulty the minister often experiences in getting the people to shout and say 'Amen.'"

The shouting, highly emotional sermon cannot survive except in an atmosphere where the response is spontaneous and warm; and two years' observation during the period of this study could lead one to believe that the "shouting" sermon is rapidly on the wane. A minister has to work too hard to get a verbal response or shout. It was really pathetic to watch a college graduate try to shout his audience during three distinct intervals in his sermon by picturing a graphic scene in heaven where his hearers would meet again their beloved dead. There were two or three 'amens'; but for the most part the audience appeared indifferent, and each time the minister had to retreat."

Summing up their conclusions as to the Negro church, the authors state: "Like other institutions, it has glaring defects; and improvements in many spheres are greatly needed. It is equally true, however, that there are hundreds of Negro churches that operate sufficiently well to merit the commendation of critical minds. Certainly the Negro church has been the training school that has given the masses of the race opportunity to develop."