

Editorials

The Carolina Times

Comments

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SATURDAY AUGUST 21, 1937

"TO HELL WITH THE LAW"

The Wagner-Van Nuys anti-lynching bill has been shelved until the next session of congress. Six massed men, probably citizens of Tennessee, shouting "to hell with the law," seized a Negro from the hands of a Tennessee sheriff Tuesday and riddled his body with bullets.

This was the seventh lynching in the United States this year. It will not be the last. The cry, "to hell with the law," made by the members of that mob is the unuttered cry of many Americans where the law gives a Negro the rights of an American citizen. Those six men who disgraced themselves, their state and their country are doubtless "law abiding" citizens where members of their own race are concerned. A crime of the most serious nature committed by a white man would not arouse in their breast the thirst for human blood like even a crime of less serious nature committed by a Negro.

The cry of those Tennessee lynchers is a danger signal, not only to Negro Americans, but to all Americans of all races. It raises the question of a break down in respect for law and order in this country. It is the same spirit that lurks in the breast of the kidnaper, the gangster and other lawless elements in America. This kind of spirit having Negroes as victims in the beginning will not stop there, but its serafny, blood-dripping fingers will, if permitted to continue, tie the rope around the necks of white people as well.

The Tennessee judge who ordered a "real investigation" of the lynching may find that there are more citizens in Tipton County, the scene of the lynching who are supporters of the "to hell with the law" sentiment. He may find out after all that the investigation will turn out a farce and more of a disgrace than the lynched Negro. The six members of the mob lynched a Negro, the citizens of Tennessee into whose hands the investigation have been placed will doubtless lynch the law, thereby proving to the world that lawlessness in Tennessee is to be upheld.

REBUILDING KITTRELL COLLEGE

There is gathered at Kittrell College this week possibly the largest group of church workers in the history of the institution. They have been called there we have been told for the purpose of holding several annual conventions of the A.M.E. church and to see what can be done to rebuild Kittrell College.

The Carolina Times has expressed its opinion on one other occasion concerning the matter of reopening Kittrell College, and as far as we have been able to gather we have not moved one inch from where we stood several months ago on that particular subject. We are bitterly opposed to any attempt which the A.M.E. church may undertake to reopen the school unless the officials of the A. M. E. church are able to show where they are going to get money enough to operate the school up to the standard of other schools now being operated in North Carolina.

Sentiment is alright, but it is not worth anything when it comes to paying bills. Those who are in favor of reopening the school, as far as we can see, are possessed with a bountiful amount of church and school pride and very little or no money.

With the several states of the south assuming more and more the burden of educating its citizens, and the tremendous amount of money it takes to keep an educational institution even near the high standard demanded by educational boards, it seems foolish for the officials of the A. M. E. Church to place on the backs of the membership of the church the responsibility of raising enough money to keep the doors of a school open that is not needed.

Already there are too many second rate schools in North Carolina, and an attempt to start another should not be endorsed by any sensible person who wants to see the proper kind of education given to Negro young people. If Kittrell College opens without the needed amount of money it takes to bring the school up to standard, any student who goes there to be trained will find when he attempts to go elsewhere that he is without the proper foundation to pursue further work in education.

As the burden of education is more and more assumed by the state, we are for letting the state have it. There is plenty of work which the church can do for the spiritual development of the race without jumping in something that is going to place the church in debt again. Kittrell College can be operated as a home for superannuated ministers of the A.M.E. church and their wives at much less expense than it will take to operate a first-class college. Here is a worthy cause, and one which should be carefully considered by the officials of the church before they attempt to reopen Kittrell College.

Valada Snow to Play London

London, (INP).—Lucky Sambo, scheduled as a touring show, will feature Valada Snow, Pigeon, Maitland, Jimmy Skakette and John Mason in the cast and is scheduled for a thirty eight week tour of the provinces.

Cyril Lawrence, former London

manager of Low Leslie's "Blackbirds" will produce the show.

Dance Team Steps Show

New York, (INP).—Chuck and Gladys, famed juvenile dancers, stopped the show at Radio City theatre last week. Variety, the show time paper, reports that they proved the punch the mob had been waiting for and stopped

the show. Cora Green, who substituted for Hazel Diaz after a few shows, did a bit of swing singing that proved to be very effective.

Three Sepia Bands Listed in Par's Poll

New York, (INP).—In a popularity poll, conducted by the Paramount Theatre Benny Goodman, radio's famed "king of swing," took first place with Louis Armstrong leading Jimmy Lancetford, Chick Webb and Cab Calloway in popularity among sepia outfits, Armstrong placed 24th in the poll with others listed 26th, 26th and 31st.

Sepia Club Bars Race on Saturday
Atlanta, Ga. (INP).—Top Hat,

NORTH CAROLINA
DURHAM COUNTY
EXECUTORY NOTICE

HAVING QUALIFIED as Executor of the estate of Dr. Frank T. Page, deceased, late of Durham County, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned at 114 W. Parish Street, Durham, N. C., on or before the 7th day of August 1937, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

This, the 6th day of August, 1937,
Sarb J. Page and Mechanics and Farmers Bank, Co., of Frank T. Page, Decedent.
M. Hugh Thompson, Atty

NORTH CAROLINA
DURHAM COUNTY
ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

HAVING QUALIFIED as administrator of the estate of Henry Burnett, deceased, late of Durham County, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned at 114 W. Parish Street, Durham, N. C., on or before the 6th day of August, 1937, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

This 4th day of August, 1937,
Mechanics and Farmers Bank Administrator Henry Burnett estate.
M. Hugh Thompson, Atty.

North Carolina
Durham County
Administrator's Notice

HAVING QUALIFIED as administrator of the estate of Wilson Brown, deceased, late of Durham County North Carolina this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned at 803 Ping Street, Durham, N. C., on or before the 21 day of August, 1937, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment. A. E. Tyle, Administrator of Wilson Brown, deceased.
Dated this 17 day of July 1937

TRUSTEE SALE OF LAND
North Carolina,
Durham County.

Atlanta's only colored night, now reserved every Saturday night for white patrons only. The night spot which features a 75 cent cover charge, will welcome the money from colored patrons during the week but on Saturday they have to stay out. A floor show features Jessie Hawkins, Mary Shaw and a chorus of girls.

Kelly Miller Writes...

WHY NEGROES SHOULD
TAKE CIVIL SERVICE
EXAMINATIONS

The Urban League has sent out a pronouncement urging colored men and women to take Civil Service examinations and thus qualify for appointment to the Civil Service. Three quarters of a million persons are now in the employ of the Federal Government, some sixty thousand of whom are colored. This represents their approximate quota in the race's population. Although the employment of colored persons in the lower category of the public service, both as regards rank and pay, yet such positions are not to be despised. The 60,000 Negroes on the Government payroll on the average receive greater compensation than any like number of colored persons in any other walk of life. Indeed, if you bracket with them the school teachers who are on the city and state payroll, the list would include the vast majority of Negroes who occupy

Under and by virtue of the power conferred upon the Trustee in a certain Deed of Trust dated November 8th, 1929 and executed by Fred Bynum and wife, Nellie Bynum, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Durham County in Book of Mortgages 183, at page 56; and default having been made in the payment of the same, the undersigned Trustee will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash at public auction, at the Courthouse door in Durham, N. C., on FRIDAY, AUGUST 20th, 1937, at 12 o'clock Noon, the following described land, to-wit:

ADJOINING the lands of Sidney R. House and James M. House and others, beginning at a stake on New (now Carnell) Street, and running thence Eastward 282 feet to a stake in Sidney R. House and James M. House line; thence Northward with their lines 55 feet to a stake; thence westward 232 feet to a stake in New (now Carnell) Street; thence Southward with the line of said New Street 55 feet to the beginning. See deed from Sylvester Bynum (widow) to Fred W. Bynum dated June 12, 1922, recorded in Book of Deeds 66, at page 378, Durham County Registry.

This sale will remain open for ten (10) days to receive increase bids, as prescribed by law. This property is sold at the request of the holder of said note. Dated this 19th day of July, 1937.
A. M. SHEARIN,
M. Hugh Thompson, Trustee.
Attorney.

a comfortable economic status. Under the reorganization plans of President Roosevelt, the Civil Service will be extended upward, outward and downward, so as to include a larger and larger number of employees. The Negro race is entitled to its quota in this enlargement. There seems to be a studied purpose to keep colored appointees out of the clerical type of public service. It still goes against the grain of many white appointees. Negroes sitting at a desk writing with ink and pen. There are only a handful of colored appointees in the Civil Service level. This number has been considerably increased by the policy of President Roosevelt under the New Deal. Let us hope that this number will be greatly enhanced by the liberal policy of this and future administrations. As long as the recruitment of Government positions below and above the Civil Service allotted to the successful politician as their share of the spoils of their office, there is no reason why the Negro should not enjoy his reasonable share of the spoils.

Colored applicants have been so baffled and buffeted by discriminatory tactics that Negroes hesitate to apply for Civil Service examinations, feeling convinced in advance that even if they succeed, they will be cheated out of their merited appointment. Such timidity plays in the hands of the unfair and unjust manipulators of the Civil Service machinery. If there are no colored applicants, there is no longer any just complaint about discrimination against them.

If the colored race ceases activity in any field by reason of race discrimination, it would become completely inactive along all lines of endeavor. There is no field in which they can engage except at a racial disadvantage as compared with their white competitors. This is true in affairs of religion, education and industry as well as in affairs of state. The Negro must discount his disadvantages on account of color and make the most of whatever opportunity there is left. If Negroes would crowd civil service examinations as they did forty years ago, many of them would squeeze through the handicap and barrier of discrimination. The Civil Service Commission could no longer shield its conscience by stating that they find no occasion to discriminate against Negro applicants where such are non-existent. Our high schools and colleges are turning out yearly, graduates by the thousands. Hundreds of them all over the country are redeemed from idleness only by temporary positions of the Federal relief agencies.

When this feature of the New Deal winds up its beneficence, what will Negro high school and college graduates do? The professions of medicine and teaching, it seems, will not absorb a great many more. The increasing poverty of the population, due to lack of industrial occupation, cannot support an adequate professional class. It does not seem that they can or will find in the near future outlet in productive fields in industry through their own initiative and enterprise, although we hope that we may look for a larger measure of self-employment in the future. In the meantime, the Federal service calls for a large number of educated men and women to recruit the staff for the increasing demands of the Government. The colored race is entitled to its quota which would absorb thousands of educated men and women who now loiter around the outer edge of profitable employment.

Negro graduates ought to stand as good a chance of passing civil service examinations as their white counterparts. They have the same grade and degree of education. A large proportion of them would seek outlet in the Government service for the simple reason that many whites can find more lucrative and agreeable engagements in the professions, business, trade and industry.

Let not the Negro candidate hesitate for fear that he might not be appointed. He might avail himself of the admonition of that

old revival hymn: "I can but perish if I go, I am resolved to try, for if I stay away I know, I must forever die." With a civil service status, appointment is possible; without it, it is impossible.

The Civil Service law expressly forbids forbids discrimination on account of race, religion or creed. Negro applicants should press their way into all types of Civil Service examinations for all kinds of positions whether of a general or technical character. The Negro's stronghold is, that the law is with him, but in order to become a beneficiary of the law, he must comply with its conditions. The race suffers in this country, not on account of law which on its face usually seems to be fair, but in the administration of the law. The Negroes' handicap in the civil service is not on account of the law, but because of its lax enforcement. He should therefore by all means in his power urge upon administrative offices to uphold the law.

President Roosevelt is primarily responsible for the appointment of the entire government staff of 800,000 workers. He is committed irrevocably to the merit system. There is nothing in his character or record to lead the Negro to believe that he would not correct any palpable violation of the Civil Service law which is brought to his attention. The more such cases of protest the better the likelihood that the law will be fairly enforced. Let the Negro then, by every

means in his power, see to it that the President and Civil Service Commission shall uphold the letter and spirit of the Civil Service law or report to the conscience of the nation the reason why.

Harry K. Parker, G. I. A. A. Championship Basketball Coach Takes Over New Duties With Greensboro Recreation Department.

With the completion of the new Noche Park Recreation Center for Negroes in Greensboro, A. & T. College, which is undergoing strange administrative and faculty shake-up these days, Harry K. Parker, recent Coach of the A. and T. College and 1937 A. A. A. 1937 Basketball Champions, resigned his post at the college, to accept the directorship of the recently completed Negro Community Center.

The shock came to Greensboro last week when the A. and T. Physical Educator assumed his new duties with the City Recreation Department at the close of the first summer session at the college. Parker has been at the college for one year, while he served also as Assistant Football coach, Professor of Physical Education, and Assistant Professor of History. His outstanding achievement of the year, no doubt was that of bringing to A. and T. its first C. I. A. A. Basketball Championship.

Mr. Farmer Here Are a Few

Advantages Offered You

By The

Goldsboro Tobacco Market

Free Government Grading

When you sell your tobacco in Goldsboro you get advantage of free government grading. This guarantees every farmer a fair and honest grading of his tobacco. There's absolutely no guess work in grading your tobacco. You know that when your tobacco has been graded by a government grader that you will get the price you are justly entitled to get.

Buyers of All Large Companies

The buyers on the Goldsboro market of all large companies as have the same buying instructions from the firms buyers on other markets. In other words if your tobacco should bring \$40 per hundred pounds on another market, you will get absolutely the same price on the Goldsboro market. Therefore you gain nothing by going to more distant markets.

Savings In Transportation

The farmer who sells his tobacco on distant markets stands a chance of losing money in the long run. The cost of transportation alone will equal probably a cent or more per pound. Should you take your tobacco to a distant market and run into a blocked sale you will have to remain away from home over night. Certainly the farmer's time is valuable. Sell in Goldsboro and make money.

TOBACCO
Marketing Committee

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W. P. T. F. at 12 O' clock Noon

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Mon. Aug. 23 Wed. 25
And Fri. Aug. 27
Tobacco is Selling Good
Now is the Time To Sell
Your Friends
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W. B. Daniel
Owners & Proprietors