Editorials — The Carolina Times — Comments

The Carolina Times

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THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK

The men who won in the Revolution, and made this country take its place among the nations of the earth, did it because they had in them courage, resolution, integrity, unbending will, and common sense.——Theodore Roosevelt.

WHERE IS GREAT BRITAIN'S ARMY?

These are dark days for the British lion. The fear that once accompanied his roar is gone, and the world stands aghast as the once mighty beast that has dominated Europe for approximately a thousands years fights fiercely for his very existence.

So they say the sun never sets on the British empire. Unless the tide of battle shifts and shifts very soon the sun will never rise on the British empire. The march of the mighty German army across France and the pounding of that same army at the gates of England raises a serious question before the entire civilized world. Where is Great Britain's army?

Australia, Egypt, India and South Africa, part of the colonial possessions of the British empire with their teeming millions are almost helpless in this dark hour of England's existence to go to the aid of the mother country.

England thought it was smart to keep her colonials from arming. England thought it wise not to train them in the art of modern warfare. England would rather cheat, exploit, and overtax her colonials than to permit them to share in the glory of freedom. Hence instead of love and respect for the mother country there is hatred and disrespect. Instead of calling on her colonials for more manpower, England is afraid as well as concious of the fact that most of her colonials are untrained for modern warfare.

Where is Great Britain's army? Great Britain has no army worthy of the name.

The United States ought to learn a lesson from her sister country before it is too late. The practice of barring Negroes from certain branches of the national defense is sacrificing too much to the gods of prejudice in these turbulent times.

We need not bury our heads in the sand like an ostrich and try to make believe that the war now going on in Europe cannot happen here. Whether we like to admit it or not, each day, each hour draws us closer and closer toward America's entrance into the European conflict.

Those into whose hands the destiny of this nation has been placed ought not expect the Negro to play his part in the next war without being properly trained in all branches of the nation's defense. They ought not expect the Negro to be satisfied with making up the labor battalions as they did, for the most part, in the other world war.

The United States has no just cause to be afraid to arm its Negroes. Past history will prove that the race has furnished no traitors. To the contrary its soldiers and private citizens have always proved loyal and patriotic. To train Negroes in all branches of the nation's defense is the only program that is going to assure this country the very best protection it can afford against nations like Germany and Italy. To refuse to do so is to invite the same disastrous situation now existing in England.

To fill all branches of our national defense with Foreign born, naturalized persons merely because their faces are white, and withold the same opportunity from native born American Negroes, is unsafe, unsound and damnable.

THE FIFTH COLUMN

During the dark and gloomy days of the old World War after America had entered on the side of the allies, Negro soldiers were given the tasks of guarding the White House and other important posts throughout the nation. The name "Fifth Column" had not come into use, but the danger of spies was just as prevalent in the confines of the United States as it is today.

The speech delivered by President Roosevelt last Monday evening serves notice on all American citizens that the United States will again soon take up arms against the tyranny of Germany and Italy. This means that again Negro soldiers will be about the only soldiers that the government can be absolutely assured of being one-hundred per cent Americans, and will be called upon to stand guard over sacred spots in America to assure their safety from "Fifth Column" attacks.

There is something ironical about this trusting of Negro soldiers in the times of stress in the United States. It does appear that if black men in uniforms are the only ones that the government can be absolutely sure of during periods of war that these same men could be trusted as soldiers during times of peace.

The "Fifth Column" in America may or may not exist. If it does there is little chance that Negroes have any part in it. The chances are it is composed, for the most part, of foreign born white Americans who have been accorded rights and privileges in this country denied native born and loyal American Negroes.

There is no educational institution in America that would not admit Germans or Italians. There is no hotel, theater or what not that would close its doors in their faces because of their racial identity or nationality. The American Negro stands alone as the only human being in this country good enough to defend with his life everything America stands for, but too despised to be accorded all the rights for which he has in every war been called upon to die for.

The Negro will remain steadfast and loyal to the ideals of America. He stands ready and willing to shed his blood and even die that this nation under God may continue to exist. He has never known a "fifth column" and never will. He is the one true American upon whose countenance all may look without fear or suspicion.

NEGRO Business INSTITUTE

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 had held classes in salesmanship and advertising in New York City and Washington, D. C., and has been engaged in advertising and business promotion for more tha 12 years. Readers desiring further advertising and business promotion information on any general subject are invited to write to the Negro Business Institute, 1908 Seventh Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Enclose stamped, addressed envelope for free reply.

"HAPPY HUNTING GROUNDS"

Business has been the "Happy Hunting Grounds" for all other races, almost exclusively, for a long, long time, centuries. Just think how brand new we are in it! We all should realize how long it takes to make a dent into any field. Remember, other groups are fighting tooth and nail to keep what they have. As a new cormer in the field of business we need to make a terrific noise to make ourselves even slightly heard.

The quickest and most economical way to be heard is through planned advertising. It produces profitable business for all other groups andl will do the same for us. We have a sizeable sum invested in our business but far more in our businessdot MM M M MM than merchandise and money is tied up. We have invested time, ideas and the hopes of our future.

To make a sizeable dent in the business field we must realize that before people will buy there must be established a willingness to be sold. This is known as consumer acceptance. And when consumer acceptance has built, it then possesses that precious value known as salability. One salability is established, the way is open for closing the sale.

There is nothing new about all this. But regardless of how old a selling principle may be it remains always new to some.

CERTAINTIES OF ADVERTISING

Advertising can do for the small business what it did for a large business when it was small-make it a large business.

Advertising reaches more people in shorter time and at less expense than is possible in any other way.

Advertising, when continued for several years, becomes for the consumer a form of insurance as to the quality and character of the merchandise he purchases and assures for the manufacturer or merchant a more even and continuous demand for his goods.

BETWEEN THE LINES

BY DEAN GORDON B. HANCOCK

FAD OR NECESSITY?

The American public, no less than the European, has been generous with Negro artists. This nation's right hand of fellowship has been most cordially extended to the Negro artist and athlete and right happily the Negro is thus encouraged. The Negro must be at times amazed at the reception accorded his artistic efforts, while in the weightier matters of economic opportunity the doors too often are shut in his face!

Insofar as the Negro's artistic merits are rewarded with full recogniion, the race may well take heart; but his economic ambitions must also be recognized if these artistic gifts are to be developed to the highest degree. These artistic gifts are the super structures; the economic gifts are the foundations. We must not become too enthused over artistic triumphs to think seriously on our economic debacle. Insofar as recognition of our artistic merits is a prelude to the recognition of our economic capabilities, it serves a right noble purpose; but wherein this recognition leaves untouched the serious matter of economic opportunity it may become stumbling block instead of stepping stone.

It is well enough to have a few well fed artists within the race, but it is better to have the masses well fed also. The danger is we shall stress too vigorously the achievements of our artists and minimize too casually the plight of our artisans or lack of them.

Some months ago it was my happy fortune to sit through an evening of supernal delight listening to great Marian Anderson as she thrilled Richmond with her mission of music. She was great and she was so acclaimed by exacting critics in Richmond as elsewhere. The Marian Anderson spell is well cast over the nation. Everything she does in the discharge of her duties as artist is right and nothing she does is wrong. When a people is overawed it loses the sense of constructive criticism. to pick a flaw is heresy and to find a fault is sacrilege. But all the time I was listening to Miss Anderson's wonderful singing my mind drifted to that white accompanist.

I should have enjoyed a much pleasant evening had a Negro been her accompanist. There was nothing particularly wrong about having a white man accompany our leading artistic lady. But there are traditions that cannot be lived down within a day and these stared me in the face as they must have stared hundreds of others. I wondered if there were not Negroes who could accompany Miss Anderson. Would it not have left a better taste in the mouth generally had the performance been an all-Negro one? Was the accompanist interested in Negro advancement or in the fees? Is there anything the booking agencies would do for Miss Anderson with the white accompanist that they would not do for her with a Negro one? Now had other Negro artists gone forward if the white accompanist is a necessity? If Miss Anderson could learn to interpret the music of the masters why the Negro accompanist has not learned his lesson? Is it true that Negroes are great as vocalists but short as teachnicians?

A thousand thoughts revolved in my mind as I listening to Miss Anderson and saw and heard that great accompanist. There are certain traditions of which the mixed Negro is too vivid a suggestion that stared boldly into the face of the great occasion. As I remember I wrote saying "Venit, Vidit Vicit." Then came Dorothy Maynor the other evening with a gold voice and a white accompanist. Miss Maynor was unspeakably great and the critics were most extravagant in their praise of the wonderful girl and her wonderful singing. She was a Virginian of course, and this must have had some weight. Virginia is proud of her achieving sons and daughters irrespective of their color. Virginia is even generous toward them with words of praise and encourangement.

Hospital Bill

Continued from Page Three

race, creed, or color. Provided that wherever separate health facilities are required by law for separate population groups equitable provisions upon the basis of need will be made for facilities and services of like quality for each such group.

The National Hospital Construction Act which passed is a bill which appropriates $68,000,000.00 for the construction and improvement of existing hospitals and equipped. In getting the amendment added it will mean that perhaps some $4,000,000.00 more will be spent on hospitals for Negroes that would have been spent had the amendment not been added.

The Council has also been assurances that a Negro will be one of the 8 persons on the National Advisory Board which passes on the places where the hospitals are to be situated and the rules and regulations governing the hospitals and further safeguard the interests of America's largest and most neglected minority. An immediate fight was begun in the House, by the Council to get the bill through there.

Negroes Demand Representation In Armed Service Of The Gov't

BY EMMETT J. SCOTT

WASHINGTON — National defense, National unity, continue to be the theme songs of Senators, Congress, Washington correspondents, and of course, of practically every element of our American population through out the country, Fifth columnists alone excepted.

The present war in Europe has demonstrated that "It Can Happen Here." The first hysterical outbursts however have given way to solid realistic thinking; at the same time a wave of patriotic fervor has spread over the country demanding that, at what ever cost, adequate defense must be provided.

On this question, there is no division of sentiment in Congress, or elsewhere. There has not been any appreciable demand even for a clearer statement than has so far been made as to why the country is in such a state of unprepardness when thought is taken of that nearly $8,000,000,000 has been spent for the Army and Navy under New Deal auspicies during the past seven and one-half years for that very purpose alone.

There is greater determination than ever however to insist that every dollar now appropriated shall be spent in the most efficient and purposeful way. There should be no administrative complaint on this score. Essential purposes of defense, and not so much research and development, will continue to be demanded.

General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, has advised the House Military Affairs Committee that "man power in the Army's tragic shortage" and that the maximum peace-time enlisted strength is inadequate to meet emergencies stemming from the present situation.

With this fact set forth and taken to heart, it now becomes imperatively necessary for the Administration to take note of the discriminatory attitude of the Generals and the Admirals who formulate the defense plans of the Government toward that always loyal group of our American citizenship, the Negro group.

While calling for united patriotism, the New Deal is breaking down the morale of the Negro group, and discouraging their patroitism by announcing that present plans do not contemplate the enlistment of Colored men in the various armed services of the Government while at the same time expressing despair that "a tragic shortage" exists in the man power of the present Army organization. Colored newspapers throughout the country have carried statement after statement calling attention to communications received from Army officials discouraging the thought that Colored men are to be used in Army Service.

Testimony before Congress Committees has been printed to the effect that "a soldier must be seasoned and given the most modern weapons and the opportunity to train under war-like conditions."

Although there are several hundred Colored Reserve Officers, and 30,000 trainees are desired by the Army for fourteen days none of these Colored Reserve Officers have been called for training. The great reservoir of loyal Negroes eager and anxious to serve their Government is ignored and passed by as though they are aliens and enemies of their country. This is a situation impossible to understand and ignores all cannons of justice and fair play.

In this present emergency, surely the Government cannot complacently wish to have in the politic a discouraged group who have come to feel that they are regarded as pariahs after all of the proof they have given in every war of the Republic of their complete loyalty and their effectiveness as combat troops. These people have a right to serve their country with self-respect; they have a right to ask and to have their requests complied with, that they be permitted to perform their obligations as American citizens.

They resent, and they have a right to resent, the haughty attitude of Army Brass Hats who look upon them with contempt and deny them the privilege of even having the Negro units of the National Guard brought up to authorized limits. Even now the National Guard is nearly 12,000 under authorized strength, and here is a shortage that could easily be taken up by Colored applicants of our Army officials were more just and more fair than they are now.

They resent, and they have a right to resent, their exclusion from the Army Air Corps. In fact, whole heartedly they resent the whole attitude of Army Moguls who are taking this un-American attitude toward American citizens. The records of Negro Officers and soldiers during the World War is but a token of the service they can render, and are willing to render during any other emergency.

This is not the time for Colored voters in the Northern states to beg for recognition, and for the opportunity to serve their country. They have political powers and they should use that political power by informing their representatives in Congress the Senate and the House of Representatives, of how indignantly they feel, and they should insist that they are willing no longer to remain victims of an out moded social caste system which has no business in Army Denfense Plans.

With the control of the Government wholly within the hands of the New Deal Democratic Party, with an approaching election near at hand, in which New Dealers will soon be begging for Negro votes, it is not politics, it is common sense to demand of the Democratic Party, with all this power within its control that it overrule the Army Chiefs who are serving traditional prejudices rather than looking after the proper defense of our country.

The remedy remains within power of the Colored people by refusing support of a party which wishes to Federalize its contempt and its prejudices against them.

IN THE SHADOW OF THE STARS

By Abbe' Wallace

YOUNGEST MENTALIST ON THE AMERICAN STAGE

Note:—Your Question Will Be Answered "Free" in This Column, For a "Private Reply" . . . Send only 25c for my new Astrology Reading & Lucky Day Chart and receive by return mail a confidential letter of Free Advice analyzing three (3) Questions privately. Sign your full name, address, and birthdate on all letters, and please include a self-addressed, stamped envelope for your reply. Send all letters to: ABBE WALLACE, care of THE CAROLINA TIMES, P. O. Box 1191, DURHAM, N. CAROLINA.

LW—Will you tell me why I am so worried? Sometime I want to go home and then again I don't. Help me if you can.

Ans: — Returning home would not satisfy you—you couldn't be happy there and that is why you came to the City. It seems to me that if you had work that took up some of your time, you would be happier. Idle minds find just lots of things to worry about.

MB—My husband and I have been apart for more than a month. I could not stand his running around so I went off and left him. Now I am not satisfied without him. Tell me what to do?

Ans: Make up your mind right now to stop worrying and wondernig about your husband. He made you miserable while you lived with him and he wouldn't change a bit if you were back there. In a few weeks time you will make some nice friends and you will soon stop brooding about him.

EEJ — For the past six weeks my brother has been quiet and he won't talk unless someone says something to him. I want to know what is the matter?

Ans: —He's been terribly worried. It seems to me that a change is going to come over him in the very near future, for what he believed to be so, has turned out otherwise. Don't try to pry into his business for it won't do any good.

GGC — My problem is a very serious one. Mother has been a widow for a number of years and I am just 17. Mr. Wallace we have both fallen in love with the same man. I know he is older than I, but I care for him. He doesn't know it. Tell me does he care for me or could he ever? I am so worried that I am nearly dead.

Ans: Giving this problem serious thought I have come to the conclusion that it is your mother that this man loves and because you are her child, he respects and cares for you more than any one else besides her. Brace your self up and encourage her to go thru marriage with him. It is indicated to me that you too will enter marriage in a few years to a young man who is a Junior in college right now. You me him only a few times last summer.

HHA —Please tell me why is it that my wife is so mean to me? I have done everything I can to make her happy but I know she isn't.

Ans: Your wife is one of those women who can never be pleased therefore he isn't happy. She would be miserable without you, just as much as he is with you. It's my suggestion that you stop worrying about the way she does and try to be contened yourself. She knows she aggravates you and that is why she does those little catty things.

FGG — Will the trip that I am planning to Biloxi, Miss. be as sensational as I have in mind? Should I take mother?

Ans: My good man it will be a thiller for you. Getting married is one of the biggest events in a man's life and you have absolutely nothing to worry about concerning this trip. Your sweetheart's family are doing all in their power to make this wedding the "hit of the season" and I am sure they won't be disappointed. Yes, by all means carry your mother it would be very very appropriate.

SMP—Am I wasting my time? Is he sincere?

Ans: He's not taking you seriously and you know very well that you are wasting your time Forget him.

ROBERT RUSSA MOTON

BY WILLIAM PICKENS

MOTON IS DEAD. It is useless to say that another great American has left us, for everybody who knew anything of him, knows that. But perhaps some have not reflected on the special difficulty that faced Robert Russa Moton when he became president of Tuskegee institute, a difficulty which can never face any other president in the future life of that school: he had to succeed not only the founder of the school, but a most remarkable character and a man of world renown who had made the school and himself, who was the school, as the school was Booker T. Washington. Nobody could ever think of Tuskegee without thinking of Booker T. Washington, or of Booker T. Washington without thinking of Tuskegee. That was true for a generation.

Into this place Moton stepped as the first successor president. It was a difficult place, and he filled it with great honor and left it with the respect of all his fellow men, all those who knew him at all. People have a great weakness: they always compare any successor rather critically with the man ahead of him, and when that man is as outstandingly great as was Booker T. Washington, the successor is most likely to be treated very unfairly in the public mind.

But Moton stood up; in a few years he had added more money to Tuskegee's endowment funds than Booker T. Washington ever dared to hope for. He had retained all of the friends of Negro education which Washington had so tactfully and so painfully gathered together, and had added many new recruits to them. He had walked the difficult chalk line between white criticism on the one side and black criticism on the other, not always without a slip or a fault, of course. How could any human walk that line faultlessly? Sometimes, like Booker T. Washington ahead of him, he said the wrong thing, when trying to say the right one, or said a thing which could be easily misinterpreted. But who can talk of this great American problem everywhere and all the time, and not ever fall into that misfortune?

He finally did what Booker T. Washington never had the opportunity to do: he retired, helped to select his successor, saw the school going forward in good hands, and died in peace and in great honor. Booker T. Washington died in great honor, but could have had no such feeling of the certain future of Tuskegee, beyond his bare faith in the friends who had stood by him to the last.

MOTON IS DEAD. Long live Tuskegee institute!

Your Farm

STATE COLLEGE ANSWER TIMELY FARM QUESTIONS

Question:—Will it pay to feed moist mash to my laying flock during the summer months.

Ans:—Moist mash has an important place in the feeding of most flocks at some time during the year and with the laying birds it should be fed through the summer to keep up egg production from June until October. The best time to feed this mash is about two o'clock each afternoon. Three pounds of the regular laying mash moistened with hot water or milk, preferably milk, for each 100 birds per day will give excellent results.

Question:—How can I keep my cream fresh and pure between marketing days.

Answer:—Immediately after milking remove the milk from the barn, strain and separate it. Cool the cream by placing the can in cold water so that the entire contents are below the surface of the water. Stir occasionally to hasten cooling and keep it in cold water until it is taken to market. Warm cream should NOT be added to cold cream. Catch the crea mas it comes from the separator and place this can in the cooling tank can in the cooling tank alongside the accumulated cold cream until the next separation. It can then be poured into the cold cream and and mixed until the entire batch presents a uniform smooth body.

Question:—How often should poisoned bait be used to control bud worm damage in tobacco?

Answer—Application should begin ten days to two weeks after the plants are set and should be repeated every week or ten days until the plants are topped. Make the applications applications early in the morning when the tobacco bud is open by placing a small pinch of the poison directly in the CENTER of the bud. The bud worm prefers corn to tobacco so do not substitute any other ingredient in the bait for the corn meal.