

The Carolina Times

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L. E. AUSTIN, PUBLISHER WILLIAM A. TUCK, Managing Editor HERBERT R. TILLERY, Business Manager CHARLOTTE OFFICE 430 1-2 EAST SECOND STREET

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THOUGHT

FEAR NO MAN, high or low, rich or poor, taught or untaught. Honour all men; love all men; but fear none. Speak what you account great truths frankly, strongly, boldly. William E. Channing.

I know the way we tread is rough and long, And yet to toll and bleed am nothing loth, And thus I journey homeward with a song, Since in the very struggle lies my growth. And when I reach that last green hostelry Whence none have ever yet been turned away The chamber will be sound with wails on me, Till dawn that longer, now, divine to-day.

Joy! only joy! for love is there and here— Peace, only peace! though desperate my distress; I find no sorrows in the road but Fate— To doubt is failure, and to dare, success! —Frederic Lawrence Knowles.

ROBERT R. MOTON

The death of Dr. Robert R. Moton removes from American Negro life one of its most outstanding beloved characters. His passing will be mourned by thousands of graduates, former students and friends of Tuskegee Institute, as well as members of his family. Dr. Moton came upon the scene immediately after the shackles of slavery had been struck from the limbs of his people. He grew up during the period of reconstruction surrounded by a racial antagonism that forced him to measure every step with caution. From that experience he learned the art of diplomacy, sold it for the highest dollar and built an industrial education institution that surpasses any of its kind in America.

Like most Negro leaders of his time, Dr. Moton was not in reality the belly-crawling, cringing and hat-in-hand type that many irresponsible of the race often accused him of being. The stand he took against placing a white personnel in the Veterans Hospital at Tuskegee is testimony of his courage. During those hectic days he faced unflinchingly parades and threats of the Ku Klux Klan, and refused to meet their demands which would have meant that Negro physicians would not have been placed in charge of the hospital.

Again his book "What The Negro Thinks" is no cowardly writing, but a forceful, straight from the shoulder exposition of what the Negro thinks about the wrong he suffers. In the book one finds the true character of the man as he pours out his pent up feelings for the first time. Not only was the contents of the book a surprise to white people but Negroes as well. Dr. W. E. B. DuBois who at the time had not curled his tail under him and run for shelter, in commenting on Dr. Moton's book, stated that it was the best thing that had ever come out of Tuskegee.

Even now we are too close to the life of Dr. Moton to fully realize the contributions he made to the times in which he lived and the race in general. Future generations will speak of him as a mighty man among men, a sage and one who wrought well. It is appropriate that he should pass during the commencement season so that we might think of him as graduating into a higher and richer life.

THE NEGRO'S PLACE

According to information obtained from a very reliable source, the postmaster of Charlotte has gone to Washington for the expressed purpose of getting a Negro railway mail clerk fired because the latter has been consistently leading a fight to have a qualified Negro appointed as mail carrier in that city. The Negro railway mail clerk is Trezzvant Anderson, well known and highly respected citizen of Charlotte and sometimes writer for the Associated Negro Press. The postmaster is Paul Younts, highly respected among white citizens of Charlotte and sometimes speaker before Negro audiences.

In an article which was published in the Charlotte Observer last Sunday, Mr. Anderson appealed to the postmaster to rise above race prejudice, and do the right thing by giving the Negro the job he is rightfully entitled to. Mr. Younts spoke to a Negro audience in the afternoon and found himself in an embarrassing position because of the forcefulness of Mr. Anderson's article. It was plainly evident to those present that his hearers were more interested in seeing if the postmaster was going to announce the appointment of the Negro mail carrier than they were in what he had to say otherwise.

Under the General Mecklenburg column appearing in the same issue of the Observer it was agreed that the postmaster should make the appointment. It now appears that Mr. Younts has had all he can stand, and will seek to get rid of this Negro that continues to bound his every step and make things unbearable for him, by going after his job. Both Mr. Anderson's article and the comments of General Mecklenburg are republished on page seven of this week's CAROLINA TIMES.

We have stated in our editorial column before that so long as the Negro does not assume the status of a competitor of the white man, or question his right to commit injustices against him he is a "good nigger." According to the belief of Mr. Younts this Negro mail carrier or no other Negro has the right to question his decision, even though it pertains to the fair and righteous distribution of Federal jobs.

During these perilous times when the foundations of all democracies are being shaken, it would be a fine thing for Federal government to blot out forever the kind of spirit that makes the Agency subsided by Mr. Younts possible.

We would not suggest that the postmaster of Charlotte be removed from his office. That is too much like asking for revenge. We do suggest however that he be made to understand by post office authorities that the United States is no place for Hitlerism.

BETWEEN THE LINES

BY DEAN GORDON B. HANCOCK

HARVEST TIME!

The storms of earthly damnation are raging furiously in Europe, and from sorrow and sighing there is no succor. How swiftly speed the years away; how turn the tides of time! Just 20 years ago Germany was sitting a beggar at the beautiful gate of international charity asking alms, today she is bidding for world supremacy.

When I returned from Europe two years ago and had time to think seriously on what I saw and heard and felt, I arrived at the conclusion, and made bold to assert that the only way to keep Germany from dominating Europe and the world, was for some nation to reconquer the Germans and partition the German territory, I saw at that time no early reason to believe such decline of Germany possible. What I am seeing daily of the military prowess of the Germans amply supports my prophecy of two years ago. I asserted in my release that the English were no match for the Germans, neither were the French.

The fact that these sat down and saw Germany rearm and assert herself, without taking ample measures for defense, more clearly shows the decadence of the nations who will soon fall under the iron heel of Hitlerism. All indications point to some shocking consummations of affairs in Europe and we can never tell where the lightning of human fury may strike next. For many months, I have been crying out against isolationism. America is being shocked out of her lethargy. Isolationists have soured to their retreat and our own country is exposed in ways that are distressing. This country was busy watching Japan and Germany the while was getting the jump on us and the world. After all, it may pay our statesmen to give some heed to another message. The tragedy of the European situation is the unpreparedness of Allies. The British have always blundered through; but it is hard to believe that an unprepared nation can blunder through, on Germany. The Germans are now blunderers but are the coolest and most careful calculators this world has ever seen.

It looks like curtains for the French and British empires, but they have no body to blame but themselves. The lion was chained 20 years ago and they loosed him. It is hardly probable that the same lion twice in 20 years. With Hitler MIGHT IS RIGHT, but so has it ever been among the nations of the earth. If might was right for Britain in Ireland and India it must be right with Britain and Germany. It makes no difference that the might of Britain has shown over a span of centuries and that German might has been rampant only a few short weeks. The principle is the same. Great Britain has been sowing a long long time in Ireland and India, but it is harvest time now! When will the nations ever learn that nobody is safe until everybody is safe? How much more blood and mourning must it take to drive home to the heart of mankind that all of our destinies are bound up together? Until the nations assume responsibility, each for all and all for each, there is going to be great tribulation. Until white men realize that they must save black men if they themselves would be saved, we are not going to get very far along this tedious road of progress. This war has shown one thing—that is sentiment has its place but science cannot be denied. The flash of France, however, courageous, stem the tide of steel. If France has been recent to her rust the sacrifice of the youth France cannot stone. Somebody has been asleep at the switch. It has come about that France and Britain have great empires that they have failed to protect and he accepts must pass to another.

White, Negroes To Perform Lynch Ballard

NEW YORK (ANP) — The first performance of a unique choral composition, "And They Lynched Him on a Tree," the joint creation of William Grant Still and Katherine Garrison Chapin, whose poem the young composer set to music, will be presented at Lewishon Stadium here June 24 with a white and a Negro chorus, symphony orchestra, a soloist and a narrator taking part in the production. (Approaching a state production in its scope, the ballad was inspired by the tragedy of mob lawlessness and its particular racial expression in the United States. The poem was not intended as propaganda or as problem verse, Miss Chapin says. But rather, she declares, it was written as a purely human document inspired by her conviction that lynching is a "serious flaw in the fabric of American democracy.")

On the same program, when Mr. Still's most recent composition has its premiere, Paul Robeson, the distinguished baritone, will appear as soloist. He will sing the "Ballad for Americans," for which he was widely praised after it was heard on the "Pursuit of Happiness" radio program. Earl Robinson and John Latouche composed the music and text of this selection. "And They Lynched Him on a Tree" was brought to the attention of Mr. Still by Dr. Alain Locke of Howard university. Thrilled by the idea, the composer immediately began to de-

termine themes for it, and after Miss Chain traveled to Los Angeles to discuss her poem with him, a musical setting begun although theme after theme was discarded before the composition the composition reached materialization. The story is as follows: "It is night. In a clearing by the roadside among the turpentine pines, lit by the headlights from parked cars, a Negro has just been lynched. The white crowd who hanged him, and those who watched, are breaking up now, going home. They sing together, get into their cars and drive away. Darkness falls on the road and the woods. Then slowly the Negroes come out from hiding to find the body of their friend." "Among them is the mother of the man who was hanged. In darkness they grope for the tree; when they find it, the mother sings her dirge. The Negro chorus joins her and they retell the story of the man's life and rehearsal the tragedy. She is humble and broken, but, as they all sing together, white voices joining the Negroes," she song becomes strong in its impartial protest. This is a human document sung in rhythmic expression of poetry through music and thence to the hearts of people, Miss Chapin says. "It is the heart, the intelligence, that overcomes and eliminates intolerance and the blow of intolerance upon the land," she concludes.

NEGRO Business INSTITUTE

Conducted by ALBERT LOUIS HYPPOS EDITOR'S NOTE: The author of this feature column, is the director of the Negro Business Institute, a non-profit organization, devoted to the progress of Better Negro business. He has held classes in salesmanship and advertising in New York City and Washington, D. C. and has been engaged in advertising and promotion for more than 12 years. Readers desiring further advertising and business promotion information are invited to write to the Negro Business Institute, 1903 Seventh Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Enclose stamped, addressed envelope for free reply.

- WHY BUSINESS MEN ADVERTISE There are many reasons why progressive business men advertise, but the 20 reasons listed in this article will serve to show the advantages business men find in using advertising. 1 To increase sales. 2 To establish leadership. 3 To keep the name of the business before the public. 4 To keep the business they already have. 5 To keep customers informed of special services. 6 To attract desirable personnel. 7 To strengthen the financial rating of their business. 8 To sell new services. 9 To attract prospective customers. 10 To establish a trade mark or store name. 11 To tell their story as they want it told. 12 To help decrease operating expenses. 13 To overcome seasonal slumps. 14 To aid in maintaining prices. 15 To teach the value of service rendered. 16 To stress the special features of the business. 17 To stress the individuality of the business. 18 To get and keep closer to the customer. 19 To reach the people they do not know. 20 To sell goods to many at the same time, the way personal salesmen sell goods to people individually. Next week, I will mention some of the certainties of advertising.

Tells Of First Negro Singer At Carnegie Hall

CHICAGO, (ANP) — "The place—Carnegie hall, the singer—Sissieretta Jones, the time—well, long before you and I were born," Abbie Mitchell was living again the story she heard as the girl wife of Will Marion Cook. "Yes," she continued, "Mr. Cook was a very young man at the time. He had just returned from Europe as a brilliant violinist. He played on the program on this memorable night in New York's Carnegie hall. The house was packed to hear the first Negro woman singer who had ever appeared on the stage of that hall. Her name was Sissieretta Jones. When she had finished her performance, the elder Cornelius Vanderbilt rose from his seat and cried out: "I dub you Black Patti (Adelina Patti was the reigning singer of the day) and presented her with a check for \$5,000 for further voice cultivation."

Asked To Erase Prejudice For Nation's Good

CLEVELAND, (ANP) — Un-American standards, long practiced, long practiced, but never as seriously menacing to the country's welfare as they are today, were brought to the attention of President Franklin D. Roosevelt this week in a pointed communication sent by the Future Outlook league, an organization composed of some 11,000 Ohio citizens with headquarters here. Equal opportunity for Negroes in the new defense program as well as in departments of government vital at this time, the letter said, and asked the incorporation of Negroes into all phases of the American program. "before denied him," Mr. Roosevelt was told. Conditions abroad, however, demand that Americans of all races work together as one nation in order to defend the country as a harmonious group, the letter declared. Negroes' enlistment into every branch of the Army and Navy as well as the Aviation corps was urged together with non-segregated training for these fields. "Since we all must die alike, if necessary, we should all train alike and together," the letter concluded.

The Future Outlook league, organized in 1936, is composed of a citizen membership, an affiliated Employees' union and a tenants' union with branches in the principal cities of Ohio. Many placements of Negroes in jobs before denied them has been accomplished through influence of the group. Woolworth and Atlantic and Pacific chain stores have hired Negro clerks since their program began, two white theatres in Negro neighborhoods have changed from which to Negro ushers and cashiers, and Negro drivers have placed with several companies, the group points out. John O. Holly is president.

House Divided!



By Chase in New York Amsterdam News, Mar. 14, 1940

DOWN ON THE FARM

POULTRY FLOCK NEEDS SPECIAL CARE IN JUNE

The period when the poultry flock will either return a good profit, or be a drain on the family finances is just ahead, says C. F. Parrish, poultry Extension specialist of N. C. State College. Eggs will be scarce in June, as hot weather cuts production in the average flock, but the wise poultry raiser can keep his flock's production up and profit from higher egg prices, Parrish stated. "As the summer heat during the long June days becomes intense, the flock is apt to drop off sharply in feed consumption," the specialist said. "At the first signs of a slump in food consumption, and the resultant decline in egg production, it is advisable to start back feeding a wet mash at noon, made up with cool water or cool sour milk. This practice, along with close culling of broody hens will help a great deal in holding a high egg production during hot weather. As soon as the comb of a hen loses its bright red color and begins to shrink, or when she shows signs of beginning to molt, that is the time to put that bird on the market."

Parrish also suggests that the windows and ventilators in the back of the laying house be opened to make the poultry quarters cooler. It is also important, he says, to prevent lice infestation at this season of the year. Check on some of the birds occasionally for lice infestation and treat the birds or the roost poles for lice, if they are found. Soak the roost poles and roost pole supports about once a month with used motor oil to hold down red mite infestation," he recommends. Finally, Parrish said that infertile eggs should be produced in the summer, because they keep better. To do this, a flock owner should dispose of, or pen the male birds.

FORESTER URGES EARLY ORDERS FOR SEEDLINGS

During the past planting season, 244 farmers in 69 counties ordered forest tree seedlings from the State nurseries, but were unable to obtain them because of a depleted supply. So R. W. Graeber, Extension forester of N. C. State College who handles orders placed through county farm agents, says that requests for three seedlings for the 1940-41 planting season should be made early. The nurseries have planted increased amounts of seed. The supply will be greater; but so will the demand. Landowners in Rowan, Scotland, and Warren Counties have already filed applications for 250,000 trees for delivery in January, 1941. I would urge farmers to file their applications early," Graeber said.

The price list for State forest nursery trees, as announced by the Department of Conservation and Development which operates the nurseries, located near Raleigh and in Henderson County, is as follows: Black locust, yellow poplar, cypress, white ash red cedar, and loblolly, longleaf shortleaf and slash pine, \$2.00 per thousand delivered and \$1.80 per thousand F. O. B. the nurseries; two year old white pine \$3.00 delivered and \$2.75 FOB; two and three year old white pine transplants, \$4.00 delivered and \$3.50 FOB; and black walnuts, \$10.00 per thousand delivered and \$8.50 FOB.

EACH FARM COW NEEDS THREE TONS OF SILAGE

John A. Arey, Extension dairy specialist of N. C. State College, gives two reasons why cows should have an adequate supply of grass, hay and silage. "In the first place," he says, "the dairy cow is by nature a roughage-consuming animal; and in the second place, economical milk production is dependent on a sufficiency of home-grown roughage." The specialist recommends at least one-half acre of good pasture for each cow in the summer months, and at least three tons of silage and two tons of hay per cow for winter feeding. Legume hay and corn silage may be substituted. However, Arey says that corn to be used for silage must be planted within the week if serious damage from corn ear worms is to be avoided. Sorghum can be safely planted a little later in June. Good land will produce 8 to 10 tons of silage per acre. Sudan grass has two purposes. It can be cut for hay, and it is a valuable supplement to perman-

ent pasture grasses which usually get short and tough around the middle of July. Arey says that Sudan grass or Pearl millet seed broadcast in a well prepared fertile soil at the rate of 25 to 30 pounds per acre will give splendid temporary grazing with in six to eight week after seeding. Therefore, if it is seeded now, it will be ready when the permanent pastures dry up in hot weather. A shall trench also can be dug at little cost. Directions for constructing such a silo are contained in Extension Circular No. 201, which is available free upon request to the Agricultural Editor, N. C. State College, Raleigh. In conclusion Arey stated "North Carolina cow testing records show feed cost of milk production on good pasture to be only about one-half that of winter production on good pasture to be only about one-half that of winter production when the cows are fed in the barn. Graeber suggests that farmers immediately place orders through their county farm agents, who will advise about species desirable and the correct methods of planting the trees.