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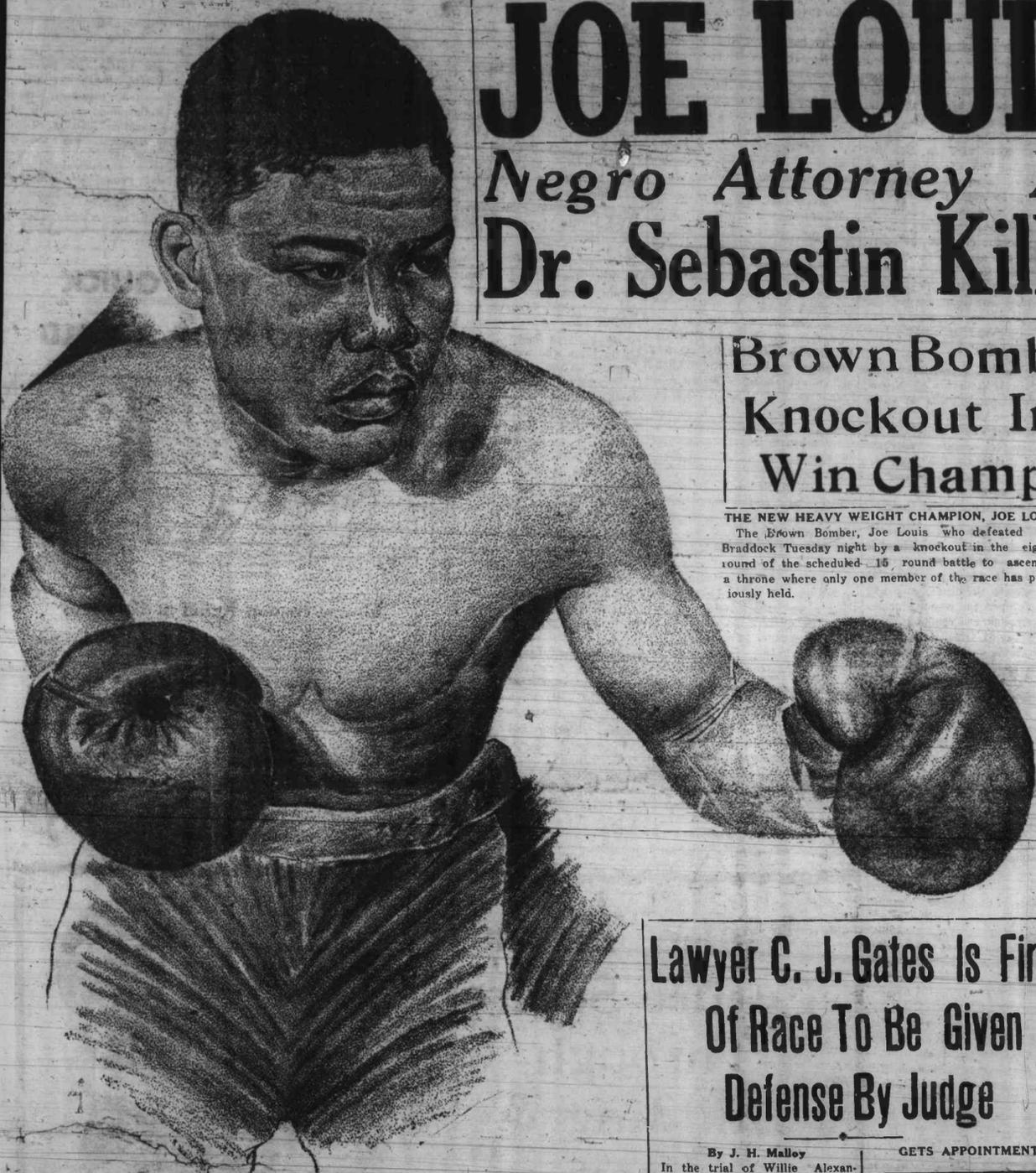
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WEEK ENDING SATURDAY JUNE 16, 1937

PRICE 5c

JOE LOUIS WINNER

Negro Attorney Appointed By Court Dr. Sebastian Killed In Auto Wreck



Brown Bomber Scores Knockout In 8th To Win Championship

THE NEW HEAVY WEIGHT CHAMPION, JOE LOUIS
The Brown Bomber, Joe Louis, who defeated Jim Braddock Tuesday night by a knockout in the eighth round of the scheduled 15-round battle to ascend a throne where only one member of the race has previously held.

JOE LOUIS WINS TITLE
Brown Bomber Gets Off Canvas In 1st. To K. O. Braddock In 8th.
Last Tuesday night in Comiskey Park, Joe Louis, the bombing Brown Bomber of fistiana, picked himself out of the resin in the first round of his fight for the heavyweight championship of the world and fought the greatest battle of his young career to go down in history as the second man of his race to win that coveted prize of fistiana, the world's championship.

One of Braddock's choppy rights caught Louis on the jaw in the very first round and sent the Brown Bomber to the canvas, but he was up without a count, fighting harder than ever.

He was a different Louis from the one who faced Max Schmeling last summer. He was cool, calculating and accurate under fire, and a roaring demon of destruction on the offense.

One minute and ten seconds after hostilities had begun for the 8th round, Braddock's jaw got in the way of that pile-driving right of the Bomber's and the fight was over.

Besides achieving his greatest aim, Louis also proved to himself and others that the Schmeling disaster did not affect his fighting ability. He proved that he could get off the canvas and still win.

No doubt about it, Louis will be a great champion and a fighting one, and from all indications he will be champion for a long, long time.

ROUND ONE

Braddock led with a right and waded into Joe, holding his head. Joe feinted and flicked a left to Braddock's head. They sparred both waiting for an opening. They danced about the ring, Louis appeared to be measuring his man. Braddock missed with a right and left. He backed off Joe and took a left to the jaw. Braddock feinted with his left and backed about the ring. Joe swerved and bobbed sending a left to Braddock's jaw and rights to the body. Braddock went on the ropes covering up from a barrage of rights and lefts from Louis, he missed and waited for an opening. Joe swarmed into him and had him groggy. Louis went down for no count from a short left to the stomach and his eyes looked glassy. It was a clean blow. The crowd rose on its hind legs and cheered to the echo. Braddock's round.

ROUND TWO

Braddock led with a left to the face and Louis countered with the same. Braddock backed away and missed a right cross to Joe's head. Joe backed away and was against the ropes with Braddock leading with left crosses to the face. Joe ducked a left and

ROUND THREE

Joe led with lefts to the face. They eyed each other and moved cautiously. Joe stuck his left in Jim's face and backed away. Braddock missed with a wild right and Joe backed away but waded in with lefts and took a left to the jaw in exchange. Braddock went in center of ring and tried blows to Joe's body. Braddock took a stiff right on the head. They sparred. Joe landed a sharp left to the head and bobbed and weaved uncertainly. Braddock and crowded him near the center of the ring. Joe ducked a right from Braddock before it got started. Braddock led with his left and they clinched, and Joe landed two lefts but took a stiff right and ducked another. Braddock landed a right uppercut and took a left jab. Joe the head as the bell rang. Round even.

ROUND FOUR

They danced around the ring and Joe took a left to the face. They sparred and exchanged rights and Braddock landed a left to the body. Joe tried from Braddock's head and missed. They sparred and Joe landed a left and a right and ducked two from Jim. Joe sprang from the Bench.

the officer. The officer was convicted, fined and suspended for four or five days from duty. It goes without being said that Attorney Gates is held in very high esteem by the Bar and the Bench.

GREENSBORO PHYSICIAN FATALLY INJURED WHEN HIS CAR HITS TRUCK

Greensboro, June 25.—Dr. S. P. Sebastian, prominent and well known physician of Greensboro, succumbed here this morning about 4:30 from injuries sustained in an automobile wreck which occurred when his car collided with that of a truck driven by James C. Poteat, white man of 30 East Fifth Street, Burlington.

Dr. Sebastian, according to police reports was proceeding in his car west from Washington Street when it was struck by a Turner Transfer Truck traveling south on Benbow Road. The truck, it was reported hit the rear end of Dr. Sebastian's car and knocked it 20 or more feet in a sidewise position. The automobile in which the physician was riding struck a tele-

phone pole, hitting it 8 feet from the ground. Dr. Sebastian was rushed to J. Richardson Memorial hospital where it was found he was suffering from a fractured left jaw, a fractured skull, a broken left arm and internal injuries. He succumbed without having gained consciousness.

The officers stated the driver of the truck evidently did not pay any heed to the stop sign on Benbow Road before entering Washington Street.

The driver of the truck was placed under a \$1,000 bond at the time of the wreck, and it is thought the bond will be increased since the accident resulted in the death of Dr. Sebastian.

Raleigh Is Host To Baptist Congress

RALEIGH, June 24.—The reelection of the present slate of officers to serve another year was the outstanding feature of Thursday's program of the National Negro Baptist Congress now in session at Raleigh. The annual message of the president, Dr. W. H. Jernagin of Washington, D. C. also featured the program of yesterday.

The officers are as follows: Headed by Dr. Jernagin, as president, the other officers elected to serve another year were:

The Rev. O. C. Maxwell, New York City, vice president-at-large; the Rev. H. T. Sims, Wichita, Kans., recording secretary; R. L. Brown, of New York City, assistant recording secretary, the Rev. L. D. Bunn, Grand Rapids, Mich., corresponding secretary; India E. Butler, Indianapolis, Ind., treasurer; the Rev. Wm. M. Roe, Eustis, Fla., statistician; Lucie E. Campbell, Memphis, Tennessee, music to Joe's body. Braddock took a stiff right on the head. They sparred. Joe landed a sharp left to the head and bobbed and weaved uncertainly. Braddock and crowded him near the center of the ring. Joe ducked a right from Braddock before it got started. Braddock led with his left and they clinched, and Joe landed two lefts but took a stiff right and ducked another. Braddock landed a right uppercut and took a left jab. Joe the head as the bell rang. Round even.

The meeting which is being attended by more than 2,000 delegates and visitors from all over the nation will close Sunday night.

J. L. DUNN VISITS SON
James L. Dunn of 1012 Thaxton Ave. returned from New York City last week where he visited his son who was injured while working in a tunnel on Long Island.

Mr. Dunn is expected to leave for New York next week if his son's condition is not reported to be improved.

Lawyer C. J. Gates Is First Of Race To Be Given Defense By Judge

By J. H. Malloy
In the trial of Willie Alexander and Sam Burton, who were charged with the second degree murder of Dewey Cole on May 30th, Judge R. H. Parker, Judge presiding over the tenth judicial district, appointed Attorney C. J. Gates to represent Willie Alexander, a co-defendant in the case, who was charged with murder.

Dewey Cole, an innocent bystander was killed as a result of a stray bullet as a result of an argument with Sam Burton and Aron Williams in which one Sam Hunter interfered and tried to make peace.

The trial lasted a day and a half and the defendants were convicted for second degree murder with recommendation for mercy by the jury. It is alleged that this is the first time a Negro lawyer has been appointed by the Superior Court in a legal representative capacity. This writer hopes that this procedure will be followed by other Superior Court judges throughout the State and wherever Negro lawyers are worthy of such appointments. Negro lawyers are just as capable of handling appointments such as receivers, referees, etc., as white lawyers are, and should be given such opportunities. May the appointment of Attorney Gates be the first step toward this move.

Attorney Gates received his A. B. degree from Shaw University in April 1921, and his LL.B. from Boston University in 1926. Attorney Gates has been practicing for ten years, during which time he has handled many important cases. He was chief counsel in the

GETS APPOINTMENT



ATTORNEY C. J. GATES, prominent lawyer of this city who was appointed this week to defend a Negro murderer by Judge R. Hunt Parker. Attorney Gates is believed to be the first lawyer of his race to be appointed a judge to represent a defendant in North Carolina.

Henderson case where two Negro boys were charged with rape on two white girls. The boys were convicted and sentenced to life, but the Supreme Court of North Carolina revised the verdict, and the boys eventually sentenced to six years in penitentiary and finally pardoned after serving 2 years. Attorney Gates also represented private prosecution in the case of state against J. H. Whitfield, an officer, who assaulted Vernon Farrington who was on a public Service bus and sat down beside

Laundry Workers To Get Increase In Wages

Edgar G. Brown, president of the United Government Employees, Inc., appeared before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations of the United States Senate in behalf of the 1000 employees in the laundry and dry cleaning plants of the War Department who are now receiving from \$1.00 a day to \$600.00 a year as regular full time employees of the U. S. government.

In his opening statement before the committee, Mr. Brown said: "May I express my profound personal thanks and appreciation to the Chairman, Senator Copeland, Senator McAdoo, Senator Thomas, Senator Reynolds, Senator Russell and the other subcommittee members for this opportunity to present to you the distressing condition of more than 1,000 men and women laundry employees receiving \$1 a day or less as regular full-time employees of the United States Government, up to \$600 a year. This is the lowest paid group of Federal employees, and they are now working in the 34 laundries, and 5 dry cleaning establishments, 29 of them in continental United States and located in every part of the country, 2 in the Philippines, 1 in Hawaii, and the insular possessions under the War Department."

Senator McAdoo expressed great

surprise to learn that there were federal government employees receiving as little as \$1.00 a day. He said, "I am frank to say that I would not for a minute stand for paying anyone \$150 a year."

In the course of the discussion Senator Russell of Georgia mentioned that he had offered an amendment that would give a differential of not more than 15 percent for labor in different parts of the country, and mentioned to Senator McAdoo that in California people doing the same kind of work as those in Georgia receive 125 percent more than the Georgia laborers, to which the Senator from California replied, "That shows we are a civilized community in California."

This \$50.00 increase in wages for the laundry workers recommended by Mr. Brown, United Government Employees head was approved by the Senate subcommittee on June 16, 1937, and reported to the U. S. Senate for passage. It will give an additional \$60 to \$120 a year increase to these colored employees who are employed by the War Department and receiving \$1.00 a day up to \$600.00 a year.

Among the workers benefited in continental United States are, 93 in Ft. Benning, Ga., 22 in Ft. Bragg, N. C., 5 in Ft. Brown, Tex.,

16 in Ft. Monroe, Va., 5 in Ft. Moultrie, S. C., 37 in Ft. Myer, Va., and 4 in Ft. Screven, Ga., who will benefit by this \$50,000 increase, according to Mr. Brown.

At this conclusion of his statement before the subcommittee, Mr. Brown mentioned that the Committee was considering giving a raise to the mechanics employed in the War Department who are receiving \$1.14 an hour, while the workers for whom he was pleading received less than \$1.00 a day, to which Senator Copeland replied, "You have made a good statement Mr. Brown."

Senator McAdoo added at this point, "I think that laundry work is awfully hard work for a dollar a day."

In response to a statement made by Senator Duffy of Wisconsin at the Senate hearings on the War Department appropriation, that, in some places where you have colored people in that locality receiving no more than \$1 a day in private industry, Senator McAdoo replied, "I do not care whether they are white or black. It makes no difference to me. I am just talking about this Government, as a government, standing for such a pittance to people under conditions that I think are unjustifiable. It does not take

(Continued on page eight)