

BLIND MAN IS BRUTALLY ATTACKED

Reaches The Mass
Of Readers

The Carolina Times

THE TRUTH UNBRIDLED

FINAL
EDITION

VOLUME 17 No. 38

THE CAROLINA TIMES SATURDAY SEPT. 28, 1937

PRICE FIVE CENTS

DR. C. C. STEWART FREED

City Real Estate Market Booming

White Hayti Merchant Beats Sightless Negro

John Collins, local blind Negro citizen, was brutally assaulted here Tuesday afternoon by H. N. Smith, white merchant of the Hayti section, when the blind man objected to remarks and unusual familiarity of the white merchant.

According to information obtained from several persons who stated they witnessed the affair Smith was joking Mr. Collins when the latter objected. Words passed between the two men, and when the argument got too warm for Smith he snatched the blind man's cane from him and proceeded to blast him over the head, cutting an ugly gash which required medical attention. When advised to leave the scene before trouble arose Smith is alleged to have remarked that "niggers ain't gonna do a G—D— thing time."

Immediately after the assault, crowds began to gather about the scene which was in front of Smith's store on Fayetteville St. The timely arrival of several leading Negroes who advised that the crowd resort to picketing instead of violence is believed by many to have prevented serious trouble. The pickets were quickly placed in front of the store, and persons passing were advised to stay out of an estab-

lishment managed and owned by a person mean enough to strike a blind man. A warrant was issued for Smith Tuesday afternoon and he was placed under arrest and put under a \$25 bond for his appearance in court Tuesday morning. After it was rumored that the merchant was planning to leave the city, attorneys for the blind Negro requested that the bond be increased. The bond now stands at \$50 instead of the original amount.

After opening the store Wednesday morning, and keeping it open for several hours without making a sale Smith closed and has not attempted to operate his store since. The pickets, while not required to be on duty because the store is closed are keeping a watchful eye on the store to prevent Smith from opening without their services. They will continue according to their leaders until the store is moved.

Negroes are being commended for keeping a cool head, and not following the usual American custom of resorting to mob violence. Many have commented that if the blind man had been white and his attacker a Negro, in a purely white neighborhood that the merchant would not have left the scene alive.

Work's New Year Book Out October First

TUSKEGEE Institute, Ala., Sept. 22—(ANP)—Dr. Monroe N. Work's 1936-37 Negro Year Book, the ninth edition of this annual encyclopedia of the Negro and printed here at Tuskegee Institute, will be off the press and ready for general circulation on October 1. Comprising 550 pages, and retailing at \$2.00 per copy, postpaid, the Year Book is in a form suitable to the needs of both the general and student reader.

Editor Work's book is especially adapted for use in schools and other places where historical and sociological courses on the Negro are given. A few excerpts from the forthcoming Year Book.

On the Negro in Business: "The depression may be said to have taught the Negro business man several lessons which though painful will be quite profitable in the coming years. He has become increasingly conscious of the value of technical combination, merger, reduction of costs, a general cooperation and pooling of resources and a more scientific management; especially is this true of certain large enterprises such as banks and insurance companies. . . . "Negro banking institutions, along with other banks of the country have had considerable difficulty during the current depression. On the whole the Negro institutions have responded favorably, however; about 25 of the banks were forced to close

their doors during recent years. There are now 23 Negro banks, capitalized at about \$2,000,000, with resources of about \$15,000,000, and the volume of their annual business amounts to about \$50,000,000.

"Insurance: There are at present 44 Negro insurance companies, 28 of which are members of the National Negro Insurance Association. According to the 1936 report of the association, its member companies had an annual income of \$15,061,347.72, and employed 8,150 persons. These companies had \$288,963,070.00 worth of life insurance in force on 1,634,126 policies. The member companies have admitted assets equaling \$17,434,075.07. They hold mortgages on 1,185 separate parcels of real estate owned by Negroes.

"Inventions by Negroes: Negroes have applied their inventive talents to a wide range of subjects. These include: clothing, household furnishings, electrical devices, aeronautics, chemical compound, mechanical devices, metal work, physiological devices, etc. It is estimated that Negroes hold patents on more than 4,000 inventions.

"Occupations of Negroes: The number of persons in 1890 in the domestic and personal service group was 558,279; the number in this group in 1930 was 1,579,205, an increase for the 40 years of 64.5 percent. . . . The number of Negroes in the manufacturing and mechanical indus-



SECRET BRIDE
MRS. JAMES M. LLOYD, attractive sister of Mrs. I. Flintall of 613 Price Street whose marriage was announced last week to James M. Lloyd, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ben Taboon of 1007 2nd Street. Mrs. Taboon is the former Mrs. Nellie Lloyd. Mrs. Lloyd is the former Miss Sadie Burnett and is a graduate of Hillside High School class of '35. The marriage took place on September 17, 1936 in Halifax, Va. and was kept a secret until September 17 of this year. The young couple are at home at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Lloyd, 1409 Buchanan Blvd.

DANCER, WRITER AND COSMETOLOGIST



MARIE DOWNING, Dancer, Writer, and Cosmetologist who was awarded a plaque in recognition of her work by the Urban League of New York and the National Beauty Culturists League during the convention of the latter organization in New York last week.

N. Y. WOMAN OPENS OWN MUSIC STORE IN 125th ST.

NEW YORK—(C)—Mrs. Frances Reckling, a musician of note and until recently manager of the Conrad Schmidt music store of 213 West 125th street, opened her own store at 210 West 126th street, one flight up, over a Woolworth store. When Schmidt moved his business to Hackensack, N. J. recently, Mrs. Reckling, a native of Buffalo, is a graduate of the New England Conservatory. She is assisted by Stanley Mason, a clerk.

Messrs. Alex and Doctor Jones of Hackensack, N. J., and Philadelphia Pa. were in the city visiting friends and relatives this week.

tries group in 1890 was 172,970. This number in 1930 was 1,024,655. This was an increase for the 40 year period of 491.68%. The number of Negroes engaged in the various pursuits concerned with the selling of goods in 1890 was 35,284. The number thus engaged in 1930 was 224,358, an increase of 535.9 percent.

Mutual Building Loan Figures In Construction

Proof that the depression is over, in Durham, if not elsewhere is evidenced by the activity in building and general remodeling that is going on in the Negro sections of this city.

It will take no special effort for a casual observer to see almost every street small, but modern homes under construction if not already completed. Where there may be found a scarcity of new homes there are many that have recently been remodeled or modernized with new heating plants, painting, new roofs and inside decorating.

Durham is an industrial city, and many of those employed in the large tobacco factories at salaries much larger than those paid Negro teachers, teachers and Negro teachers, are putting their money to good use by purchasing new homes or remodeling their old ones.

Negro Durham is also fast becoming an apartment city. The New Royal Knights building, and the Bankers Fire Insurance Building, with the exception of the first floors have already been converted into modern and up-to-date apartment buildings. Work has already been started on the old Royal Knights building with the intention of making it into a modern apartment at a cost of \$15,000.

Palmer Begins 36th Session

With its quota of new students coming from as far north as Mass., as far west as Kansas and as far south as Florida, and with applications pouring in from all parts of the country from parents who want their children to be reared in an atmosphere of culture, education, and religion, learning not only how to make a living, but how to make a life, the Palmer Memorial Institute, located at Sedalia, N. C., plunged into the new term. Dr. Charles A. Grant, president of the school since she founded it in 1902, greeted the new and old students as they went through the procedure of registration on September 7th.

ORIENTATION
An orientation program, planned and arranged by Dean Amy P. Bailey, dean of women and head of the department of Industrial Arts, who is beginning her eighth year of service to Palmer, marked the beginning of the week. On Wednesday, Mr. D. E. Scott, Jr. Vice President of the institution, taking as the theme, "Palmer—Your School" made introductory remarks and presented to the new students President C. Hawkins Brown. Dr. Brown, who welcomed the new students, begged them to partake of the ideals and traditions which characterize Palmer. "You have come to Palmer," said Dr. Brown, "not only for book learning, but to learn how to live. You have come to learn something of truth, beauty and goodness, all of which go to make the abundant life."

Amidst enthusiastic applause, which was indicative that the new students had caught the spirit of the institution, Dr. Brown took

C. C. Spaulding Writes On Negro Business League

President National Negro Business League
After having reviewed the history of the National Negro Business League and the accomplishment of the organization under the leadership of the late Dr. Booker T. Washington and his successor, Dr. R. R. Moton I can better appreciate the need for the organization and the influence for good it is destined to wield.

The men who thus far have supplied the leadership and guided the destinies of the League were educators. They saw the need, and kept alive an understanding that embodies far-reaching possibilities and supplies an urgent need. Rather than criticize the League for the work it has not accomplished, I think credit should be given these individuals who recognized in such an organization the latent possibilities and strove unselfishly to broaden the scope and stability of Negro business generally. Now that the mantle of these wonderful men—Booker T. Washington and Robert R. Moton—has fallen on my shoulders for the next twelve months, it shall be my endeavor to continue the work of my predecessors, and if possible impress upon the Negro business group a more practical appreciation of what cooperation will accomplish.

There are those who are prone to question the ethics of labor organizations in their efforts to gain recognition and a more liberal remuneration for their labor. Without comment on the merits or demerits of the methods employed, the fact remains that by virtue of their ability to coordinate their efforts and present a united front, they have made of their organization a formidable body with which to deal.

In a sense, Negro business in America is confronted with conditions and handicaps in a way similar to those that faced the labor movement. Without organization, and without the moral and financial support of his fellow business men, the scope and stability of the average small business within the group is destined to be confined to ever narrowing limits. The founders of the National Negro Business League recognized this fact, together with the benefits possible of attainment through the medium of cooperative effort. In keeping with the fundamental principles, I am soliciting the cooperation of Negroes everywhere through the organization of local Business Leagues, with the hope that no community, regardless of size, will be without the benefit that cooperative effort and only cooperative effort can make a reality.

I am of the opinion that one of the contributing drawbacks to Negro business in most communities is a lack of cooperation between our business and professional leaders. This state of affairs is not necessarily due to any lack of harmony between these individuals, rather to a lack of understanding and an absence of cooperative effort on the part of the two.

Representing as we do a minority group, burdened with all of the handicaps that face any such group, irrespective of color, the closest cooperation in thought and endeavor is essential if we hope to assume our rightful place in the economic structure of the Nation.

It is a recognized fact that in numbers there is strength. It has been my experience that city, state, and National officials pay but little attention to the needs or requests of individuals. On

Surgeon Cleared of Illegal Charge By High Court

(Special To Carolina Times)
GREENSBORO, Sept. 24—Dr. C. C. Stewart, well known physician and surgeon of this city was cleared of the charges of performing an illegal operation on a white woman here last week. Dr. Stewart had previously been sentenced to from seven to twelve years in the lower court of Guilford County.

The case which had attracted interest throughout the state was appealed to the supreme court which ruled that the evidence was incompetent, and ordered a new trial. Ollie Parrish, sweetheart of Miss Ethel Smith, was also convicted with Dr. Stewart and given from 12 to 15 years as being a party to the illegal operation. Miss Smith died as a result of the alleged operation, and a charge of manslaughter had been lodged against Dr. Stewart and the young white man.

The trial which resulted in the conviction of the two men was held in 1935 before Judge H. H. Sink, presiding over the Guilford County Superior Court. Evidence was presented at the time tending to show that the young woman made a dying statement that Dr. Stewart at the request of Ollie Parrish performed the operation. The Supreme Court held



Dr. C. C. Stewart

that such a statement should not have been admitted as evidence. The case was sent back for a new trial.

Dr. Stewart is well known thru out the state in both medical and social circles. He has practiced in Greensboro for a long number of years and is considered a physician and surgeon of unusual ability. His acquittal is being welcomed by his friends throughout the entire state.

Tenant Farmers To Get Higher Salaries

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22—Under the provisions of the 1937 Soil Conservation Program, announced by Secretary Henry A. Wallace, tenants and sharecroppers will receive a larger share of government payment checks than in previous years. Many tenant and sharecroppers are Negroes.

"The new program," Secretary Wallace said, "represents a progressive development from the previous programs formulated under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. It follows the broad outlines already established and sets up definite objectives for 1938. These include an increase in soil-conserving crops and soil-building practices to further the primary aim of soil improvement. Goals for soil-depleting crops were fixed as a conservation measure and to assure an ample and balanced supply of food, feed and fiber crops."

To attain these objectives, a goal of from 29,000,000 to 31,000,000 acres have been set up for cotton and for tobacco from 1,577,800 to 1,653,000 acres. If the planter does not exceed these goals enough cotton and tobacco should be produced to sell at prices fair to both farmer and consumer. The goals set up for wheat and corn will likewise produce ample food and feed.

Heretofore the division between landlords and sharecroppers was approximately on a basis of 75 percent to the landlord and 25 percent to the tenant. In the program the division will be more nearly on a fifty-fifty basis. Where the tenant supplies his own workstock, equipment, etc., and follows the practices, he will receive a larger share based upon his participation.

In the 1938 Program, all tenants and sharecroppers who receive payments under the new program will automatically become members of the County Agricultural Conservation Association. This association selects the County Committee which helps to administer the program in the counties. The new program makes clear the opportunity which they now have to join and take an active part.

Three Negro field workers are employed by the Southern Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. They will work with Negro Land Grant College Presidents, with Negro Extension workers and with other agencies which touch Negro rural life, in helping explain the program.

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