

CURRENT TOPICS EDITORIAL & MAGAZINE PAGE SPECIAL FEATURES

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1933

The Industrial Bank

It is gratifying to know that the prospects of the opening of the Industrial Bank are becoming brighter every day. The latest decision of the government banking department to reduce the required capital stock from \$200,000 to \$50,000 brings the day of opening closer to hand. The former requirements of a \$200,000 capital to us seemed unreasonable, in view of the fact that no greater amount of capital has been required of banks handling ten and more times the amount of the public's funds. The amount required of the Industrial (\$50,000) is a fair requirement, and it makes possible the sale of sufficient stock to now assure the opening of the reorganized Industrial Bank.

The management of the Industrial Bank, as to honesty, was never questioned. The integrity of the men who headed and ran it was never questioned. This is evidenced by the fact that it is one of the few banks closed which has been free from the nagging of depositors or stockholders' committees. The patience of the public bespeaks its confidence. The response to the sale of stock bespeaks their loyalty. It is therefore evident that the change of attitude on the part of the government officials is largely due to these facts.

It is now to be hoped that we rally behind our bank, buy its stock, open its doors to a full swing, and then support it to that extent as to justify the government's fair and liberal attitude toward us.

Courageous Young Lawyers

Attorney Charles H. Houston and his associates who are defending Crawford now on trial in Loudon County, Va., for the murder of a wealthy matron, are displaying a courage which commands the attention and respect of this community. In facing conditions of hostility and in the atmosphere of hatred and bitterness, even under the sound of threats of bodily harm, Houston and his associates are bounding away at the door of justice, outwitting in intelligence, superior in many demeanor, those who seemingly would not only railroad Crawford into the great beyond, but also ignore the mandate of the highest court of our land.

So often we have heard those of our group give expression to the necessity of lawyers of the other group to figure a defense and a courageous fight. It has remained for these young men to blast this filax and to prove that this present generation of well-trained, well-meaning, and well-demonstrated lawyers can and will stand in and fight for justice and right.

We commend them for their courage. We commend them for the display of their legal ability. And we commend them above all, for their sacrifice of taking this case without hope of any compensation. There's a principle to fight for—and it is the right of the hand writing on the wall of a victory to be won.

Liquor Control

There has been much discussion since the national vote of repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment as to how and where alcoholic beverages should be sold in the District of Columbia.

In the protracted hearings before the Commissioners recently, it has been the keynote of every proposal. Druggists want the exclusive right of sale. Hotels want the exclusive right to dispense by drinks. There are many who want the exclusive right of sale. Churches don't want it. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which has been interested in the case since the beginning of extradition proceedings in Boston.

This fact assumed a deeper significance to those who were present when Crawford and Charles Houston stood side by side before the bar of justice in that Southern court during the reading of the indictments of first degree murder.

In the moment they were not just a prisoner on trial for his life and a lawyer who is defending him. They were rather symbols—the dwarfed, dwarfed and helpless in his ignorance, a symbol of all the countless thousands of uneducated Negroes scattered throughout the South who every moment of their lives are

they want what they want and where they want it.

From it we may get another "noble experiment" and the will of the people will again go down under the greedy feet of the few and bring victory to the few "anti-everythings" who feel that the morality of society rests upon their sacred shoulders to carry.

We are opposed to any regulation that will not make liquor flow as freely on U Street as it does on G Street. We are for the profits from the sales to be for our people as well as anybody else. The churches would do well to locate between two bar rooms, for there the real mission of the church could be carried out. The respect for church would create a respect for saloon.

Children will not buy liquor under the law, so what matters it whether it be sold next to the school or a mile away? If the people do not this time carry through their fight for freedom of action we will again be ruled by a minority—possibly this time more dogmatic than before.

Our Readers' Opinions

Readers of The Tribune are requested to send in letters expressing their opinions on subjects of general interest. Copying letters to 500 words or less, sign name to show good faith and give address and telephone number. Names will not be published if so requested.

Reader Scores Jim Crow in CWA and Praises The Tribune.

To the Editor:  
Please allow me to congratulate you upon your splendid article appearing in last week's issue of The Tribune, against the Jim Crow tactics of the CWA.

It will only be through such courage as you have shown in this editorial that will help rid us of that disgraceful scourge, race prejudice. This government whose President declares in a public address that "they have the right to demand of the government of their own choosing the maintenance and furtherance of a more abundant life," and in reference to the work of the church that "it should stand ready to lead in a new year of peace, the war for social and civil justice."

Mr. Editor, if this system of discrimination and favoritism is allowed to continue without protest upon protest it will grow until, what may seem a rivulet, will become a roaring torrent whose power no earthly force will be able to stop.

Quite recently a flagrant case of discrimination in the government service was shown toward a young man who has Civil Service status and stood No. 1 on the eligible list for appointment. He was called by telephone to report for duty at a certain hour. He hurriedly responded to the call and reported at the designated office only to be told by the clerk that the appointment had been filled. Scarcely a hour elapsing between the call and his response. The sum of the matter is that as soon as the clerk discovered that the young man was of the colored race the place was filled.

I sincerely hope that the fight will go on until discrimination will cease.

A CONSTANT READER  
OF THE TRIBUNE.

Defender of Negro Business Gives Reasons for Some Higher Prices

To the Editor:  
In reference to a letter to the editor in your last edition dealing with Negro enterprises and their exorbitant prices, it would be well to take this opportunity to set right those well-intentioned but so-called Negro consumers who have the idea that race merchants are out to cheat them.

In the article in question the example was given of one merchant who had been purchased from a Negro-owned and operated store being sold 30 cents less, in, presumably a white merchant's window.

Assuming the example was a necktie, let us look at the possible causes for this so-called exorbitant difference.

1. The two ties would have been of the same material but of different qualities in materials.

2. Whether the tie was made after all is the difference in the cost of the material whether the difference in the price of the tie will be 90 cents or \$1.00.

3. The particular pattern which appealed to the trade is one locality could be a poor seller in another locality, hence a mark down for clearance.

4. This tie could be extended considerably, with good reasons to show that prices are governed by conditions, and that any time there is an appreciable difference in the price of the same commodity, the consumer should take the initiative to reason why.

If we would only notice and write more of the fact that there are Negro enterprises producing and employing Negro help instead of relying on one or two colored and insignificant instances of price variations it would be a more worthwhile.

Then, too, many examples such as the above mentioned tend to make one believe some people just look for the flaws.

EDMUND L. CHELTENHAM.

New Angle to Crawford Trial is Brought Out by Newspaper Writer.

The new angle for the defense, Charles L. Houston, Edward P. Lovett, Leon A. Ransom and James G. Tyson, are giving their services entirely without fee to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which has been interested in the case since the beginning of extradition proceedings in Boston.

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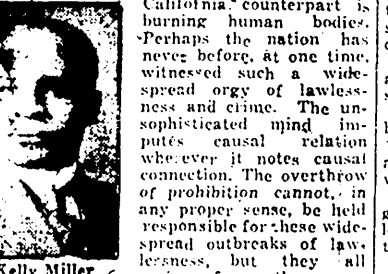
Kelly Miller Says

Prohibition and Crime Were Running Mates

It is a dangerous precedent to rescind a righteous law. The whole fabric of social order is weakened thereby.

By KELLY MILLER

THE EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT has been repealed, and crime is running riot. While the nation is celebrating the victory over the triumph of alcoholism, the rearing of the Scottsboro case reminds us how race prejudice wreaks vengeance with or without the law. The Eastern Shore mob is repudiating the authority of the Governor in open defiance; Missouri is lynching a rape suspect and burning his body at the stake; the rabble in Louisiana is burning ballots, while its California counterpart is burning human bodies.



Kelly Miller

Perhaps the nation has never before, at one time, witnessed such a widespread orgy of lawlessness and crime. The unsophisticated mind imputes causal relation where ever it notes causal connection. The overthrow of prohibition cannot, in any proper sense, be held responsible for these widespread outbreaks of lawlessness, but they all spring from the same deep seated cause—popular disregard for law and established order which may for the moment run counter to personal prejudice and local passion.

The failure of the eighteenth amendment is due to the fact that the prohibition law was placed on the statute book abortively, before the common mind of the people was ready or willing to obey it. As result there sprung up in its wake many forms of crime which grew out of the law itself. Some of these were either new or given a newness of emphasis and meaning. Such terms as speakeasy, the bootlegger, the racketeer, the gangster and the kidnapper were given vogue in the lexicon of crime.

Law is but self-imposed restraint which the community sets up to restrain the primitive passion and instinct. It is effective only to the extent that the vast majority of individuals are willing to obey and uphold it—otherwise it is powerless, unless the willing majority is prepared by force to compel obedience upon the rebellious minority. With the eighteenth amendment this was not the case.

On the other hand, the majority which imposed the law gave way to the clamorous minority at who a behest the law was wiped off the statute book. It is a dangerous precedent to rescind a righteous law. The whole fabric of social order is weakened thereby. The rescindment of the eighteenth amendment is the first instance in the direction of moral apathy.

Although the fifteenth and portions of the fourteenth amendment are held in disregard by local, state and federal agencies, yet the majority sentiment has never yielded to the demand for recommitment. It works and convulses at nullification but balks at expungement. All of this but indicates the helplessness of the nation which is at the mercy of the mob and the despisers of the law.

Diagnosis of the cause must provide application of the remedy. What holds it to pass laws against lynching, gangsterism and kidnapping when the Governor of a great state condones the mob? This nation must be born again, if it would enter into the kingdom of law and order. A new mind must be created.

Why are there fifteen times as many murders in New York as in London? It is because the two world metropolises are differently moral minded. The British have it drilled and instilled in them to obey the law; the American has not. Why is Jamaica free from the charge of rape and lynching while Georgia abounds in alleged cases and its condign punishment? The difference cannot be accounted for in terms of racial connotation; but the British subject, white and black, obeys the law; the free and independent American citizen does not.

The President in the White House is as impotent as the moralist in the prison. All are held tightly in the vice of the disordered public mind. The remedy must be a deep, radical as the disease. The moral nature of the nation must be quickened. Rugged individualism must not go to the extent of extending the law of the community.

A seventeen-year-old boy in San Jose, who ought to be in school learning how to reverse and obey the law, must not be allowed as a hero for leading the mob to lynch and burn a human being. This boy is morally irresponsible. The responsibility devolves upon the debased moral sentiment of the country which appeals to the weakness of youth.

After all, religion furnishes the highest sanction for reverence of and obedience to the law. As religion engenders lawlessness, lawlessness engenders crime. Our religious discipline is weakened all but to the breaking point. The effect is reflected in all but universal lawlessness.

An unknown Catholic priest in St. Joseph, Missouri, has indicated the road to national regeneration of conscience. He is called upon by Catholic participants in the mob which lynched and burned a human being to come before his confessor and there confess his sin. For the crime of murder is still sin, however we may seek to glaze it over. We be to that nation which lost its sensibility to sin. The old Hebrew query still answers itself: Wherever shall a nation cleanse its ways?—by taking heed thereto according to thy law, the law of conscience.

Victims of race prejudice and injustice and whose doom is the only evidence with which a Southern court is concerned.

The unmistakable humane, native kindness and thoughtful consideration of this son of the old South could not escape the most prejudiced observer; and yet that thing within him which was human and kind could not liberate itself from the traditions of his kind to do the thing which to many seemed obvious and right.

O. ADAMSON.

This Week

By HAROLD G. EATON

AND WERE THEIR FACES RED?

(A short short story)

Two white men, obviously Southern, stood on the steps of the capitol in the mid-summer's sun. It seemed as if they had tired of the glory about them and were yielding to their nostalgic pangs when two little unkempt colored boys stepped up to them and asked for the sum of five cents.

"Ah, now we can pull our regular little trick," spoke the taller of the two who happened to be named Jake.

He turned to his friend, Sam, eyeing him sheepishly. It wasn't necessary for Jake to go into detail, for the matter in the heads of the two men was working as one.

The two boys had decided that their efforts were in vain, and had started to walk away when Jake called them back.

"Say," he said, "I'll give you two a nickel a piece if you do a little something for us."

"Yes, sir," answered the two boys in unison.

"Well, just follow us," said Jake as he winked at Sam and led the way.

The two little colored boys grinned at each other as they followed the two men up the steps of the nation's capitol.

Inside the dome of the building the four stopped. Jake and Sam began to give the people, who were sitting around under the hemispherical roof of the structure, the "once over."

"Over there is the right couple—don't you think?" asked Sam, pointing out an aristocratic and refined looking white couple.

"Yeah—a man and woman is just the thing; he looks like he could get pretty worked up," approved Jake. Turning to the two kids, he asked: "Say, you two little darkeys, do you see that man and his wife sitting over yonder?"

"Yes, sir, we see 'em," both the kids answered.

"Well, go over to them and say: 'Hello, mummum and papa, please give your two little children a nickel,'" instructed Jake.

The two children started for the couple. The two country-looking hoodlums drew back to a suitable hiding place to watch the fun that they expected to happen. They had worked this trick several times in Richmond and each time the colored kids had gotten a swell slap on their faces, or a kick if the insulted person or persons weren't in the right mood.

The kids had now reached the couple and was saying what they had been instructed to say for the two hicks held their breaths.

They were astonished when they saw the man and woman smile at the children. They almost passed out when the refined looking gentleman put his hand in his pocket and pulled out a roll of bills and handed each of the kids one a piece.

The colored children thanked the couple and skipped happily out the door of the capitol, leaving the two jokers dumfounded.

"I must be dreaming—pinch me," said Jake.

"I'll be darned," growled Sam. "The guy is crazy."

They stood around staring at the couple. It was almost unbelievable. Finally the lady and gentleman left their seats and started for the exit. Jake and Sam started for the door also. They had to find out what was wrong with the guys.

"Say, mister," and Jake as he drew close to the gentleman, "didn't them two peckaninies insult you and your wife?"

"Well, no," replied the refined gentleman. "I wouldn't exactly term it as an insult. The children merely called my wife and I mummum and papa, and then asked for a nickel. Seeing them in such a condition I gave them a dollar a piece instead."

"Say, what kind of a white man are you?" asked both the country dudes.

"So sorry to have disappointed you in your little game," answered the gentleman. "I by chance saw you talking to the children and suspected devilment of some sort on your part." Here he stopped short and eyed Jake and Sam and then continued in a stern voice: "Now, look here, you two vulgar, uncouth, disgraceful country farmers, if you don't get out of here, and out quick, I'll tell you over to the police. And get this more, you are talking to a colored man and woman."

Ten minutes later the Emergency ambulance drove up to the door of the capitol. "What's wrong?" asked the doctor, rushing in.

"Two men just fainted a few minutes ago," explained a guide.

The practice of considering Negroes only as producers receiving the smallest possible financial returns for their labor has made it impossible for them to maintain anything but a low standard of living.

Any agricultural or other economic system that deprives the laborer of a monetary income to the extent that he often fares better in times of depression under a relief program than he does as a wage earner, works ultimately to the disadvantage of all the people living in the region where such a system operates.

In the Realm of Books

By C. LESLIE FEAZIER

How to Open a Book

Rest the back of the book on a table or smooth surface. Press the front cover down until it touches the table, then the back cover. Then holding the leaves in one hand, open a few of the leaves in the back, then a few at the front, alternately pressing them down gently until you reach the center of the volume. This should be done two or three times.

Never open a book violently, or bend back the covers, as this is liable to break the back and to loosen the leaves.

Do not force the flat opening of a book by holding the leaves firmly in both hands, as this will surely break the back and ruin the binding.

New books often require several months to become thoroughly seasoned. If placed in a bookcase, they should be held firmly by books on either side; if on a table or stand, they should be kept under other volumes. Care should be taken not to expose them unduly to strong artificial heat.

Some of the most eminent writers, newspapermen, editors and publishers in the country met at the offices of the N.A.A.C.P. in New York on Monday, and organized the Writers' League Against Lynching, which will be an independent organization for the sole purpose of fighting lynching and mob violence.

Harry Hansen, literary critic of the New York World-Telegram, is chairman; Suzanne LaFollette, secretary; Nella Larson, assistant secretary; and Lenore Marshall, treasurer. On the executive committee are John Chamberlain, Clifton Fadiman, Lewis Mumford, Inez Haynes Irwin, Dorothy Parker, George S. Schuyler, Harrison Smith, Benjamin Stolberg, Walter White, and Helen Woodward.

Among the members are Frederick Lewis Allen, Sherwood Anderson, Carlton Beak, Robert Benchley, Rouben Bradford, Sterling Brown, James Branch Cabell, Edna Cullen, Edna Ferber, Jessie Fauset Harris, Fannie Hurst, Alfred A. Knopf, Will Irwin, Elmer Rice, Mark Twain, Irving Ovington, Oswald Garrison Villard, William Pickens, Carl Van Doren, Virginia Dabney, and George Jean Nathan. There are ninety members thus far.

Countee Cullen, Negro poet, gave a reading of his poems at Shaw University on Friday evening, December 8, to a large and responsive audience. Mr. Cullen read from his three works, "Color," "Copper Sun," and "The Black Christ." He concluded his reading with the ballad, "To a Brown Girl." The beauty of the poetry was enhanced by a reading filled with feeling and nuance of expression.

On Saturday following the reading at the university, Mr. Cullen read over Station WPTF of Raleigh.

Clifford C. Mitchell, whose book chart I use in this column from time to time, has gone past prohibition by connecting as follows:

"Barnders Grind, or How to Mix Drinks" and "Wine and Beer" or "Simple Recipes for Everyone" are received from the Owen Davies Book Store, 318 North Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois.

"These little books will no doubt prove very popular with the readers who want to be up-to-date in the art of mixing drinks, and to the housewife who wants all the 'smart' recipes for ways of serving wines and beers, etc."

"There is really no comment necessary on these books as their names very fittingly describe the contents."

THE CHILDREN'S POETRY HOUR

By Gertrude Parthenia McBrown

MY CHRISTMAS TREE  
Come see my pretty Christmas tree  
I'm as happy as can be  
See my nice new mamma doll,  
And my big red rubber ball;  
All these things around the tree,  
Santa brought them here for me.

THE CHRISTMAS ELF

Wee-Winkle the Christmas Elf  
With coat of green  
Is the happiest fellow  
I've ever seen.  
He trims across the snow  
As fast as he can go,  
And rings his bells  
Through streets and dell.

FAIRY SNOW-FLAKES

Fairy snow-flakes in the air  
Skipping, dancing everywhere,  
Floating, flying up so high,  
Weaving laces 'cross the sky,  
Little children on the ground  
Never hear you make a sound.

SNOW MAN

The Snowman stood on the hill-top  
White.  
And smoked his pipe all through  
the night;  
But when the sun came shining  
bright,  
He dropped right out of sight.

Ferhentina subscriber wants to know the easiest way to put on a pair of pants in an upper Pullman berth. The easiest way is to sleep in 'em.

Prisons and Prisoners

By Clifford C. Mitchell

GIVING SINCERE THANKS

Although this column is written on the Saturday preceding Thanksgiving and may not be published for a week or more after, I consider it an appropriate time to pause and give thanks to Him and all those who have helped me so wonderfully during the past year and particularly during the past five months.

The thousands of readers, in every part of the country, who have been following this particular column know my past circumstances without any review of same at this time, but they may not know how sincerely grateful I am to those who have co-operated with me so generously since my day of freedom the eighth of last June.

Undoubtedly the greatest thanks are due Him who has kept me in good health and usually in joyful spirits for my whole life, and guidance nothing could have been accomplished.

And to Mr. Harry H. Pace, president of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company, and his staff of workers, I must acknowledge and give thanks for the wonderful opportunity given me to build a working structure on which to erect a life of usefulness and service to others. It must also be recorded that without their liberal co-operation I could not have continued my weekly writings without any break of interruption since I commenced nearly four years ago.

To Dr. F. Emory Lyon, founder and superintendent of the Central Howard Association, and his efficient secretary, Miss Whitlock, I must give thanks for their wonderful encouragement given me and the faith they have had in me which I sincerely hope I can satisfactorily live up to during the future months and years.

I am grateful to the publishers throughout the country who have continued to use my releases, and to those publishers who have used my releases only since freedom was obtained, and by comparison now number as follows:

At my release from prison one hundred and two publishers had used my "Discipline the News," which figure has grown during the past five months to exactly one hundred and sixty.

Sixty publishers had used my Weekly Book Comment column, which now numbers eighty-five.

This column, "Prisons and Prisoners," had been used by thirty-seven publications while the total count is ninety-five.

Twenty-four publications had used "This and That," and the number has grown to thirty-four.

The first week of freedom gave birth to a new column, "Chicago and Chicagoans," which already has been read by forty-seven publications.

Shortly thereafter a weekly new feature commenced which has been read by forty-two different publications.

For the world's first income tax reader prestige I certainly am immensely grateful not only to the editors and publishers, but also to the thousands of new readers from Cuba to China and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico.

And to my legion of correspondents I am thankful for the many encouraging letters sent me during the past few months and only regret that in the struggle to make a living I have neglected my correspondence most dearly.

S.H.D. (The Sub-Sistence Homestead Division of the N.R.A.). An agency designed to help solve some of the problems of the present situation by subsistence homestead extension. For further information write the director of the S.H.D., Washington, D.C.

H.O.L.C. (The Home Owners' Loan Corporation), designed to help the owners of city property to hold on to their homes. For further information write the Secretary of the H.O.L.C., Washington, D.C.

P.W.A. (Public Works Administration). Designed to help the industrial situation by expenditure of large sums of money on public works. One feature of the P.W.A. is aid under certain conditions, to the construction of school buildings. For further information on aid to school house building under the P.W.A., write the Federal Bureau of Education, Washington, D.C.

F.E.R.A. (Federal Emergency Relief Administration). Under certain conditions aid to education may be obtained for the extension of rural school terms and for adult education. For further information write the Federal Bureau of Education, Washington, D.C.

It is not to be assumed that other phases of the administration program are not of interest to the race—but these have economic values that we cannot overlook.

Hitherto it has been customary to treat the Negro farmers only as producers subject to exploitation. In contrast it is of vital importance in the program for Agricultural Recovery that the one million Negro farmers in the South, and the four and a half million Negro farm population be looked upon as consumers as well as producers.

Just for the fun of the thing do you remember the drink Bevo, the boys used to gulp down a number of years ago?

When you need greasing, see Sikes, says a Georgia ad.

As I See It

By GARLAND MACKAY

The tendency of white people in high places to single out a particular Negro who is apparently taking the lead in a movement to better the condition of his race and use that Negro as a cat's paw to quiet the clamoring of other members for their rights is an old custom among whites who wish to soft-soap militant Negroes who are demanding a square deal under the New Deal.

As a member of a committee the past several days which is uncovering the Jim Crow methods used to bar Negroes from all decent jobs under the local CWA (Civil Works Administration), this fact was brought home quite clearly this week.

Every white man in high office sought to "confidence" the delegation. This writer and other newspapermen connected with the committee refused to be confidence and demanded the right to tell the people exactly what takes place in these conferences. Some of the Negroes on the committee were not in accord with this view.

As a result of this, certain members were picked out "to come later and talk this matter over" with the white officials.

I see nothing of secrecy in demanding a fair proportion of jobs for colored men and women. The hat-in-hand Negro has been the cause of his race's undoing for lo these many years. A new Negro has arisen who refuses to be placated with soft words. I am not looking for a job, yet. When I am I shall not use other poor devils as a stepping stone to gain the good graces of whites.

What the Negro needs is jobs. That's all we are asking for. I see no reason why any secret meeting should be held to discuss this. As far as I am concerned the public will know what takes place in all dealings where the status of the Negro is involved. I am not seeking this information for my self, but for the public.

The Negro who is willing to be bought should be exposed. The fight is on and the new Negro is called to the front. Traitors and Judases have no place in the new scheme of things.

Freshen Up on The Activities of These Seven Agencies

The agencies designated to aid in the re-establishing of national property by the Roosevelt administration that are of direct interest to the race are:

N.A.A. (National Adjustment Act). Relates to the production and marketing of farm products, cotton, etc. For further information write the director of agricultural demonstration agency.

F.E.R.A. (Federal Farm Credit Administration). For further information consult your agricultural demonstration agency.

N.R.A. (National Recovery Act). Relates mainly to recovery in business, commerce and industry. For further information consult the secretary of the Compliance Board of the N.R.A. of your nearest city.

S.H.D. (The Sub-Sistence Homestead Division of the N.R.A.). An agency designed to help solve some of the problems of the present situation by subsistence homestead extension. For further information write the director of the S.H.D., Washington, D.C.

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This and That

The low standard of living which the mass of Negroes have been forced to maintain has tended to create a vicious circle in which both the Negro and the South have been greatly handicapped. It is the hope that through the agencies operating for National Recovery and with the hearty co-operation of all people, white and black, that Negro workers, whether in agriculture, in industry or in domestic and personal service will receive a financial return for their labor that will enable them to maintain a satisfactory standard of living.

The greater the returns that Negroes as producers in agriculture, in industry, and in domestic and personal service receive for their labors the more money they will have to spend as consumers. The spending of this increased amount of money for food, clothing, shelter, and other essentials, as well as luxuries, will help the South in doing her part in the program for National Recovery.

"Alcohol in moderation is a food," says a doctor. "Food in excess produces alcohol in the body," says another. Here's a fine chance for a temperance argument.

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