

FREEDOM VS. LIBERTY

By Charles Stetle

These are times when we speak much about freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of religion, and freedom of assembly. But if this freedom is to be retained there must be a certain restraint of our liberties. We speak of freedom and liberty as though they were similar. Actually, freedom is personal and private, affecting ourselves. Liberty affects our public and social relationships. Furthermore, in our treaties upon statecraft and sociology, the emphasis has been upon the "rights" of mankind, until the doctrine of human rights has become a thing working endless confusion and hatred.

In the Sacred Word there is practically no reference to the rights of man—the emphasis is upon the duty of man. When the strong oppress the weak, we immediately cry out that there has been a transgression of rights. The Bible declares that the law of love has been violated. This method of approach places responsibility where it belongs—upon the person who is guilty.

Human rights will never suffer if human duties be performed. The doing of man's full duty toward his fellowmen will carry the world farther along than the mere granting of men's rights. The average man demands justice, and he is right. But God demands more than justice. His imperative is Love. For "love is the fulfilling of the law." And "love" in this sense does not mean mere sentimentality. The Bible definition means "a desire for another's good". This emphasis points out that there can be no question about human rights. It is taken for granted. It is God-ordained. This fact was recognized by the framers of the Constitution. It was incorporated in the Bill of Rights—consisting of the first ten amendments to the Constitution.

The people had all their rights and liberties before they made the Constitution, and neither the States nor the United States can take these rights from them. The Bill of Rights was created to safeguard the people from the power of the State. It was insisted upon by those stout, founding fathers who had fought for and loved their freedom. And yet, having admitted these fundamental facts regarding our natural rights, we can't get away from the duties and responsibilities involved in our relationship to others.

To retain our personal freedom, we will restrict our own liberties. To retain free speech, we will guard against unbridled tongues. To retain the right of assembly, we will not use force in order to tear down the government which grants it to us. To retain a free press, we will use caution in the publication of false rumors or untrue statements. To retain freedom of religion, we will accord to all other groups the same rights that we claim for ourselves. For unless we are willing to consider the rights and privileges of others, we will ultimately lose our own rights.

The percentage of Negroes of the total population in the U. S. today about equal the percentage of the foreign-born. The progress made by both groups is credit to them, but by far the greatest honor should go to the Negro race, because of the tremendous handicaps which have been placed upon Negroes from every standpoint.

In the first place, foreigners came to this country as a matter of choice, and they have been given every encouragement to succeed, scarcely any door being closed to them. They were accepted upon an equality with native Americans in practically every particular and given an equal chance. About the only limitation placed upon them was that no foreign-born citizen may become President of the United States.

On the other hand, Negroes were originally brought to this country against their will, and subjected to the degrading conditions of slavery, and for a couple of centuries we systematically and deliberately expunged from them the qualities which fit a man for citizenship in a democracy by depriving them of near-

Michael, Twice a King



King Carol of Rumania is shown with Crown Prince Michael in Bucharest recently. Bowing to demands of Iron Guards who tried to storm his palace, Carol abdicated his throne in favor of his son, who, for the second time, becomes King of Rumania. Once before Carol abdicated but returned at the request of his mother, the Dowager Queen Marie

ly every privilege granted to the White man.

Isn't it about time that we gave him a fair chance? Neither race hatred nor mawkish sentimentality will settle this question. And don't let's forget that "you can't keep a man in the gutter without getting into the gutter with him." The future of the Negro lies as much with the White race as it does with the Negro race. Labor, in particular, must face this question. If the standard for Negroes is kept at a low level, the progress of White workers will be proportionately halted. As a matter of self-defense—if for no other consideration—we must be loyal to the high principle which Organized Labor has set for itself, namely, "never to discriminate against a fellow-worker on account of creed, color or nationality."

James Smith Chained and Left to Die

BY LEON LEWIS
ST. FRANCISVILLE, La.

From the shadow of the Saint Francisville court house, two dark loads of hoodlums lead by Sheriff Ted Martin snatched James Smith from the car of his New Orleans attorney, hustled him to a nearby wooded sector, beat him with trace chains and brick-bats and left him to die.

James Smith, a New Orleans longshoreman, had gone with attorney, Charles Mundy, to St. Francisville, where he had entered a civil suit for damages and false arrest against Ewen Ritchie in the sum of \$1,294.

In May of this year Smith's automobile enroute from Saint Francisville on a visit, backfired and scalded a mule which jumped upon his car damaging the car and then falling to the ground breaking its neck. He reported the accident to authorities in a nearby town.

Later he was arrested in New Orleans taken back to Saint Francisville and tried for reckless driving. He was released and Atty. Mundy immediately filed damage suit.

On last Monday, the court decided in favor of the defendant, Ewen Ritchie. At the end of the trial, Mundy and Smith came out of the courthouse to return to New Orleans.

Upon reaching his car Mundy discovered all the tires had been deflated and that Ritchie and three other white men were responsible. After having the tires fixed he went back into the court house to file affidavit against the quartet.

It was while he was in the court that the truck load of hoodlums took Smith to the wooded section and attempted to lynch him, leaving him to die.

Mundy searched vainly for him and proceeded to return to New Orleans. As he travelled slowly

on the highway, not far from St. Francisville, he saw an object of human dimensions staggering out of the woods. It was Smith, bleeding and marred with accretions from chains and brick-bats.

Mundy rushed him to Baton Rouge hospital for first aid and then brought him to New Orleans Charity hospital, where he is now confined with a fractured jaw, scarred and bruised head and body.

Smith stated that he recognized Sheriff Ted Martin, A. P. LeBlanc of Tunica, Ewen Ritchie, his attorney and two brothers.

Attorney Mundy stated that he would fight the incident to the U. S. Supreme court if necessary to get reprisal. He stated that it is the first time in this state that a public officer has led a lynch mob, and that he cannot see for what reason the hoodlums would want to lynch Smith after they had won the case.

U. S. Forest Service Release New Book On National Forests

An illustrated booklet entitled "National Forests in the Southern Appalachians" describing the Pisgah and Nantahala National Forest in North Carolina, the Cherokee in Tennessee, the Chattahoochee in Georgia, and the Sumter in South Carolina has just been released by the United States Forest Service and is now available for free distribution. These five national forests embrace one of the most scenic regions in America, the favored summer playground for millions of Southerners and visitors from every state in the Union.

Illustrated with 24 photographs, many of them full page, and 15 line drawings, the 48-page booklet treats of the history, topography, forest cover, national forest management, the wildlife, recreation, and roads and trails of the Southern Appalachian region, and presents detailed information concerning each of the national forests. It emphasizes the guiding policy of the U. S. Forest Service—that the national forests shall be so administered as to provide the greatest good to the largest number of people in the long run.

An appendix gives lists of the trees, shrubs, vines, flowers and ferns of the region. A useful addition is a two color map on which are shown roads and trails, lookout towers, recreation areas, and other features of interest to visitors.

Copies of the booklet may be obtained free of charge by writing the Regional Forester, U. S. Forest Service, Atlanta, Ga., or to any of the Forest Supervisors U. S. Forest Service, Franklin or Asheville, N. C.; Cleveland, Tenn.; Gainesville, Ga.; and Columbia, S. C.

A Good Crowd Attended Mills Stadium Wed. Night

BY F. M. DAVIS

CHICAGO — Drawn by the prospect of seeing Kenny Washington and Ozzie Simmons in the same backfield, several thousand grid fans of both races attended the debut at Mills stadium Wednesday night of Coach Duke Slater's Chicago Panthers, new professional football team which drubbed the Waukegan, Ill., Collegians a white aggregation, 42 to 0 on six touchdowns and a safety.

And although the recent University of California at Los Angeles star and the former Iowa wizard lived up to expectations, they had to bow to an unknown, Bobby Vanderver of Des Moines, Ia., a 170 pound half-back who kicks, passes, is as hard to tackle as a frisky feebler in a lake of oil and is fast enough to be track coach for a team of lightning.

Vanderver, who has played no college football, made the Panthers' first touchdown in the opening quarter on a dazzling, comet-like dash of 78 yards. Later he sprinted 50 yards for six points and in the final period he flashed 85 yards, completely reversing his field twice and eluding as if by magic whole clusters of Waukegan players who seemingly had him trapped. Several other times he made long gains, completed forward passes, and kicked four points after the touchdown.

Washington also made a touchdown on a 60 yard off tackle sprint in the second quarter the first time he lugged the pike, and later made other brilliant running gains in addition to completing a number of aerials.

Simmons, the famed Hula Hipped Hawkeye Hog Hide Handler of a few years back, now weighing 200 pounds, may not be as fast or as graceful but is more powerful today than when in college and still possesses a dream stiff arm. He went over twice, once on a 55 yard power jaunt and again on a 30 yard sprint after gathering in a perfect Washington pass. Later he pulled a tendon and had to leave the game.

Just how strong is this aggregation cannot yet be determined since the Collegians, claimants of the Illinois semi-pro championship, set a makeshift team of only 13 men, apparently believing the Panthers would be a soft touch. But it appears that the Slater coached crew is potentially the strongest Negro team ever assembled in Chicago.

Regular backs, in addition to Oze Simmons and Vanderver, are Bill Atwood, Kentucky State, 170; Sidney Nettles, Langston, 200; Jesse Woods, Kentucky State, 195 and Bill Owens, Tennessee State, 195.

New AAA Farm Program Follows Defense Idea

With national defense the paramount issue in the country today, the 1941 AAA farm program has been designed to tie in closely with defense aims, says E. Y. Floyd, AAA executive officer of State College.

The new program, which has just been announced, will emphasize conservation of the soil and the maintenance of abundant supplies through an ever-normal granary plan.

Based on recommendations of farmer-committeemen who met in Washington earlier in the summer, the 1941 program will follow the same general lines of the 1939 and 1940 programs.

Small farmers' needs have been given further consideration in the new program, Floyd said. For instance, the provision under which at least \$20 may be earned on any farm through conservation measures will be continued in 1941. If as much as \$15 is earned by planting forest trees, any farm may receive as much as \$35 under the program.

The program also provides that on small farms where the maximum payment is not more than \$20, any part of the soil-

building allowance may be earned by carrying out locally adapted conservation practices not included in the National program.

This provision will be applicable in designated areas where needed, and the practices for which payment will be made in this special group will be recommended by local committees.

Likewise, Floyd said in areas where feed crops are not generally produced for market, any farmer may grow as much as 30 acres of soil-depleting crops without incurring a deduction for exceeding the total soil-depleting acreage allotment.

The business of business is in profits.

A Large Crowd Attended the Speaking

NEW YORK — Decrying the action of 100 women demonstrators in Washington, D. C., who yesterday hanged Senator Claude Pepper in effigy on the lawn in front of the Capitol, as a "portent of the danger of rising mob violence in the United States," Walter White, secretary of the NAACP, in a state issued here today urged the Department of Justice to investigate the group, known as the Congress of American Mothers.

The women said they were protesting against Senator Pepper's out spoken support of the advocacy of all out war for Great Britain. The NAACP official's statement said in part:

"The lynching in effigy of a United States Senator on the lawn of the nation's capital yesterday is a portent of the danger of rising mob violence in the United States which should be a grim warning to us all. Democracy is destroyed whether the victims or intended victims of mob violence are white or Negro, southerners or northerners. We urge investigation by the Department of Justice the women who symbolically lynched a member of the Senate yesterday in the shadow of the Capitol, however sincere may be their objections to Senator Pepper's advocacy of national defense.

LOU MONTGOMERY MAY NOT PLAY IN TULANE GAME

NEW ORLEANS, — According to a statement by Dr. Wilbur C. Smith, athletic director of Tulane University, "no consideration whatsoever" has been given to whether or not Lou Montgomery, Boston college back, will play in the game between Tulane and Boston here on Sept. 28.

Dr. Smith's statement was an answer to an inquiry made by Leon Lewis, Associated Negro Press correspondent, after making intimation that Tulane would not allow Montgomery to play here in its game with Boston college.

Going further to break a southern custom in regards to Negroes, Tulane this year publicized that several hundred seats would be reserved for Negro patrons. Hundreds are planning to attend the Boston college game.

If Montgomery sees action, "it will be the first time a Negro has played in an interschool classic of white schools in the South."

WOMEN FOR WILLIKE CLUB MET IN PHILA.

PHILADELPHIA, "Despite all promises, the administration in power has not remedied unemployment, while it has made the poor little businessman poorer by burdening him down with heavy taxes" declared Mrs. Marjorie Tucker last week at she addressed the opening meeting of Women for Willike headquarters in the old Tommy Loughran bar.

"My people in the South called President Roosevelt 'Father,' but when he could have helped out against lynching, he forgot us," Mrs. Tucker continued. "Business which should be giving us work is forced to close down or is discouraged from even opening, because of the forces in power. You cannot expect the poor to take care of the poor."

To Select Bases



Rear Admiral John W. Greenalade heads the board of six navy and three army experts chosen to work out details with British for bases leased to U. S. in deal for coverage destroyers. First base examined is Bermuda.

"During the past four years I have seen mothers embarrassed because they must accept relief for the children, and I have seen children who have never known a father with a job," Mrs. Tucker said.

An invitation to the women of the city to visit the headquarters, or to register for the "Get-out-the-vote" Campaign, which the women have undertaken, was extended by Mrs. C. Reinold Noyes, who presided over the meeting.

WASHITIFFS FOR NEGRO BOXERS RECEIVES RECOGNITION

WASHINGTON Negro boxers received recognition in all weight classes except that of flyweight in the semi-annual ratings released last week by the National Boxing Association.

This group, however, made several departures from previous rules. From now on, instead of being named in order, boxers are to be listed by groups. The first is "title contenders," the second "outstanding boxers" and the third "honorable mention." The NBA thought no heavyweights merited consideration as "title contenders" so omitted that classification in the top weight group.

After Joe Louis, no Negroes were ranked as outstanding but Altus Allen and Jack Trammell received honorable mention. Among light heavies, Jimmy Reeves was rated outstanding and in the 160 pound class, Archie Moore and Jimmy Biens were called outstanding with Al Wardlow getting honorable mention.

Behind welter-weight (Champion Henry Armstrong, Kid Cocoa was classed as title contender; Holman Williams, outstanding, and Pedro Montanez, honorable mention. Bob Montgomery was called an outstanding lightweight and Chaiky Wright a title contending featherweight with Jackie Wilson outstanding. George Pace retained his bantamweight championship.

WALTER WHITE HOLDS CONFERENCE ON DRAFT MEASURE

NEW YORK — "While I am informed that a non-discrimination clause will be retained in the final version of the Burke-Wadsworth Conscription Bill, I have had no assurance that the Fish amendment which prohibits discrimination against draftees as well as volunteers, because of race, or color, will be retained in to when the revised bill is sent to the Senate."

This was the statement made by Walter White here today, following his return from Washington where he conferred with members of the House and Senate committee now completing a final draft on the conscription bill to be submitted to both Houses of Congress before the end of the week.

In charge of ironing out the final draft of the bill, the NAACP secretary sent the following telegram to members of the committee:

"As conferees on Burke-Wadsworth Conscription Bill may urge you insist retaining amendment prohibiting racial discrimination against volunteers or

Let Teacher Do It

Cramming Pre-School Child Is Unwise

By GARRY CLEVELAND MYERS, Ph.D.

INTELLIGENT parents are eager to do something at home to prepare the child before he enters school to get on well with books after he begins school. About the most important thing his parents can do for him is to cultivate good health habits in him, good routines, self-reliance and responsibility and skill at being happy with other children of his age.

Yet some parents think they must do more. A few, alas, will try to teach him to read, spell and do number work. I wish they wouldn't. All too soon he will have such formal teaching at school. We should remember, too, that his eyes are poorly coordinated. Why tax his tender nerves so early?

His parents should, however, if without undue stimulation, help him widen and enrich his experiences and keep alive his curiosity. They should answer all his questions and encourage him in free conversation and creative play. Also they should read and read to him, expose him to good music, and enjoy with him the beauties of Nature.

Learning at Play

If at play he learns some or all the letters of the alphabet and number symbols with their meaning up to ten, very well. If he likes to draw just for fun, he might even profit from printing very large a few of the letters and number symbols. Unfortunately, however, some parents will get the little tyke to do such things as tasks and to tax him with the making of small letters and figures. If he makes them at all before going to school, let it be for fun and let them be several inches in dimension. In case there is a typewriter

in the home he might profit from making a few letters or figures at a sitting with it.

The danger, of course, is that the ambitious parents will urge, even coerce, the little child and lose sight of his welfare to show him off. Then there are proud relatives to brag about him.

The wise, calm, gentle parent will properly help the tot before he enters school to gain number concepts at play, even to match some of the smaller digit symbols with meaning. One good way for him to learn simple number meaning is to amuse himself in his own way with dominoes as someone casually calls to his attention the dots on each block. Also a good way to help him grow familiar with the number and relative order of the number symbols up to nine inclusive is to play Flinch with him. I consider this a very valuable game for the child from four to eight or ten.

Really Don't Know

Parents who will study the tot of four or five will discover that his knowledge of the meaning of numbers is narrower than most suppose and that often this child will say a number without knowing what it means. Often the child in the first, second or third grade has vague concepts of numbers over five or six.

"Letting little children learn" is one of a series of 15 pamphlets I have written about the baby and young child, being simple presentation of university lectures I used to give to pre-school parents. A folder about the pamphlets may be had by writing me at 235 East 45th Street, N. Y. City, enclosing a self-addressed envelope with a three-cent stamp on it; also a selected list of books from which to read to the baby and young child.

draftees. Urge your oppose vigorously any pressure to eliminate or emasculate it. America needs all her manpower in this crisis, and race prejudice must not be allowed to jeopardize our country."

Members of the Conference committee to whom the telegram was sent included Senators Sherman Minton, Elbert Thomas, Warren Austin, H. Styles Bridges, and Representatives Dow W. Harter and Walter G. Andrews.

PROMINENT DOCTORS TO APPEAR HERE IN MEDICAL SYMPOSIUM

A symposium on medical and gynecological diseases is scheduled to meet at the Lincoln Hospital on Wednesday, Sept. 25.

The symposium, one of the first of its kind, held in the South was set up under the auspices of the Division of Cooperation in Education and Race Relations of the state of North Carolina. The cooperating organizations are: the State Department of Education, Duke University, and the greater University of N. Carolina.

A large number of nationally known specialist, in medicine and Public Health, are scheduled to speak at the morning, afternoon and evening sessions. Papers will be presented by such medical leaders as Dr. W. L. Thomas, Jr. Dr. Bayard Carter, Dr. E. C. Hamblen, Dr. D. T. Smith and others from the faculty of the schools of medicine of Duke and the University of N. Carolina.

The guest speaker will be, one of the nation's ranking gynecologist, Dr. Peter Marshall Murray, outstanding Negro surgeon, on staff of Harlem Hospital, N. Y.

The Cooperating committee on health problems, of the Division of Cooperation in Education and Race Relations, is composed of Clyde Donnell, M. D. Chairman; David T. Smith, M. D. Secretary; Duke; Dr. N. C. Newbold, Raleigh; Dr. Milton Jos. Rosenau, Director of School of Public Health UNC; L. E. McCauley, M. D. Raleigh; C. A. Dunton, DDS Raleigh; W. M. Rich Supt. Lincoln Hospital, Durham; E. A. Branch, DDS, Raleigh; J. M. Fleming, DDS, Raleigh.

WILLIAM PICKENS FOR WILLIKE; NAACP NEUTRAL

NEW YORK — The action of Dean William Pickens, director of branches in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in heading a non-partisan committee of Negroes working for the election of Wendell Willkie, does not represent in any way "an expression of policy of the NAACP," according to a special statement released today by officials of the Association.

The complete text of the

statement follows:

"Announcement on September 11 by the Wendell Willkie headquarters at Rushville, Indiana, of the formation of a Negro citizens non-partisan committee for Mr. Willkie, headed by William Pickens, director of branches for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People makes necessary the statement that Mr. Pickens' action in on way is an expression of the policy of the NAACP.

"Whatever Mr. Pickens does on behalf of the candidacy of Mr. Willkie, he does soley and wholly as an individual and not as a paid executive of the Association. The NAACP through its board of directors or membership, has in no wise changed its traditional policy of abstaining from partisan political activity."

It is the poorly fed child that has pellagra emaciation.

The sky has a leaky roof; therefore, store hay under a tight one.

Adding honey, fruit, green leaves and milk to the diet beautifies all the body and mind as well.

Store dry poultry manure in a dry place and keep it in a dry place. Adding 20 pounds of superphosphate and five pounds of muriate of potash to 100 pounds of poultry manure balances its plant food proportions.



P.S. - But She Wants a Man With NO GRAY HAIR

Her dreams are of a youthful-looking husband... NOT one who looks old enough to be her "pappy." So, if you have gray hair and a desire for romance, you need the help of LARIEUSE!

Because GODEFROY'S LARIEUSE, if used as directed, will bring lustrous, youthful-appearing color to ALL your hair. Easy to apply. No experience necessary. Coloring won't rub off or wash out. Known and used for 45 years. Money back if not satisfied. Ask for LARIEUSE (Lary-use). If your dealer doesn't have it, send \$1.25 direct to... GODEFROY MFG. CO., 5510 OLIVE STREET, SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI.

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