

## The Carolina Times

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### THOUGHT

**BE MERCIFUL UNTO ME.** O God, be merciful unto me;  
for my soul trusteth in thee: yea, in the shadow of thy wings  
will I make my refuge, until these calamities be overpast.  
Psalms 1:57.

Must I be carried to the skies  
On flowery beds of ease,  
While others fought to win the prize,  
And sailed through bloody seas?

Are there no foes for me to face?  
Must I not stem the flood?  
Is this vile world a friend to grace  
To help me on to God?

Sure I must fight if I would reign—  
Increase my courage, Lord:  
I'll bear the toil, endure the pain,  
Supported by Thy word.—Isaac Watts.

### DRUNK WITH POWER

It has been truthfully said that when an institution gets to the place that it loses its soul, has nothing but an executive head and a board of directors dry-rot sets in and disintegration stands at the door in a loose wrapper. Likewise when a board of education becomes so drunk with power that it refuses to listen to the pleas of humble taxpayers—even though they be Negroes—that they might at least have a voice in the selection of a principal for one of their own schools, then that board of education is unfit for service in a democratic nation.

The French revolution, the revolt of the Russian peasants under the merciless reign of the Czar of Russia and our own Revolutionary War were caused by high handed methods and not by a tendency on the part of those in power to cooperate with those over which they ruled.

Durham Negroes, for the most part, are a peaceful and humble group—maybe too humble. They like the idea of cooperating and working together. They are fully mindful of the fact that they are victims of taxation without representation even though living in a democratic country. But it reminded that humble people are the most determined when once aroused. Hell itself hath no fury equal to that of the humble which results from continuous bulldozing.

The type of treatment which resulted in the appearance of the Executive Committee on Negro Affairs before the Durham city board of education last week is the kind of treatment which forces court action to settle matters that sensible men should be able to settle out of court. Certainly no sensible person could object to Negroes asking for the opportunity to be heard on the appointment of a principal to one of their own schools, as did the members of Durham's board of education. For the members of that board to even indicate that they will not consider the wishes of representatives of all Durham's Negro population and TAXPAYERS is unusually hard to swallow—and it has not been swallowed yet. The noble thing for the board of education to do is to advise with the committee representing Negro citizens. The committee certainly is qualified by training association and experience to at least suggest a principal for a school of their own race. The committee should not be forced to go to court to seek a righteous settlement in this matter, any man or group of men who is so drunk with power as to not listen to reason is acting in a way that is not conducive to better racial understanding.

THE CAROLINA TIMES has been accused of stirring up feeling in dealing with matters of this kind, and for more than once it has suffered penalties at the hands of those who would take from the Negro the right of self determination. It regrets that it again is compelled to look forward to suffering other penalties because it dare ask that Negroes stand upon their feet rather than crawl on their bellies to obtain that which is rightfully theirs.

**GET-RICH-QUICK SCHEMES** are irresistibly attractive to frugal people.

**WE SEE PLENTY OF ROOM** for improvement in our friends and neighbors.

**YOU CAN'T** get away with a thrift talk to the family with a 15-cent cigar in your mouth.

**IT'S A PITY** that no way has been found to harness the energy that is dissipated on golf courses.

**PERHAPS THE SUREST WAY** to reach the pinnacle is to have such a burning desire to get there that nothing can divert us.

**WE'RE HOPING** that rules for domestic warfare will sometime be established, and that one of the rules will provide for a signal or gesture by which a husband can indicate that he's had all he can take, thereby stopping the fight.

**BY PLANNING** to take care of yourself, you can relieve the Big Planners of part of their burden.

**TRY THIS** when climbing stairs: Breathe in as you start up. "If you can't manage a whole flight of stairs on one breath, stop while you exhale and then continue upward on the in-drawn breath," says our informant. "The inhalation seems literally to lift the body up the stairs."

**WHY ARE THERE SO MANY** ugly mugs when, according to the advertisements, "It's so simple to be beautiful?"

**AS THE MANUAL WORKER** is freed by machinery from muscular drudgery, his brain is given an opportunity to function.

**IF AGE AND EXPERIENCE** bring anything, they should bring wisdom.

**SOME OF THE MEANEST** cracks are spoken with a smile.

## Ex-Soldier, In Letter To President Pleads For Service Of Race Soldiers

CHICAGO, (ANP) — Of great interest to the colored members of the Nation's Armed Forces and to citizens in general, is a letter addressed to President Roosevelt and written by Levi K. Pierce, Chicago resident and former member of the U. S. Army.

Timely, because of the possibility—however remote of the European conflagration reaching American shores, Pierce points out to the President that: "The Negro has been restricted in the Army and Navy and completely barred out of the Marine Corps." His letter says in part:

Of the 14,000 officers assigned to our Regular Army ONLY five are Negroes. Surely the proportion of taxes paid by Negro citizens would entitle them to a far greater representation than this. Only two of the five officers are Line Officers, the remaining three being Chaplains. Of 227,000 authorized regular soldiers only 4,316 are Negroes. Why? Negroes can only serve in the capacity of Mess Attendants in the Navy. Why? During the last session of Congress funds were appropriated for the creation of a Regular Army Air Corps for Negroes, yet none has been organized. Why?

Eight months ago I gave up a most splendid career in the U. S. Army and returned to launch a united appeal in civil life to public opinion in order that the ever present plan of discrimination against the Negro citizen and soldier might be abated. I entered this drive knowing the odds to be pitted heavily

against me, but believing that through God and that dim flicker of DIVINE TRUTH that my people could be led to a complete victory. I served my country honestly, faithfully, and conscientiously, yet to day I find that I cannot find employment even on a WPA project, notwithstanding the number of aliens who are employed by same. But with the ever present reversals which confront me I feel the sacrifice well worth while if I can enlighten my people and my government to its liabilities to the Negro, and the unjust representation which it has given to the Negro soldier and citizen.

I speak not from hearsay, but from actual experiences, having served nearly 12 years in the United States Army holding Four Honorable Discharges, Character "Excellent" and by carefully analyzing the unwritten law handed down in the service and enforced by the War Department as well as those prescribed by law.

It is hard to conceive that despite the horrors of enslavement the exploitation of the Negro welfare, and the most atrocious conditions which have been forced on the Negro, who has yet remained loyal to his cause, how such injustices can continue. Thousands of foreigners have entered into this country and are living the comforts which have come from the sweat of the brow of the Negro while he is denied the things which are rightfully his. These people have not only taken the jobs of the Negro should be completely abolished and that Negro doctors, lawyers, nurses and com-

misioned officers should be admitted into the Army, Navy and Marine Services without racial segregation and discrimination. Also the unwritten law which prevails in the Medical Corps which near fails the War Department whenever a Negro enters for a commission into any of the services should be completely obliterated.

Mr. President, by influencing Congress to create new regiments and granting 20,000 Negro soldiers officered by at least 2,500 Negro commissioned officers, it would automatically create about 2,000 civil service jobs for Negro clerks technicians and so forth and would open the avenue which has been closed so many years.

Mr. President, while it is true that you have done much to aid the Negro, if and when this is done you will go down in our history as the GREATEST President ever to occupy this position.

Please bear in mind that I am no Communist, nor Nazi-Sympathizer as was stated by Colonel S. W. Winfree, 9th Cavalry, my former Commanding Officer. I have served my country and stand ready to do so again, but I do know and believe that the Negro is being unjustly treated and that a word of influence from you will do much to aid the relieving of the condition, and would bring about the much needed representation in the Military and Naval services with out discrimination.

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## AMEZ'S ELECT NO BISHOP

WASHINGTON, (A-N-P) — Two days of hammering away failed to produce the one bishop due to have been elected at the 31st Quadrennial session of the AME Zion church in conference here at the Wesley church, and after nine ballots in which each of the candidates showed considerable strength, yet not enough to garner a two thirds vote necessary to elect, the whole thing was called off until next session.

Beginning late Monday evening, three ballots were cast, in which some fourteen candidates were named a tone time or other. They included the Revs. Alstock, Medford, Carrington, Robeson; Kross; Watson, Moore, Gordon, Flack, Edwards, Blake, Fonderville, Lanford, Webber. One by one they gradually fell by the way side, with Revs. Alstock and Medford leading the candidates in the number of votes cast.

On the fifth ballot, the Rev. B. C. Robeson of Mother AME Zion church of New York City withdrew, thanking all who had supported his candidacy, but did not throw his 18 votes either way. He had at one time controlled 35 votes, but he never rose beyond this figure.

Meanwhile, the Rev. Doctor Carrington, also of New York was climbing steadily and by this time had a poll of 60 votes to his credit.

But on Tuesday, Bishop Kyle got through a resolution declaring that if after 4 more ballots had been cast, there was no one man elected, the election of the one bishop agreed upon would go over until next conference.

And so late Tuesday night, the balloting continued with Alstock, Carrington and Medford leading and cutting each other's chances of being elected, since neither would leave the field to his opponents.

On the 8th ballot, the count stood, Medford, 116; Carrington 119; Alstock, 13n. Brightened by his steady climb, Carrington, whom many believed the better

fitted of three men for the bishopric, stayed in the race, although it was necessary to have 265 votes to place him in office, or a two thirds majority of the total votes to be cast.

On the 9th and final ballot the standing read, Medford, 136; Carrington, 126; Alstock, 114 and since neither candidate had sufficient ballots to elect, the bishopric remains vacant.

Rumors were rife concerning the election and there were many who declared the bishops had conspired together to bring about the stalemate in the election in order to forestall the naming of another man. Declaring that salaries were in arrears for those now in office and prospects of paying them dim, laymen were outspoken in their disapproval in not selecting another Bishop.

Early on Tuesday, a proposal, signed by James H. D. Bailey; E. C. Robeson; S. A. Brunley, Willie L. Madison, H. R. Jackson, Dr. Victor J. Tulane; H. P. Rufford, and A. A. Perry which read:

"I wish to serve notice that a motion will be made at the afternoon session today to be elected by the general conference now in session."

This resolution was promptly voted down as the conference had ruled earlier there would be only one bishop elected—and sensing this a move to elect two bishops instead of one—which proved impossible, the conference promptly voted the issue down.

As soon as the failure to elect a bishop was announced, pandemonium broke in the congregation. There was a grand rush to the chancel and delegates from all parts of the country clamored to be heard. Fighting for opportunities to speak into the microphone, names were put before the body for election as general officers, and some were hastily rushed through.

Wednesday afternoon saw the introduction of the resolution for organic consolidation of the

three divisions of the Methodist church. It was passed as read, but not without a fight. With Bishop Wallace presiding, the resolution asked the general conference to appoint a committee to continue negotiations in the matter of organic union with the AME church, the AME Zion and the CME church.

Dr. Eichenberger was outspoken saying he was in favor of organic merger, but not in the naming of the churches by specific designation nor as Negro churches. The appointment of such a committee, he further said, was too much like begging on the part of the AME Zion church and he was not in favor of "racial religion." He suggested that all mention of the AME and the CME churches be deleted from the resolution. Doctor Crooks spoke on behalf of the resolution which finally carried.

An interesting interlude occurred when Rev. Martinez, who has been a self avowed candidate for the editorship of the official organ of the denomination, demanded to be heard on a point of personal privileges with reference to certain endorsements which had been sent the bishops regarding the case. He was ruled out of order by Bishop Wallace despite vigorous protestations on his part to be heard.

Wednesday saw one of the stormiest of the sessions when after Bishop Shaw had been stripped practically of all his powers, Rev. B. C. Robeson of New York harangued the conference and berated the group of bishops for their "unchristian attitude toward a brother." Following Rev. Robeson's denunciation, which won the approval of the majority of the delegates, Bishop Shaw was given additional assignments after he himself had made a tearful plea for a better handling at the instance of his fellows.

Thursday saw the last of the delegates waiting patiently for their refunds. After payments had been made to officials and

## THE LOST GENERATION

BY EMMETT J. SCOTT

WASHINGTON, D. C. — As present one third of the young people of this country between the ages of 16 and 26 are out of school and unable to find employment. They number approximately 4,000,000. It is a sad and tragic situation in which they find themselves. They are often referred to as The Lost Generation.

Out of school and out of employment, they have no opportunities to realize their best possibilities. Serious consequences to our nation are imminent under these circumstances.

Born since the World War of 1914-1918, in which we participated, with the Declaration of War by the Congress of the United States on April 6, 1917, they are victims of poverty, distress and a serious crippling of all that makes for virile young manhood and womanhood. The so-called Recovery programs of the past seven and a half years have not relieved this condition.

Added to the unemployment of these millions of young people are also millions and millions of men and women who also have donned garments of economic and spiritual despair.

Government debts, Government deficits, widespread unemployment, and the millions lost in waste and extravagance in administering relief, and other agencies, are the main causes of the suffering and despair to which reference is made. Our National Income had decreased from an average of \$70,000,000,000 during the years of Republican administration and control to approximately \$62,000,000,000. Partial relief for many has been secured by employing nearly a Million persons on Federal payroll as contrasted with Half a Million during the years of Republican administration.

The American Coalition, an organization of more than a hundred patriotic and civic organizations, recently issued a document which indicates how far along the road of national bankruptcy our country has gone; our political, social and industrial structure seems on the way to complete breakdown.

Whereas on December 31, 1930, the National Debt had been reduced to approximately \$16,000,000,000, a per capita of \$130 for each inhabitant of the United States, the National Debt has gone up to more than \$43,000,000,000 with a per capita of \$320, that is \$190 higher for each of us than it was all during the years of the so-called Old Deal.

All of this is indicative, not of

recovery, but of something that must be called by another name; futility and almost complete failure are probably better characterizations.

The conditions referred to have come, about by reason of certain pertinent facts known to men and women who take the trouble to acquaint themselves with this realistic and depressing situation, and the end does not seem to be in sight.

The President promised to reduce Government Bureau. Instead there are now more of them than ever before in the history of the country. The alphabetical designations which cannot be remembered, and the astronomical figures representing the costs of administration alone, are beyond the contemplation of the average mind.

Business has been hobbled and the money which would ordinarily flow into business is now piling up in the coffers of banking institutions throughout the country. The free money and the free energies of the American people have been frozen. Those who entertain the idea that real improvement has been made are cherishing a delusion.

The enormous sums of money which have been expended have got to be paid back and the resultant burden rests not only on the men, women and children of this generation, but ALSO upon the two or three generation which are to follow.

Back-breaking taxes, the load of unemployment, and the factors above referred to, have brought about this situation, this condition of affairs. The Abundant Life consists now mainly of "more abundant debts, of more abundant taxes, of more abundant idleness, and more abundant poverty."

In addition to the heavy taxes which rest so heavily upon business and industry, the man and woman in the street are finding out that the Government is also taxing them for everything, as was recently said: "From movies to refrigerators, from cigarettes to automobiles, from face powder to gasoline, and from radios even to the sugar in our coffee. These are the hidden, the indirect taxes. The hidden hand of Government is in your pocket every day of your lives."

These facts are undisputed. Thoroughly unmasked, New Dealism exhibits its utter incompetence. This is the heritage this is the destiny which awaits millions and millions of children, yet unborn. Present-day conditions strangle every effort to expand our energies and reclaim this present "lost generation."

## The Mint Makes Money Without Advertising

BY C. MONTAGUE CORLEY

NEW YORK — Does it pay to advertise? Some business men say NO, and they believe likewise. "Business is too slow," "I've spent lots of money without getting any results; I've advertised repeatedly, but folks won't buy from us; It costs too much to advertise."

The above statements are a few of the answers gotten by me after making the query "Does it pay to advertise?" Well advertising, like prayer, must be done in a proper manner, to obtain maximum results; planning is your primary step. This plan must include a specific purpose, it must be built around the following structure: attention value, readability, believability, and retention value, for if it neither seen, read, believed nor remembered, you've wasted your time and money.

Advertising is a profession, men specialize in its various branches. Advertising is the science of selling. You must have a grasp of the elementary principals of this profession to obtain even a modicum of success.

In business, you've invested capital from which you are entitled to a certain percent of return, above investment, intelligent planning and expenditure of a small portion of expected yearly income in advertising insures the return of these profits. It is a tonic which keeps business running smoothly and circumvents sluggishness.

In advertising, I believe the old adage, "One picture is worth 10,000 words," but this picture must tell the reader your story, it must be illustrative of the thought you desire to convey. I've often wondered why people spend good money for Newspaper space, into which they place their personal photograph, yet valuable space that could have been used to tell the reader why their goods or services were the ones to use. Illustrations can be used effectively to slow proper use or additional usage of your goods or products. Nothing but the mint makes money without ADVERTISING. Negro Business is in very bad need of good advertising, it is the duty of the Negro Press to cooperate with local and national business men's organizations in educating the business man in sound advertising.

Advertising is to business, what health insurance is to the family. In the family's case, a few pennies per day of the daily income is spent to secure the attention of a physician to pro-

## Conversation Piece

BY MARC MORELAND

NEW YORK (TYP) — In the lively and progressive tempered session of the National Negro Congress meeting in Washington last week, no figure was quite so striking no voice quite so clear as the figure and voice of the Rev. Owen Whitfield, leader of sharecroppers and outcast farmers in the foothills of Missouri.

Here was a man whom the people had gladly—a man close to the soil and the problems of the folks of the "middle border." Owen Whitfield is a preacher of prophetic stature, and like Amos of old, he is not loath to leave his fields and go about the countryside in the interests of justice and the good of his people.

His address before the Congress drew repeated ovation, and set in sharp and glowing outline the main purpose, the spirit and temper of the Congress. Eloquent as simplicity and honesty of purpose can be, forceful as a determined man of good will must be, of the earth, earthy and with that curious mixture of humor and intense seriousness one finds in the seldom seen up-from-the-soil folk leaders, Owen Whitfield was a voice eagerly heard, a presence deeply felt.

After a frightfully dispiriting speech by A. Phillip Randolph, retiring president of the Congress, a performance unworthy of Mr. Randolph and disturbing even to many of his friends, Owen Whitfield rallied the spirits of the Congress and called to a new awareness of pertinent issues the thousands of delegates assembled.

If Mr. Randolph talked dryly and meaninglessly about international politics, Mr. Whitfield struck home and hard about starving neighbors and dispossessed farmers. If Mr. Randolph talked coldly of foreign intrigue and the collapse of European culture, Mr. Whitfield spoke warmly of the current systematic undermining of American democracy and our traditional standards of living and remarked in his curiously forceful, homespun manner the threatened premature death of the American dream. If the people listened with obvious pain and offended amazement, if at all, to Mr. Randolph, it was because they sensed the impertinence, and the fat-headedness of his words strung out over an hour and a half. If they warmed to the words of Mr. Whitfield, it was because he dealt with warm subjects and topics close to them.

Moving, as were the words of Owen Whitfield, it was heartening to note that hundreds of lesser known and less articulate people not only bore enthusiastic witness to what he said, but brought, in their own right and on their undisturbed testimony, moving reports of the struggle for a better way of life in Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Ga., and elsewhere in the South and North for Negro Americans and inseparably, for all Americans.

The Congress gave proof sufficient that the fight on the frontier of freedom goes on unabatedly, and that more and more black men and women, young and old, are taking their rightful place in the right. The struggle for real American democracy has, by the program and action of the Third National Negro Congress, moved to a higher level; for the consciousness and courage behind this program and this action make necessary a new basis for the solution of American social problems.

Apparently, a temporary depression has now become a more or less permanent way of living. Families, one by one, confess that, in most cases, they have less money, fewer opportunities, and more burdens to bear than during years of the oft-derided Old Deal.

Utter failure has been the fate of one New Deal experiment after another. A complete frustration of those promises which poured forth in volume torrents beginning in 1933 have followed. The lost and coming generations are to be concerned with paying these staggering sums. They will have to pay the debts of our

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