

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY ADDRESS OF COL. A. T. WALHOUSING DEDICATORY EXERCISES

From Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Chairman, Distinguished Guests, Fellow Citizens:

Adequate wholesome food, sufficient clothing and comfortable shelter constitute the primal necessities for decent, civilized human existence. Of food, there is plenty — our barns and storehouses running over with the edible products of the field, the farm, the sea and the air. Of clothing, there is an abundance, the South's cotton and the West's wool having created a surplus sufficient for the warmth of millions for many winters, our difficulties being caused by the inequitable distribution of the same. Of shelter, however, there is a woeful deficiency both in quantity and quality.

The growing recognition of the importance of this latter question brings together today this great assemblage on this epoch-making occasion.

Penologists, social workers and farsighted statesmen realize that the contented home is the bulwark of the nation and that the decently habitable home is the best guardian of the nation's social, physical and spiritual health. Both in legal and classic lore we have long prated about the conception that a man's home, however humble, is his castle. But it remained to our government, growingly sensitive to the needs of the people, to take the initiative in making that castle reasonably hospitable for the masses of the people.

Black Atlanta, therefore, representative of those in more dire need of better housing facilities, assembled upon these hills made sacred by the blood and sacrifices of those who gave their forebears them into the hinterlands into homes today to welcome the great representative of their government, a man upon whose shoulders rest duties and responsibilities unequalled and unmatched in our generations, outside the presidency itself.

The Negro people of Atlanta, Mr. Secretary, desire to express to their government, through you as its worthy representative, their deep appreciation for the fact that a benighted area in their midst has been selected as the region where a virgin experiment shall be made in the provision of housing and living facilities which we hope shall become the model and pattern for the nation. Surrounded as it shall be, by four sister institutions whose students come from many states, it cannot but be an ocular demonstration and object lesson in decent housing which they shall carry with them into the hinterlands into which they shall continually go.

Mr. Secretary, in conclusion, may we assure you that we are equally as appreciative of the farsighted vision of the originators and leaders of this project as we are of the faith and interest in the same on the part of our government as manifested by your distinguished, welcomed presence here today.

WHITE CONFERS WITH DEPT. OF JUSTICE ON TEXAS PRIMARY BAR

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 — Walter White, N. A. A. C. P. secretary, conferred today (Sept. 28) with Joseph B. Keenan, assistant attorney general in Washington, D. C., on the status of the cases arising from the barring of qualified Negro voters from the recent primaries in Texas. Mr. White was accompanied by Dean Charles H. Houston of the Howard University Law School and the Association's legal committee.

As a basis for action by the Department of Justice, Mr. White pointed to the injunction granted by United States Judge Wayne G. Borah in New Orleans on Sept. 7, 1934, restraining the registrar of voters in Orleans Parish his deputies or agents or anyone else from erasing or scratching the name of any qualified voter from parish registration rolls, and directing that the registrar immediately certify the registration rolls.

Interestingly enough, the three New Orleans attorneys—Edward Rightor Luther E. Hall and George Seth Guion—who made the motion for the injunction cited the two recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court in the cases of Nixon vs. Condon, 286 U. S. 73 and Nixon vs. Herndon, 273 U. S. 536 known as the Texas White Primary cases, as a basis for the injunction. They charged that in view of these decisions "any intimidation of citizens in the free exercise or enjoyment of the right and privilege of voting in the coming primary, any interference with the right of any citizen to vote, or any miscount of the vote as cast, will constitute a Federal offense in violation of Sections 19 and 20 of the United States criminal code (Sections 51 and 52 Title 18, U. S. C. A.)"

They charged further that "in United States vs. Mosely, 238 U. S. 383, the United States Supreme Court held that these sections of the criminal code apply not only to interference with a citizen in his right to vote but also to false returns of the result. This ruling applies alike to all political factions and to all parishes in the eastern district of Louisiana."

It is the contention of Mr. White that the granting of this temporary injunction in New Orleans is basis for similar federal action in Texas where Negroes were prevented from voting in the July 28th and August 25th primaries.

Ballots Marked Colored Two reputable Negro citizens who were permitted to vote in the August 28-run-off primary in El Paso, Texas, were handed ballots marked "Colored," which allegedly were not counted. This sensational charge was made this week by Mr. White, in a letter to Mr. Keenan. The charge was substantiated by sworn affidavits from Drs. L. A. Nixon and M. C. Donnell of El Paso which have been forwarded to Mr. Keenan with the added statement of Attorney Fred C. Knoll, embroiled of El Paso, lawyer for Nixon in the famous Texas primary case, that "he is quite satisfied that these ballots were not counted."

"If it is within the province of the United States attorney to do this," Mr. White's letter continues, "may we suggest that inquiry be made as to whether or not these ballots were counted? The designation of race on the ballots by Election Judge Condon, defendant in the case of Nixon vs. Condon, 286 U. S. 73, would seem to us strong indication of a deliberate attempt to evade the law and the Federal Constitution."

HOME ECONOMIC STUDY VALUABLE

Trains Boys and Girls in Homemaking.

By EDITH M. BARBER

HANDLING the family income presents critical problems every day. In the majority of American homes the division of labor is that the husband earns the money and the wife spends it. Every girl should be given a thorough training in budgeting and buying and boys should be given enough training to be able to appreciate how well their wives are doing the job. This statement was made by Paul Popenoe, director of Institute of Family Relations at the recent meeting of the American Home Economics Association. He goes on to say "Housework frequently offers opportunities for co-operating. My observation is that most modern husbands are more than willing to do their full share. In the western United States it is not uncommon to find that the husband knows more about homemaking than does his bride at marriage."

The fact that over two thousand women, most of whom are teachers, are homemaker, gathered in New York to discuss their problems, shows that a large number of the girls are getting some instruction in this vital matter. The presence of five high school boys from Ohio who earned the money themselves for the expenses of camping en route to New York and who cooked all their meals under the direction of their home economics teacher, shows that there has been a beginning in this type of education for boys.

When "domestic science," as it was once called, was first put into the schools, the courses covered merely the technicalities of cooking and sewing. Today the "home economics" or "homemaking" departments have a much broader scope. Food and clothing selection from the economic and aesthetic standpoints are stressed.

I think that you will agree with me, however, that instruction in cooking which enables a woman to prepare food in appetizing, and therefore, un-wasteful ways is still important.

Spanish Cream With Sliced Peaches. 3 cups milk, 1/2 cup sugar, 1/2 cup vinegar, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 3 eggs, separated, 1 teaspoon vanilla. Scald milk with gelatin, add sugar.

TROJANS

Well folks, the Trojans are doing big things now. The kid party of Sept. 26, was an overwhelming success. The girls were dressed as kid girls with short skirts and ribbons and some wore rompers and shorts. Each girl brought a surprise package of food games were played, and a great feast was prepared after the surprise was opened.

The club program for the year was planned. On Tuesday, Oct. 9 will be a discussion on Marriage using different phases of the subject. The Trojans are about to spano an "Inner-Club Dinner" in the near future. Each club will be waited upon by a committee of one from the Trojan Club. We're hoping to make this event an annual affair. More details will be published later. There were three new Trojans added to our club in the persons of Misses Jessie Hayes, Ollidee Jackson and Mrs. Thelma Robins. The president asked each girl to bring a benediction for a club closing. The best benediction will be chosen hereafter for its closing.

Roberta Pharr—Reporter.

Any Fashion That Spells Simplicity Is Favored. Any fashion theme that makes a brief for style and simplicity has precedence over any other for consideration this fall. Hence the Japanese, and again the monastic styles that spell dramatic simplicity. These monastic types are done in black and white, a worthy successor to the "hood dress."

Wide-wristed sleeves, close-to-the-throat necklines that have a "habit" quality, cord-like girdles are the formula. These are varied with metal cloths substituting for the more virginal white. Some of these dresses are made in tunic style.

FLASHES FROM PARIS. Mahogany is a featured color. Emphasis is on black for fall. Trimming details include fine shirring and smocking. Long creates bright tunics worn with black skirts. Lace ruffles finish display petticoats. Modernized robe de style veils with silky alt-de-hemline silhouettes. Couturiers work with moire velvet, chenille velvet and other novelty velvets.

Fur Coat Lengths. Thirty-three inches from neck to hemline is a smart length for fur coats on simple lines, with only a slight waistline.

The United Mine Workers are said to have "completely organized" the coal mining industry. Their paidup membership is 309,000, the same in 1933 but lower than any other year since the post war period. Of the 109 international unions 55 report a loss or no change in membership, 52 report a gain and 2, the mal-garnated Clothing Workers and the Flat Glass Workers are newly admitted.

The financial report shows a balance of \$99,663 in the general fund, compared with \$68,621 a year ago. Organizers' salaries and expenses for the year were \$323,874 compared with \$100,301 the previous year. President Wm. Green was reported paid \$12,000 salary this year against \$9,923.07 the previous year. Secretary Morrison's salary was \$10,000 as against \$8,269.32 the previous year. Travel expenses for Green and Morrison was \$9,017.62 against \$7,472.06 a year ago.

Analyzing the effect of the NRA and allied New Deal devices, the A. F. of L. mines no words. It is not hourly rates but the amount of the weekly wage that counts, the executive council asserts, declaring that "minimum wage rates in the codes have been set so low that the purpose of the NRA has been completely nullified in a large portion of industry. The wages fixed by the codes are not high enough to make possible an improved standard of living or to create increased consumer demand for the products of industry."

As for workers above the minimum wage brackets, the council harshly says: "Codes have failed almost completely to protect the higher paid groups of employees. In many cases these groups have suffered significant decreases in wages." The Roosevelt administration is explicitly blamed for this.

All sort of wage chiseling are listed that aim "to reduce all wages to the minimum." All sorts of hours chiseling are also described and some classes of workers are still on 50 to 70 hours a week while 10,000,000 remain unemployed, the council deplors. "The codes have failed signally to bring about" increase in purchasing power, it says.

Labor has representation on less than 25 of the more than 500 code authorities and only 5 or 6 of the 25 provide for direct union representation, the council complains. Enforcement is a ghastly joke, as "the machinery has been set up by the government is dealing effectively only with a negligible portion of all violations," it charges.

Section 7a of the NRA is described as the biggest disappointment. "It is in regard to Section 7a that the most cruel disillusion of the worker regarding NRA has occurred," the A. F. and L. original family reports-tunities for organizing."

Faith in this portion of the act" has been "lost," it states. Father Coughlin, who used scab labor on his Detroit church buildings, could not be brought into conference, the council regrets. Jurisdictional troubles persist between unions. Labor's friends should be elected to political office. Education must be furthered. Fascist Germany must be boycotted. A hopeful note ends the report: "Just ahead greater opportunities for organizing."

APPLAUSE GREET'S J. W. JOHNSON'S 1ST N. Y. UNIVERSITY LECTURE

NEW YORK, Sept. 28—Prolonged applause greeted James Weldon Johnson's first lecture last night in the course on Racial Contributions to American Culture at the School of Education, New York University. This marked the first appearance of a Negro as visiting professor in any university in New York City.

The class of 106 was 80 per cent in attendance, and ranged in age from the very young to grey-haired professors. Upon Mr. Johnson's appearance he was greeted with spontaneous applause which was repeated at the conclusion of his talk. This is said to be unprecedented.

Tells of Contributions. Beginning his lecture Professor Johnson told of the origin and development of the four major and minor contributions of the Negro to American culture. The former were the spirituals, the secular music, folklore and dancing; the latter were speech humor oekery and minstrelsy. The latter he held to be the one and only distinctively American contribution to the theatre, which has had a profound effect on literature about and attitudes toward the Negro. No racial group, he said, has contributed so much to American culture but its history is a blank in American history to the average white American. He quoted from numerous historians and anthropologists of authority to prove his statements.

He cited evidence that the Negro preceded the whites in the discovery of America in that primitive Mexican drawings and sculpture showed Negro characteristics and features, and that the sweet potato, peanut, cotton and tobacco came originally from Africa. He showed that Negroes were not only with Columbus but also with Balboa DeSoto and Cortez. Negro Not "Empty" Upon Arrival. Mr. Johnson said it was necessary to break up the stereotypes of the Aframerican which constitutes a very real factor in making of racial attitudes. The first stereotype necessary to destroy, he contended, was: "When the Negro arrived in America he was culturally, aesthetically and morally empty and we have tried to fill him up." It was false, he declared, to think that Africa was a wild, savage land that Africans were all alike in color and physique. Africans had learned how to smelt iron when Europeans were still using tools of stone and their color ranged from black to red and light yellow. He pointed to the early invention of musical instruments by the Africans and the magnificent wood carvings and bronzes from Berlin. This art profoundly influenced all modern art he said. Such dances as the Habanera and the Tango, while coming from Spanish America, originated in Africa. Africa's period of decline he charged, began with the slave trade and up to the partitioning of the continent by European powers.

Referring to the influence of the Negro on American speech, Mr. Johnson pointed out that grammarians are now saying, in seeking to simplify our language that the subjunctive is dead and should be done away with. Negro dialect, however, beat them to it by basing out without any subjunctives. The English spoken by the whites in the South and imitated by cultured whites throughout he contended, was that of the Negro. Mr. Johnson will deliver nine more lectures during the first and second terms this winter at New York University.

Society Girl Lightens Skin Three Shades

She had thought her dark skin was hopeless—that she would never have the fashionable light skin of other girls. And then she found this simple safe way to a clear, creamy skin—Nadinola Bleaching Cream. And in an amazingly short time she discovered that her skin was actually three shades lighter! Not only that—but it was softer and smoother—free from blemishes and blotches. Just smooth a little Nadinola on at bedtime—no massaging, no rubbing. Then while you sleep it immediately begins to dissolve dark pigment. And remember it has DOUBLE-ACTING qualities found in no other product—that's why it is so remarkably quick and sure. Yet it is wonderfully gentle to sensitive skin.

Satisfaction Guaranteed —or Money Back. Get a box of Nadinola Bleaching Cream at any toilet counter or by mail postpaid, 50c. If you are not more than satisfied money will be cheerfully refunded. Don't risk your delicate skin to cheap bleach creams, ointments or lotions. Insist on Nadinola—test it and trust it over a generation. Nadinola, Paris, Tenn.

Nadinola Bleaching Cream. BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS. Special Press Release. Pacific Coast Headquarters. 1716 Seventh Street, Oakland, Calif. Two White Labor Unions Join With Pullman Porters' Brotherhood in Fight Against Race Discrimination by Unions in A. F. of L. Convention. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2 — Delegates Raymond F. Lowry and Florence Curtis Hanson, of the International Union, the American Federation of Teachers and delegates David Duvinsky, Louis Langer, Z. L. Friedman, Morris Bialis, Israel Feinberg and Giacomo Diola of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, in cooperation with the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, introduced resolutions condemning discrimination practiced by some national and international unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. against Negro workers, and called for the abolition of lynching in America.

The International Ladies Garment Makers Union is the third largest international in the American Federation of Labor, and the American Federation of Teachers represents an effective membership, states A. Philip Randolph, National President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. Measures in the American Federation of Labor, and the American Federation of Teachers represents an effective membership, states A. Philip Randolph, National President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. The fight of the Pullman Porters' Union to win equality in the American Labor movement with all other workers is steadily winning support among the large masses of white trade union delegates to the conventions of the American Federation of Labor.

TELLS HOW SHE TOOK 4 INCHES OFF HIPS. 7 INCHES OFF WAIST. In 46 days by taking Kruschen Salt, Mrs. Hilda Hingrich of New York City reduced 25 1/2 lbs.—took 4 inches off hips, 2 inches off bust and 7 1/2 inches off waist. She writes: "I haven't gone hungry a moment—I feel fine and look 10 yrs. younger."

To get rid of double hips, curly rolls of fat on waist and upper arms SAFELY and without discomfort—build up glorious health and acquire a clear skin, bright eyes, energy and feel it—take a half teaspoon of Kruschen Salts in a glass of hot water every morning before breakfast. One jar lasts 4 weeks and costs but a trifle. At any drugstore the world over. Make sure you get Kruschen because it's SAFE. Money back if not satisfied.

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Lydia E. Pinkham's VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Herman Friedlander Files for School Board

Friends of Herman Friedlander, Northside Grocer, drafts him to run for member of the Omaha School Board, having secured more than 1000 names on petition to file for School Board in one day. Mr. Friedlander owns and operates the Herman's Grocery and Meat Market on North 24th Street, and has been active for several years in the Social, Economic and Political Endeavors on the Northside.

AMAZE A MINUTE SCIENTIFACTS BY ARNOLD. SEEKING LIQUID GOLD! 20,000 WELLS ARE DRILLED ANNUALLY IN SEARCH FOR OIL AND GAS. BLUE SKIES—THE SKIES BLUE IS BELIEVED CAUSED BY ELECTRONIC STREAMING FROM THE SUN, SIMILAR TO THE GLOW OF AN X-RAY TUBE. SNAKE HOMES DESTROYED—AN INERADICABLE CACTUS IN INDIA WHICH HARBORED SNAKES IS NOW BEING DESTROYED BY IMPORTED TINY COCHINEAL BUGS.

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