

# EDITORIALS

## THE ADVOCATE

Published Every Saturday at 2516 N. E. 26th Avenue, Portland, Oregon  
Telephone GARFIELD 7523

Entered as Second-Class Matter in the Post Office at Portland, Oregon Under the Act of 1912

Beatrice Cannady-Franklin, Editor and Publisher  
T. J. Franklin, Manager  
William Pickens, Contributing Ed.  
W. J. Wheaton, Columnist  
Chitford Mitchell, Columnist  
E. D. Cannady, Contributor  
Ralph Clyde, Columnist  
Kits Reid, Columnist  
Nancy Lee, Columnist

Rosalie Bird, Social Editor  
DeNorval Unthank, Health Ed.  
Louis G. Gregory, Special Writer  
Ralph W. Lester, Special Writer  
Ashby C. Dickson, Special Writer  
Abbe Wallace, Special Writer  
Duck Jordan, Seattle Editor  
Subscription Rates payable in advance  
One Year, \$2.50; Six Months, \$1.50  
Three Months \$1.00



### THE NEW DEAL AND THE HOME

Perhaps the most interesting phase of the "New Deal" program is the effort on the part of our Federal government to stop the transient movement all over the United States of young boys and men.

Thousands of the boys and men, many who come of good families and some of wealthy parents, becoming restless and nervous under the economic strain and in their pursuit of the ever-fleeting job, find themselves "on the road", tracking from one city to another in a endless procession.

Uncle Sam, realizing the demoralizing effect of such a condition on the individual as well as the home, has set in motion machinery to cope with the situation—to save the boys and men and rehabilitate the American home—the bulwark of the nation.

Federal funds are available through the proper agencies in every large city in the country, to feed, sleep and, if necessary, "shod" and clothe these jobless for a limited time; or at least until contacts can be made with their homes and families if they have any. In the case of boys under 18 years: If the boy has a suitable home to go to, the government furnishes him transportation to his home where he rejoins his family. If, on the other hand, the home proves not a suitable environment for the boy, these same agents of Uncle Sam set about to find a suitable home where the young man has an opportunity to work and earn his way. If he wishes to continue his education, he is also encouraged in this way and given assistance in finding employment to aid himself in such honorable endeavor.

Pending investigation while contacts are being made with his home and family and in some cases, social welfare agencies in the boy's community, the government provides him with meals a day and a place to sleep—ninety cents a day allowed for same. Every effort is made by Uncle Sam's Portland agents, and may we add, that no distinction is made by them on the ground of color as far as we know, to see that these boys have the proper care and environment while under their supervision, even if for only a day or two.

### LAYING OF COLORED WORKERS

The extent to which colored men in the City of Portland have been retired from their jobs has reached the point of alarm. So quietly have they—some by one—been forced to join the unemployed ranks that many colored people themselves do not sense the real situation. The fact that colored people are the last to complain about their misfortune, helps also to conceal the seriousness and enormity of the condition.

Let us take for example the Railroad men, that is, the men who work in diners and Pullman service. Some time ago—to be exact—a year ago—the Advocate called attention to the fact that twenty-five of these colored railroad workers had been laid off with less than two week's notice. These men, upon entering the Pullman service were required to show a record of five years' continuous honorable employment. The majority of them left good-paying jobs in the south to come out here to enter the Pullman service. They broke up their homes in the South, moved out here, bringing their families with them. Reestablishing their homes in their new environment was costly. They did not complain. They did it and many are still paying on expense incurred in moving here. Some of these men were later put back to work. But today, they are faced with the same condition that confronted them a year ago. The railroad company has pulled off another train from this end. That is, the train is manned by Chicago men who run into Portland. Just why can't the Company here put on another train which would give employment to at least fourteen men? What's the matter with the Portland Chamber of Commerce and the leading business and professional men of this city that they do not look into the matter? It seems to us that it would be good business for them to help get these men back to work so they in turn could pay their delinquent debts and also put into circulation money which otherwise they would not have.

Let us take another example the job of footman at the Hotel Benson. For more than a quarter of a century, this job had been held by one colored

man who a few weeks ago died. Naturally it was expected by the colored people and also by many of the white patrons of that fashionable hostelry that another colored man would be employed to take his place. Several, well-recommended colored men applied for the job, but it is being filled by a white man.

Now comes the report that A. Maxwell, a colored man who has been with the J. P. Finley Undertaking Company for a period of many years has been dropped from the Company's payroll. Just why, we are not in a position to say, but we have been told the old ability—economy.

Then there is the case of W. P. Lomax, colored, who has been in the employ of the City Street Paving Department for many years—indeed so long that when one thought of City Streets, they thought of Lomax. About ten days ago he was dropped from the City payroll. Also Pearl Williams, another colored man who was employed at intervals. In that department remains only one colored man, Mr. Irvin Flowers. Let us hope that the economic program will not go so far as to remove him. These City jobs, of course, are under Civil Service and men are retained on them, we are told, according to seniority. However, it behooves the colored people to look carefully into the matter for Civil Service is not by any means without its flaws.

In Portland theatres with but a possible exception of two, other than colored maids are employed. We could cite other cases where colored employees have been replaced by whites both in domestic and other lines of work. But these examples already cited are surely sufficient to prove our contention that the Negro in Portland is fast losing out in the struggle for existence.

We have some opinions why some of them are losing out. All Negroes who work are not competent, nor are all Negroes good and worthy. But when it appears that they are practically all slated for the bread line then we must look further than the Negro himself to fix the cause. Something must be done in the way of employment for the colored people in this city. They must live and they cannot do so without work. Those who have must help those who have not.

The conditions which face the colored people as winter stares at them are pathetic in the least. And the cry is for work, work, work!

For the most part the colored people in Portland are self-respecting law-abiding, tax-paying citizens and the big employers in this city owe it to themselves and to the loyal colored citizens to aid them in this time of need. What shall we do about it? How shall we start at it?

Just because the curriculum of the schools give no account of the part played by the Negro in the history of the United States, is no reason why the Negro youth should plead inability to obtain such knowledge. Not only to obtain the knowledge but to pass it on to those of another race who may be ignorant of the historical facts that have been recorded and are in the archives of our national library. They have been resurrected and carefully chronicled by scholarly Negroes and can be obtained by request at any book store. Many of them may be obtained at the public library. We learned, not long ago, of an amusing incident happening in the class room of one of the city's elementary schools. Poems were being read from a volume of Paul Laurence Dunbar. One of the scholars of the class had answered that Dunbar was one of the well-known American poets. When asked for a short description of his life the student started by accrediting him as white. There was a small Negro girl in the class who immediately called the teachers attention to the inaccurate statement and proceeded to give the full history of the poet from his birth to his death. Now there was a dissemination of useful information which could not have been given unless that young Negro student had been prepared for just such an emergency. It is encouragement to see the interest displayed by the youthful Negro, who is anxious to find out the background of the Race and equip themselves to place, with intelligence, the splendid achievements of their forebears before the unknowing public. This praiseworthy consciousness is more noticeable in the younger of the boys and girls of this decade than in that of the past. Books pertaining to the history of the race are being read and studied with avidity. It is this incoming generation that we look, and build our hopes, on the attainments which will make glorious the racial title—Negro.

### BLUE KEY NAMES GEO. CANNADY

Salem, Oregon, October 28.—Williamette University chapter of the Blue Key, national honorary service organization, has announced the election of George Cannady as a member. This brings the total membership to 23. Mr. Cannady who is a junior at the university was recently elected president of the International Club. This club has a 60 per cent foreign membership and 40 per cent American. It is one of the finest organizations on the campus at Willamette and many prominent Salem residents are planning to entertain the club this year.

## The Scope and Purpose of the the President's Emergency Re-Employment Campaign

The President's Emergency Re-employment Campaign may be described briefly as a plan to add from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 persons to the nation's payrolls within the next six weeks or so, through agreements made with the President of the United States by some 5,000,000 concerns or individuals, employing two or more persons each.

In order that this number of jobs may be made available, it will be necessary, of course, for employers in many cases to shorten working hours. The plan also provides for certain minimum wage scales which also in many cases will mean added labor costs for the employer.

The President's agreement, however, includes a pledge of cooperation from the consuming public, and it is thus anticipated that the employer, while undertaking a larger expense as the direct result of his agreement with the president will gain added patronage as the just reward of his public spirited attitude.

The fact also is to be borne in mind that where all employers act together to put people back on their payrolls or to raise wages, no employer, as the President himself has pointed out, "will suffer because the relative level of competitive cost will advance by the same amount of all."

It is to be understood that this plan is supplementary to the plan of code adoption by various industrial and trade groups which has for its purpose the elimination of unfair competition, the establishment of more equitable rewards for labor, the spread of employment and the control of production. This plan for speeding business recovery, launched under the provisions of the National Recovery Act passed by the last Congress is rapidly being made effective, and there will be no let-up on the drive to make its adoption widespread.

The President's Emergency Re-employment plan will bridge time and bring the nation out of the depression more rapidly than if the code adoption plan were depended upon exclusively. The President's Agreement also covers many business groups that would not be amenable to any of the code arrangements.

And what is still more important, perhaps, the President's Emergency Re-employment campaign carries certain psychological values that are priceless as patriotism at this juncture of our economic history. The President himself made this quite clear in his recent address to the nation when he said: "On the basis of this simple principle of everybody doing things together, we are starting out on this nation-wide attack on unemployment. It will succeed if our people understand it—in the big industries, in the little shops, in the great cities and in the small villages. There is nothing complicated about it and there is nothing particularly new in the principle. It goes back to the basic idea of society, and of the Nation itself, that people acting in a group can accomplish things which no individual acting alone could ever hope to bring about."

Thus we have all the power and potency of mass attack directed along sound lines of organization and system. Here briefly, is an outline of this organized attack on unemployment: In every community, organizations are formed along military lines, which is fitting enough, because the President's Emergency Re-employment campaign is Uncle Sam's war on unemployment and the nation is rallying to the colors just as loyalty as though we were actually engaged in a war against a foreign foe.

The local committee is made up of the active heads of the leading business and civic organizations, and includes also the mayor. These committees in the thousands of cities and towns throughout the country were formed following telegrams and letters sent by General Johnson to the presidents Chambers of Commerce or similar trade bodies in every section of the country. These local committees elect a general to have charge of the city campaign and a lieutenant general who is a woman. The general selects three colonels, each of whom take over a certain part of the campaign work. For example, Colonel No. 1 has charge of the "man-power" or organization department. Under his direction block-block canvasses will be made to check up on compliance with the President's Agreement, and to make a survey of the unemployed, as to adaptability by experience as to trades and industries and thus be able more readily to help in the process of assimilation of labor by expanding industries. Colonel No. 2 briefly, has charge of newspaper publicity and kindred activities; and Colonel No. 3 has the training and direction of public speakers under his charge.

Each of these three colonels has seven or more majors on his staff, and each major has about the same number of captains. Each captain has 7 or more field workers. All of the local organizations are, of course, constantly supplied with educational and inspirational material of all kinds from the National Recovery Administration in Washington. Literally tons and tons of printed matter has been shipped to every nook and corner of the country.

The NRA emblem, known as the Blue Eagle, is one of the most interesting and vital features of the campaign. All employers who sign the President's Agreement are entitled to display the Blue Eagle with the initials NRA and the words "We Do Our Part." Merchants, manufacturers and all others who have the right to display the insignia by reason of their having complied with the President's Agreement, are permitted to hang it on their walls, or in their windows, or on trucks and cars, and, if they so desire, to it on their products or merchandise. It is, in fact, the desire of the Recovery Administration that all make liberal use of this badge of patriotism.

Any person in the United States who wishes to cooperate in the President's Emergency Re-employment Campaign and be considered as a member of the NRA may go to the authorized establishment in his locality and sign a statement of cooperation as follows: "I will cooperate in re-employment by supporting and patronizing employers and workers who are members of NRA."

Every phase of the progress of this mighty campaign will be flashed in the newspapers of the country and announced constantly over the radio. In this way everyone will be in a position to know just what the campaign is doing from day to day in actually putting people back on the payrolls and adding to the mass purchasing power of the country.

(Continued on page three)



## Fisk Tires

### YOUR OPPORTUNITY

TIRE prices are going higher immediately • Wet weather and slippery pavements are coming • Trade in your old, smooth tires for new NON-SKID FISK TIRES at these UNHEARD-OF-PRICES and your old tires.

These Special Prices for One Week Only—Sept. 8 to Sept. 16 Inclusive

4-PLY		EXTRA HEAVY 6-PLY	
4.50-21	\$4.75	4.50-21	\$5.95
4.75-19	\$4.95	4.75-19	\$6.25
5.00-19	\$5.25	5.00-19	\$6.95
5.25-18	\$6.25	5.25-21	\$8.50
5.25-20	\$6.50	5.50-18	\$8.50
5.25-21	\$6.75	6.00-21	\$9.95

## BOONE TIRE Co.

Grand Avenue at Couch      EA 1887

THERE IS A FISK DEALER IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD

## "REVEALING" YOUR PAST PRESENT FUTURE BY ABBIE WALLACE



ABBIE WALLACE  
L. B. F.—I want to know if this boy across the street will pay attention to me the way I want him to and should I write him a letter?

Ans: You are right. He is spending his money on another woman. But I ask you, who has a better right to spend his money the way he pleases, and what right have you any more than any other girl to use him for a sucker.

N.—Please tell me how I can get into a hot bunch at school and how I can get the newspaper to write some news about me such as "what I wore to the dance, etc." You know what I mean.

Ans: My advice to you is to cultivate the acquaintance of our society editor. Maybe you can get a little publicity that way. Your time would be better spent burning midnight oil over your books, than burning gas on the highway with some member of the hot bunch.

R.W.B.—Will I ever become a mother?

Ans: Its too late.

R.A.J.—I have lost a wallet containing a small amount of cash, valuable papers and a fountain pen. Can you tell me where they are?

Ans: The wallet with its entire contents was found by a teacher in the school near where you work. You can get this back by applying there at the office of the principal.

R.S.C.—Will we get our church out of debt?

Ans: The only way you will get your church out of debt is through the cooperation of the entire congregation. One or two people alone cannot shoulder the whole burden. Make a drive to this effort. I prophesy the debt cleared up.

A.A.—Has A. W. W. been true to me

NOTE—Your question printed free in this column. For private reply send 25c and self-addressed envelope for my New Astrological Reading and receive by return mail my advice on three questions free. Sign your full name, birthdate, and correct address.  
Address: ABBIE WALLACE, P. O. Box 11, ATLANTA, GEORGIE.

SERVICE, Our Motto.

### Elks Sanitary Barber Shop

E. W. AGEE, Proprietor

—For Sale—  
Hair Preparations, Straightening Combs and Literature of the Race

304 N. W. THIRD AVENUE      PORTLAND, OREGON

## HIGH-BROWN HAIR GROWER

### WITHOUT AN EQUAL.

Without a doubt, the best article of its kind—a combination HAIR GROWER and HAIR STRAIGHTENER. Gives the hair a natural soft and silky appearance, stimulating hair growth in the most hopeless case.



Our High Brown Hair Grower stands as one of our highest achievements—it is a preparation we look upon with pride.

Makes the hair soft and luxurious, stimulating a healthy growth.

—Distributed by—  
THE ADVOCATE  
2516 N. E. 26th Avenue  
Portland, Oregon

MADE ONLY BY THE  
OVERTON HYGIENIC MFG. CO.  
CHICAGO

## MILLER & TRACEY

Perfect Funeral Service

MRS. BEATRICE REED  
Lady Attendant

—at—  
MILLER & TRACEY MORTUARY

May be reached by calling the Funeral Parlors or her home, Selwood 6475. She will be pleased to serve you.



MRS. REED has proven such a help, not only to her employers, but to the Colored Patrons in general, that during the past two years MILLER & TRACEY have handled 90 per cent of the Colored Funerals.

relieving you of much anxiety and worry in your hour of bereavement.

WASHINGTON STREET  
Between 20th and 21st