

N. A. A. C. P. ASKS INFORMATION ON CODES VIOLATION

NEW YORK—A request was made public today by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, that it be informed promptly of all violations of N. A. A. C. P. codes affecting Negroes, and particularly of instances where Negro workers are replaced by white workers under the maximum hours and minimum wage provisions of the various industrial codes. Specific facts, including names and dates, are asked, especially where differential wages are being applied to Negroes, or other discrimination. This material is sought by the N. A. A. C. P., according to its announcement, in order that the determined fight for full recognition and equal benefits for Negro workers which is being waged by the Association may be vigorously continued.

The Association also asks for information on conditions affecting Negroes in domestic service. "There is some protection for workers engaged in the various industries," the N. A. A. C. P. states, "but the most exploited of all groups during a time like this is the worker in domestic service. Many of these, including cooks, maids, nurses, waiters and waitresses, are frequently more highly skilled in their work than are many industrial workers. Particularly because so many of these domestic workers are Negroes, apparently there is an unwillingness to do very much, if anything, towards protesting them. The N. A. A. C. P. wishes information of all those in possession of fact, so that it can fight for this exceedingly under privileged group. The Association is gathering this information through its branches and other agencies but it wishes information from all those who can give specific and concrete material.

HOUSTON AND LOVETT COMPLETE INVESTIGATION OF WILLIE PETERSON CASE

Alabama Supreme Court Considering Motion for Re-hearing

NEW YORK—Charles H. Houston, member of the National Legal Committee of the NAACP, and Edward P. Lovett of Washington have submitted a detailed and confidential report of investigation made for the N. A. A. C. P. in Alabama of the case of Willie Peterson now under sentence of death for the murder of two white women and the wounding of a third one. The report is an exhaustive one and will form the basis for further determined action by the NAACP in its battle to save Willie Peterson from the electric chair. Motion for rehearing, filed by N. A. A. C. P. attorneys, is pending before the Alabama Supreme Court and decision is expected when the court reconvenes for the fall term. Sentiment is rapidly growing in Alabama, Messrs. Houston and Lovett report, which is favorable to Peterson, and there is widespread conviction among both white and colored people of his complete innocence of the charge against him.

PITTSBURGH HAS NEW PAPER—THE PITTSBURGH CRITERION PITTSBURGH, Pa. — (CNS)—"Timely Newsy Lively is the slogan of Pittsburgh's new ten page tabloid weekly newspaper, Ivory Cabé, is editor, James E. Simmons, managing editor and Charles Kiggle, business manager.

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"REVEALING" YOUR PAST PRESENT FUTURE by Abbe' Wallace "YOUNGEST MENTALIST ON THE AMERICAN STAGE"

W. W.—How much longer will I have to go through so much trouble? Is there any good luck for me? Ans.—In the future years your PLEASURES will far exceed your TROUBLES. There comes to me NO VISION of serious TROUBLE. E. L. P.—Help me, I believe that you can. Tell me which boy friend means the most to me? Ans.—The HOMELIEST OF YOUR PRESENT ADMIRERS. He is sincere. Miss L. P.—When will I be able to find a boy friend that I can hold? Ans.—You will remain a MAID A FEW YEARS LONGER. It is just as well as none of the men in your life at the present time mean anything to you. J. M.—Please tell me when will be the happiest moment of my life? Ans.—YOUR WEDDING DAY. D. G.—I have been sick for the past six months can you tell me how I can overcome this sickness? Ans.—Only by undergoing an OPERATION. It will be the means of combating your present sickness. R. T. S.—What vocation am I best suited for in life? Ans.—A career awaits you in the MINISTRY. Your whole heart and your whole soul will be wrapped up in the WORK OF GOD. I advise you to make a study of ORATORY as this subject will prove of untold value in your RISE TO THE TOP.

NOTE:—Your question printed free in this column. For Private reply send 25c and (self addressed stamped envelope for my New Astrological Reading and receive by return mail my advice on three questions free. Sign your full name birthdate, and correct address. Address Abbe' Wallace, P. O. Box—11, Atlanta, Georgia.

BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS—Chicago Division Headquarters, 4231 Michigan Avenue Chicago, Illinois

Pullman Porters' Union Calls Upon Pullman Company for Conference to Negotiate Agreement on Wages and Working Hours.

The following letter was addressed to the President of the Pullman Company for the purpose of bringing about a settlement of the dispute between Pullman porters and maids, and the management of the Pullman Company on the question of representation, wages, hours of work, and rules governing working conditions. September 8, 1933. Mr. D. A. Crawford, President, The Pullman Company, an Illinois Corporation, Pullman Building, 79 East Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir: As the duly authorized representatives of the majority of the porters and maids now employed by the Pullman Company, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, a labor organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, hereby requests a conference with the management of the Pullman Company to negotiate an agreement on wages and rules governing working conditions for Pullman porters and maids, in conformity with the principles promulgated by the Railway Labor Act, the Railway Emergency Act, and the general program for the readjustment of wages and hours of work as outlined under the National Recovery Act. The duly authorized representatives of the porters and maids now in the employ of the Pullman Company, will be pleased to arrange this conference at the earliest convenience to the management of the

According to A. Philip Randolph, National President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, the Pullman Company comes within the category of railway carriers whose wage scale and hours of work for porters and maids are not consistent with the principles of Federal legislation governing this class of work and the spirit of the National Recovery Act. "There are porters," continues Mr. Randolph, "who are working four hundred hours and more a month, which is one hundred sixty hours above the eight hour day standard. As a result of these long hours, some four thousand porters are furloughed and hundreds put on the extra list where they only work a few days a month. Despite the fact," says Ran-

dolph, "that a number of porters have been called back to work during the summer period, unless the basic work month of these men is materially shortened, many of them will be in the ranks of the unemployed when the summer period of work terminates." "Federal Coordinator Eastman urges the railway carriers to enter into a conference with their employees with a view of effecting agreements to reduce hours of work and increase wages, according to his aforementioned statement is the na-

PAUL ROBESON NEVER TO SING IN ITALIAN, FRENCH OR GERMAN AGAIN

NEW YORK—(CNS)—London, England, reporters say that Paul Robeson has declared his intention of never again singing in Italian, French or German, instead he is said to be looking for a "great Russian Opera play, or some great Hebrew or Chinese work, which he says he will be able to render with the necessary degree of understanding. I do not under the psychology or philosophy of the Frenchman, German or Italian. Their history has nothing in common with the history of my slave ancestors. So I will not sing their music, nor the songs of their ancestors. . . . The trouble with the American Negro is that he has an inferiority complex. He fails to realize that he comes of a great ancestry linked with the great races of the Orient. . . . What he should do is try for 'black greatness' and not an imitation of 'white greatness.' I am more than ever convinced that the African civilization dates back to the times when Oriental culture, including that from China, began to influence the Western world. I believe where the Afro American made his mistake was when he began trying to mimic the West instead of developing the really great tendencies he inherited from the East. I believe the Negro can achieve his former greatness, only if he learns to follow his natural tendencies, and ceases trying to master the greatness of the West. My own instincts are Asiatic."

VETERANS OF 92nd AND 3rd. DIVISIONS, WORLD'S WAR TO CELEBRATE AT AMERICAN LEGION CON.

Chicago—(CNS)—The Fifteenth Reunion of the American Legion will be made the occasion of a Get Together of the Negro troops who served in the World War, particularly those of the 92nd and 93rd Divisions. George L. Giles, Post No. 87, American Legion, Chicago, is to be host to Colored Veterans. An elaborate program, covering these reunion activities has been prepared by Chairman Michael Browning, Commander of George L. Giles Post. Adjutant Fred R. Fielding has notified Dr. Emmett J. Scott of Washington, D. C., Special Assistant to the Secretary of War during the World conflict, that he, as guest of honor, will be expected to deliver the chief address at the Stag reunion of the 92nd and 93rd Divisions, Tuesday evening, October 3rd, at the Eighth Regiment Armory, and, also, one of the guest addresses at the Grand banquet to be given at the Roseland Club, 4711 South Parkway, the following evening, October 4th. Colonel J. H. Ward, of the Negro Veterans Hospital at Tuskegee, Alabama, is also to be a guest of honor, with Congressman Oscar DePriest presiding at the Grand banquet. Doctor Scott is to be accompanied from Washington by Colonel West A. Hamilton of the 93rd Division, 372nd Infantry during the World War, and now Commander of the 428th Reserve Infantry; and Dr. T. Edward Jones, Assistant Surgeon in chief, Freedmen's Hospital, at Washington, D. C., who served during the World War as Captain and Surgeon, 368th Infantry, 92nd Division, and other delegations from James E. Walker and James Reese Europe Posts, American Legion, located at the National Capital.

FINDINGS Second America (N. Y.) Conference, Aug. 18-21, 1933

This conference was called to make a critical appraisal of the Negro's existing situation in American society and to consider underlying principles for future action. Such criticism at this stage does not involve the offering of concrete program for any organization for administrative guidance. There has been no attempt to disparage the older type of leadership. We appreciate its importance and contributions, but we feel that in a period in which economic, political, and social values are rapidly shifting, and the very structure of organized society is being revamped, the leadership which is necessary is that which will intergrate the special problems of the Negro within the larger issues facing the nation. The primary problem is economic. Individual ownership expressing itself through the control and exploitation of natural resources and industrial machinery has failed in the past to equalize consumption with production. As a result of this failure the whole system of private property and private profit is being called into question. The government is being forced to attempt an economic reorganization based upon a "co partnership" between capital, labor and government itself is attempting to

FEDERAL OFFICE OF EDUCATION SERVICE TO NEGRO SCHOOLS

How the Federal Office of Education serves Negro schools is told by Dr. Ambrose Caliver, in the May issue of the Southern Workman. Dr. Caliver is senior specialist in the education of Negroes for the Federal Office of Education. The Federal Government's educational service to Negroes is reviewed by the writer from the time of the Office of Education's establishment, in 1867, up to the present. The special interest in Negro education of each United States Commissioner of Education from Dr. Henry Barnard, the first Commissioner, to Dr. William John Cooper, the present Commissioner, is explained. It is pointed out that since 1870 every annual report of a United States Commissioner of Education has contained something about Negro schools and Negro education. During this time nearly 250 such references have appeared in the annual reports,

augment consumptive power by increasing wages, shortening hours and controlling the labor and commodity markets. As a consumer the Negro has always had a low purchasing power as a result of his low wages coming from his inferior and restricted position in the labor market. If the government program fails to make full and equal provision for the Negro, it cannot be effective in restoring economic stability. In the past there has been a greater exploitation of Negro labor than of any other section of the working class, manifesting itself particularly in lower wages, longer hours, excessive use of child labor and a higher proportion of women at work. Furthermore, there has been slight recognition by Negro labor or Negro leaders of the significance of this exploitation in the economic order. No technique or philosophy has been developed to change the historic status of Negro labor. Hence in the present governmental set up there is grave danger that this historic status will be perpetuated. As a result the lower wages on the one hand will reduce the purchasing power of Negro labor and on the other be a constant threat to the standards and security of white labor. The question then arises how far existing agencies working among and for Negroes are theoretically and structurally prepared to cope with this situation. It is the opinion of the conference that the welfare of white and black labor are one and inseparable and that the existing agencies working among and for Negroes have conspicuously failed in facing a necessary alignment of black and white labor. It is impossible to make any permanent improvement in the status and the security of white labor without making an identical improvement in the status and the security of Negro labor. The Negro worker must be made conscious of his relation to white labor and the white worker must be made conscious that the purposes of labor, immediate or ultimate cannot be achieved, without full participation by the Negro worker. The traditional labor movement, based upon craft autonomy and separatism, which is non-political in outlook and which centers its attention upon the control of jobs and wages for the minority of skilled white workers, is an ineffective agency for aligning white and black labor for the larger labor objectives. These objectives can only be attained through a new labor movement. This movement must direct its immediate attention to the organizing of the great mass of workers both skilled and unskilled, white and black. Its activities must be political as well as economic for the purpose of effecting such social legislation as old age pensions, unemployment insurance, the regulation of child and female labor etc. These social reforms may go to the extent of change in the form of government itself. The conference sees three possibilities: (1) Fascism.

(2) Communism. (3) Reformed Democracy. The conference is opposed to Fascism because it would crystallize the Negro's position at the bottom of the social structure. Communism is impossible without a fundamental transformation in the psychology and the attitude of white workers on the race question and a change in the Negro's conception of himself as a worker. A Democracy that is attempting to reform itself is a fact which has to be reckoned with. In the process of reform, the interests of the Negro can not be adequately safeguarded by white paternalism in government. It is absolutely indispensable that in this attempt of the government to control agriculture and industry, there be adequate Negro representation on all boards and field staffs. While the accomplishment of these larger aims cannot be achieved except through the cooperation of white and black, the primary responsibility for the initiation, development and execution of this program rests upon the Negro himself. This is predicated upon the increased economic independence of the Negro. No matter what artificial class difference may seem to exist within the Negro group it must be recognized that all elements of the race must weld themselves together for the common welfare. This point of view must be indoctrinated through the churches, educational institutions, and other agencies working in behalf of the Negro. The first steps toward the rapprochement between the educated Negro and the Negro mass must be taken by the educated Negro himself. The Findings Committee recommends that the practical implications of this program be referred to a committee on continuation to be appointed by and at this conference.

DR. LUCY MOTEN FORMER MINER NORMAL SCHOOL PRINCIPAL DIES

WASHINGTON—(CNS)—Victim of a "hit and run" automobile driver in New York City last week, Miss Lucy E. Moten, former principal of Miner Normal School, was interred here Monday, August, 28. A native of Virginia, Dr. Moten came to Washington with her parents at an early age. She attended Howard University before a college department was developed, went North from which she graduated in 1876. to the Salem, Mass., Normal School. She served as principal of Miner Normal for 35 years and was counted a genius in her profession by the most prominent educators in the country.

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