

## Editorials

## The Carolina Times

## Comments

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SATURDAY DECEMBER 28, 1937

## NO ROOM IN THE INN

Nearly two-thousand years ago an humble couple knocked at the door of an inn located in the little town of Bethlehem, and offered to pay for a night's lodging from their meagre purse, if they could be provided with a room. It was an urgent plea for the scripture says, the woman was great with child. Accustomed as inn keepers are to judging various types of persons who apply to them for hotel service it took only a casual glance by the head of the Bethlehem inn to know that the two persons who wanted shelter in his hotel were poor and of small earthly possessions.

There is no room in the inn, said the inn-keeper. We are over-run with guests. You see there are many persons in our city on their way to other cities to be taxed in accordance with a decree issued by Caesar Augustus. Ah! Hotels do not bestir themselves to make room for those who are poor especially when they are crowded. No room in the inn.

Down through the ages rings this sad but true announcement. Had the inn-keeper but known, his hostelry might have been the first abode for the King of Kings, the Prince of Peace—the Immaculate. No room in the inn.

There has never been room in the world for Jesus. What was true nearly two-thousand years ago is true today. In the midst of turmoil, strife, greed, hatred, war, injustice, deceit and distrust the continuous knock of this simple carpenter's son goes on unheard and unheeded. The world journeys to an unknown city that is too crowded and too busy to find room for Him who is able to bring peace and happiness to all mankind.

On this Christmas day the world stands upon the brink of another bloody catastrophe. Already many nations are at war, and another Christmas others may be in a deadly struggle. The rumbling of war drums, the darkening of war clouds bespeak what is inevitable.

Joseph and Mary found room in a stable, it was here that Jesus was born, and it was here He and his parents remained until the mother of Jesus was able to continue the journey. It was here that the Shepherds with the scent of the barnyard in their clothes found the Son of God. Thus Jesus was born with a parentage of peasantry, for the shepherd and oxen stood closer to Him than the heavenly host who sang "Glory to God in the Highest."

Thus it is today, Jesus is more often found among the lowly, among the simple. The world has looked for Him, with no avail. amongst the mighty and around the counsel tables of great nations, without realizing that there is no room in such places for a carpenter's son. It is our wish, before it is too late, that the world will find room, not only in lowly places for Jesus and His doctrine of love, but in places of the mighty and the great. The world must make room for Him in the inn as well as in the barn.

## THE SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS

The horrible failure of the special session of Congress, called by president Roosevelt for the purpose of passing much needed legislation, comes as a disappointment to the millions of American citizens who had hoped that the law makers of this nation would co-operate with the president to bring about lasting prosperity in the United States.

The loss of time and money is nothing compared with the loss of respect which the average American must have for those who have as their duty the enactment of laws for the governing of the people of this country. That men so high up in life would deliberately bicker and argue over important legislation which concerns the welfare and very future of more than a hundred million people, and then quickly enact legislation to take care of their own expenses which they incurred during the special session is disastrous.

Just now there is nothing the people of the United States can do about the sorry manner in which Congress has conducted itself. The thing this nation needs more than anything else is a cleaning out of a bunch of congressional jackasses, and the election to Congress of men who are interested enough in the people's welfare to do more than make long winded speeches which only serve to waste time and the people's money.

Unfortunately the memory of the American people is very short, and where much disappointment will doubtless be expressed within the next two weeks, by the time the next election takes place the people of America will have forgotten all about the sorry spectacle which occurred during the special session.

The Wage-Hour bill and the Anti-Lynching bill are both of vital importance to Negroes and when the regular session convenes next month, every possible means of pressure should be brought to bear to have the laws enacted. There must be no let up in the writing of letters and the sending of telegrams, as well as the personal contacting of congressmen. The anti-lynching bill has the best opportunity of being passed during the next session of Congress, it has ever had; but the entire race as well as its white friends, must keep an ever watchful eye against efforts of enemies of the bill to side-track it.

STOP! Have you left any evidence?

Occasionally youth is wise when it disregards the counsel of age.

The boss cannot blame his subordinates if they follow his bad example.

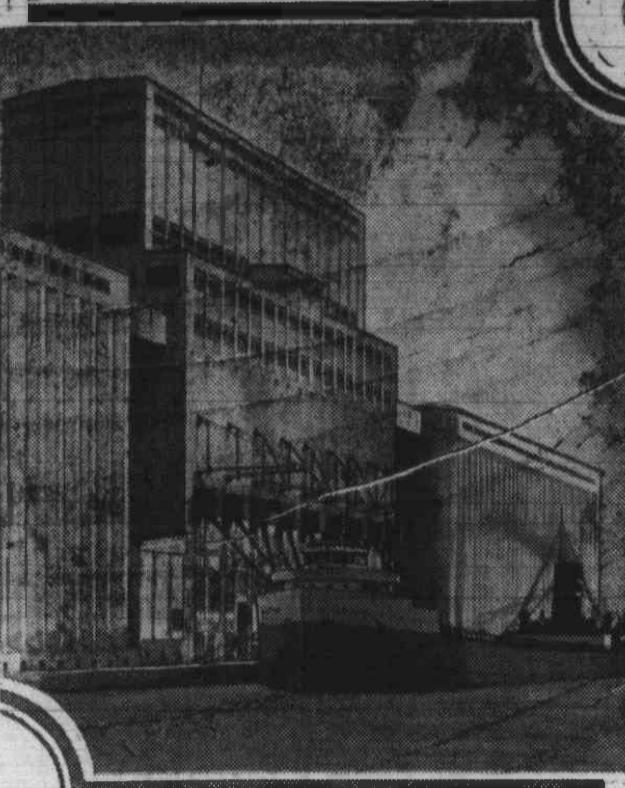
A feeling of enviable well-being is to be found among millions of plain people.

The imagination invariably gallops ahead of reality.

Were it not for the cost of preparing for emergencies the expense of living could be materially reduced.

A woman will eat out of your hand if you're smart enough to say at the right time, "I've never seen you in that lovely gown before;" and she'll cut you dead if you say, "I've always liked you in that gown."

## Do You Know?



## Kelly Miller Says --

## THE TUG OF WAR BETWEEN THE NEGRO, CITY AND COUNTRY

The Negro, is a child of the soil. He must look to Mother Earth for nurture for a long time before he can be weaned from her bosom; love Mother Earth and urge my race to love her too. Adam and Eve were placed in the Garden of Eden where they earned their livelihood in the sweat of their face. Civilization and civilization are synonymous terms, both of which are the source of all our ills.

For the past thirty years, I have upheld the doctrine of Booker T. Washington that the Negro should return to the country and root himself firmly in the soil. The city is an institution of the white man, by the white man, and for the white man. The white competitor monopolizes the chief places in city activities, and leaves the Negro loitering around the outer edge of industry where he picks up only such odds and ends jobs of a menial and semi-menial character which the white man disdains. Of course, this does not refer to every individual Negro, but to the mass life of the race. As the ranks of the more lordly white race become crowded, he pushes the black competitor downward toward the bottom stratum and ultimately seems likely to squeeze him out altogether. But in the country it is otherwise. There he has breathing space

sunlight, and God's fresh air which man does not give and which he cannot take away.

In the city, proprietorship is difficult for the handicapped Negro competitor against organized business, the syndicate, and the chain store. There he has to

"beat the Jew"—a feat which is almost impossible to accomplish.

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that scales."

The city and the country contingents of the Negro population have about reached an impasse. The city cannot take any more Negroes from the farm; on the other hand, the farm can scarcely maintain a decent scale of living. New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and New Orleans cannot support a single additional Negro. This is true not only of these large cities containing over 100,000 Negroes each, but also of cities of lesser size, north and south. There is simply no place for the Negro in the urban, industrial, and economic scheme.

Notwithstanding the crush of Negroes into the large centers during the past two decades, nevertheless the bulk of the race remains on the farm where it is destined to abide for as far ahead as we have the discernment to foresee. They cannot escape for the simple reason that there is nowhere for them to go. The only practical question is to determine how they can make the most of the condition which they cannot alter.

The Reconstruction Era concerned itself with the political and civil status to the utter neglect of his industrial and economic condition. But we are now approaching a time when the Federal Government will have to take notice of the black man's industrial and economic plight just as seriously as it did of his human rights seventy years ago.

That a consciousness of this necessity is dawning upon the Federal Government is revealed by the recent conference of Negro editors called by the Agriculture Department. The Negro Press is the most influential organ of public opinion within the race. As a channel of information and inspiration, it far outdistances the church, the school, or benevolent and beneficial organizations. Through the press, the Negroes have to

whatever steps are necessary to remove the salary differential between white and Negro teachers.

The question that arises in my mind is who will help you in your program of uplift for the race if you make fools out of all of us—young and old? Maybe you do not need any help; maybe your paper might be likened to the gun in the hand of the lone wolf bandit, and by the power of that gun you will get your desires.

Very truly yours,  
R. N. Harris

## POOR US

Editor Carolina Times:

Your Editorial in last issue of your paper under caption "The NCCNA Met Last Sunday" was one of the best you have published in many a day. I see no pessimism in one word you expressed in the article. You only spoke the naked truth.

We have more than our share of do-nothing professional men and women—mostly men, who either uninformed or misinformed, probably because, by your own admission, you served on no committee and visited them all. Perhaps if you had remained with any one committee long enough or had listened to the report of any committee sufficiently attentively, you would have found some of the matters mentioned by you were very carefully considered.

Finally, on the matter of teachers' salaries and by the way, I believe you wrote the editorial simply because the committee did not hate you as a Solomon on the subject—I want to tell you for your information the way the minute on the subject reads:

Rey. Mr. George A. Fisher arose to command the committee upon the splendid report rendered, but suggested that in view of the marked differential between salaries of white teachers and Negro teachers, some immediate action should be taken to eradicate it. Toward this end, he suggested the appointment of a group of lay-people and classroom teachers. Mr. L. E. Austin of Durham arose to differ with Mr. Fisher on the ground that it would be practically impossible to obtain the cooperation of teachers.

We are cursed by these pseudo leaders and the sooner they go to heaven (?) the better it is for us poor devils who have been deceived by them. They stand in the way of Negro progress. They

attempt to sell the few votes and pocket the money which is offered.

Mr. Charles M. Epps of Greenville spoke forcefully on behalf of the leadership in the Teachers' Association and recommended

## Calvin's Digest

BY Floyd J. Calvin

YEAR ENDS



As the year draws to a close, stock-taking and evaluation are in order. As individuals, we find many things to be grateful for, and some to be sorry for. In the broad field of racial activity, we find, too, acts and events to commend, and some to lament. We wish to commend and congratulate:

President William Jennings Hale on the twenty fifth anniversary of Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State College, which he has guided from a one hundred thousand dollars to two million five thousand dollar institution; Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., on his remarkable activity in the AME Church in South Africa, where he traveled over 30,000 miles ministering to the people; Past President Walter Spurgeon Horsby of the National Negro Insurance Association, for the constructive recommendations he made on the organization at the close of his administration; George K. Hunton, secretary of the Catholic Inter-racial Council of New York and editor of the *Inter-racial Review*, for his brilliant campaign within his church to bring greater recognition and appreciation of the Negro; Edgar G. Brown, for his strategic leadership of the United Government Employees in getting a \$200,000 annual wage increase for low paid Government workers from the Congress; Dr. M. W. Dogan and Dr. H. L. McCrory, who continue active college heads after 41 and 30 years of service, respectively; Jones Brothers of Chicago, for opening the Ben Franklin stores; Dr. C. C. Spaulding, for developing such fine banking and insurance personnel that he can give more and more time to racial affairs; Hon. J. C. Napier and Major R. R. Wright, Sr., bankers, who are still active at 92 and 82, respectively; John D. Rockefeller, Jr., for maintaining an all-colored staff at the Paul Laurence Dunbar Apartments throughout his ten-year ownership, setting the pace for large private and Federal housing projects; the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, for launching a "Good Will" advertising campaign; Secretary H. A. Wallace, for inviting Negro editors to a conference on farm problems; Zora Neale Hurston and Dr. James Weldon Johnson, as speakers at the New York National Book Fair; National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools for changing its name to the American Teachers Association; Governor Lehman of New York for appointing Elmer A. Carter to the Unemployment Insurance Board of Appeals at a salary of \$7,500 per year; the New Legislature, on creating a Commission to probe prejudice against Negroes; American Press, on including colored papers in Half-Century Club; Max Yergan on teaching at the College of the City of New York, Charles E. Hall on being promoted to highest ranking colored official in the Department of Commerce; Xavier University on erecting beautiful new library.

## BEG PARDON

In a recent editorial on Catholicism, he laid vivid leadership and imagination. With one public school for Negro children in the whole town it may be pointed out that some children must walk over two miles across town to get to it. The result is that many children miss a large part of the school term. Young men particularly find themselves thwarted.

The burden of the article is that Talladega is leading the college world in doing something about improving the local community. It is admitting the community public to all campus athletic and cultural programs free; and its library carries books devoted to the needs of the town people, with advantages of good art exhibits, and lectures.

Of course what Talladega is "doing about it" is good; but what Talladega has courageously exposed is even better, for many of our educators are prone to minimize social conditions in southern communities, for fear of offending some of the supporters of their programs.

Lincoln and it would appear foolish for him to go to the registrar applying for entrance to law school which he knew did not exist. Therefore, for the Supreme Court to cite that as any negligence on his part seems to us a bit far-fetched, or amusing to say the least.

Of course, this case will no doubt be taken on an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, on the grounds that such a denial to Gaines and to the Missouri University, who have such facilities at their command everyday?

We were amused at a citation in the Court's decision, which stated that Gaines had not applied to the management of Lincoln University for legal training and that if he had so applied, the board of curators was obligated to provide for him a law school at Lincoln University. Of course, students who apply to schools or universities for courses, as a general rule are advised as to whether such courses are to be had at such schools.

Gaines "knew from experience that there was no law school at

ST. LOUIS ARGUS

IF YOU FORGET TO REMEMBER

Scarcely a week and then

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