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The Voice Of The New South

—By—
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Author and Lecturer

THE NEGRO MARCHES ON

Yesterday I had an opportunity to observe a number of colored schools. And with amazing interest I studied the thousands of boys and girls acting in the first tender drama of racehood and life, innocent and unconscious of what study in the classroom and play on the campus meant to their place in civilization and the part each one was destined to play in making this a better world for the millions yet to come. There they were yelling, jumping, punching, screaming, running and laughing; there they were in many colors as may be found in the Negro group. Doubtless not a single one ever had a thought as to whether all were Negroes or mixed races. They were moving in obedience to a mighty law that has nothing whatever to do with color. The only matter of imperative concern: was, did they have equal facilities for the cultivation of their minds and bodies.

All of a sudden, the bell began to ring. The better trained boys and girls ceased play and stood at attention. Shortly after a few instructions from those in charge, they began falling in by twos. Then I thought of the millions of Negroes from huts, shanties, alleys, mills, cotton, cane and corn fields, just a few years from auction blocks and yelp of blood hounds.

See them now as I saw them on yesterday, see them coming from little log and slab cabins throughout the South, hear them reading from the same kind of books used by white boys and girls; few of them had time to think about the color of the skin of their instructors possibly none could grasp the meaning and purpose of that phenomenon called education. None could form any real tangible concept of that mighty miracle under their hats called, brain; that "fairer of all terrestrial organizations, and by this something is meant more than the case of the organs of breathing or digestion;" for they are dealing with the highest of all material combination, we might say, "the intellectualization of matter and with the life and destiny of all that is great among man's achievements on earth."

These children were unconsciously dealing with a physical phenomenon called the brain and its myriad functions; that something from which everything proceeds; that something we call the brain which gives back everything, and as the great scientist, Huchke says, "for in the brain lies the temple of the highest that is of interest to man. Yes, the destiny of the whole human race, white, black, brown or yellow, is indissolubly bound up in the 65 or 70 cubic inches of brain mass, and the story of mankind is recorded therein as in a vast book of hieroglyphic symbols.

Out of innocent play shall come mighty revolutionary and evolutionary physical forces that shall give the world stronger men and women.

It is here in the miracle kingdom under a boy's hat, shall mankind find the true solution of the so-called race problem? This truth shall not compromise with any orders of courts, statutes or laws made in earthly courts, "for the UNIVERSE IS GOVERNED BY ABSOLUTE AND UNFAILING LAW, AND THAT LAW MANIFESTS EVERYWHERE ITS CAUSE AND EFFECT."

Yes, the Negro is marching on under the skill and guidance of time's empire builders, peoples of world conquering Nordic and Saxon strain. We thank them for the great Booker Washington, the mystic scientist, Carver; Percy Julian who developed the formula for making synthetic hormones from the humble soy beans at your door, guaranteeing more life for the old and weary. From armies of black boys and girls have come our Dr. Mary Bethune; Dr. Theodore Lawless, the world's greatest skin specialist. The late Dr. Chas. Drew, the inventor of a process by which blood plasma could and was preserved and flown to the battle fronts of the world curing or saving millions of lives.

If we want greater men, scholars, philosophers and scientist, keep pleading for more and better schools, the equal of those used by the white man; for if the white man needs a hundred percent exact knowledge and education in order to fill his place in the world as a first class citizen, certainly the Negro NEEDS THE SAME KIND OF EDUCATION, AND NOT A MATTER OF SITTING BY THE SIDE OF SOME OTHER RACE in a school room.

On its surface, it would appear that THE NEGRO PROBLEM IS A NEW ONE, but one of the most capable journalists of the great South, in the person of Hon. Frederick Sullens, editor of the Jackson Daily News, says in writing: "It is senseless to say, 'there is nothing new about the Negro problem.' There may be nothing really new concerning the Negro problem, per se, but there is a new Negro in our land, and the Southern lawmaker or citizen who fails to recognize that fact, is being stupid at his own cost. Who caused this Negro to be here today? The white man's system of training and education of the Negro with his limited means.

Says Mr. Sullens, the new Negro has more education. He has better health. He makes more money per week. He has better clothes. He reads more newspapers. He is adopting the white man's customs, the white man's speech, and the white man's standards of life.

It does not make sense to assume that this new Negro is going to be content in the cabin of his slave grandfather. And it does not make sense to pretend that there is where he ought to be. His eyes are on better things, materially considered. He is going to have a business and run it. He is going to buy a home and live in it. He is going to step into citizenship and exercise its rights and demand its privileges.

The new Negro is already doing these things. The new Negro is not a man of tomorrow, but a man of today.

These lines are quoted from one of the fairest and most courageous critics of the Negro in American life today—"THE NEGRO MARCHES ON IN THE MARCH OF TIME." The white man's philosophy unconsciously made it so.

Washington

DESPITE A NUMBER of important measures hanging fire, it began to look as though the congress might adjourn in the midst of its unfinished business and call the first session of the 82nd congress history.

A conference committee on the tax bill was expected to agree in most instances with the senate-passed measure. Major provisions as passed by the senate were: increase of 11 per cent on present taxes of individuals or, eight per cent on income after taxes, which ever is less; raise in maximum effective limitation from 87 per cent to 88 per cent with no change in the 25 per cent capital gains tax (effective date was Nov. 1, 1951); increase in corporations' normal rate from 25 per cent to 27 per cent and in surtax rate from 22 to 25 per cent, giving a top bracket combined rate of 52 per cent on normal and surtaxes; ceiling of 17 per cent than can be taken in excess of profits; retention of average earnings credit for excess profits tax at 85 per cent of earnings in the three best years in the four-year period 1946-49-effective April 1, 1951; no change in maximum capital gains.

Insofar as individuals are concerned, the bill means they will pay about 2 per cent more taxes on 1951 income, while next year they will pay about 12 per cent more for married folks up to \$60,000 and singles up to \$30,000. On higher incomes, the tax increase will be smaller percentage-wise. Higher withholdings will be required on pay on or after Nov. 1.

For farm co-ops—they are still tax exempt except for a corporation tax on earnings not allocated or distributed to patron members. Mutual savings banks and savings and loan associations must pay corporation tax on earnings, but are allowed deductions for losses on loans and amounts paid to depositors or credited to their accounts. A minimum of 15 per cent of income must be set aside tax-free for reserves, or a larger per cent of set aside as long as total reserves, surplus and undivided

profits, do not exceed 10 per cent of the total deposits. Some excise taxes were increased and others added to the list.

As adjournment neared, the box score of this first session indicated that President Truman had sent 57 requests for action to the Hill, and as of Oct. 1 action had been completed on 21, seven had been rejected, partial action had been taken on 11, 17 had been completely ignored and hearings had been held on one. Still to be passed on the list of appropriation bills are the army civil functions measures, which include appropriations for flood control; state-justice-commerce appropriations; defense and foreign aid (in conference committee). Pending enactment, the congress has had to pass four "stop-gap" temporary appropriations measures so the government could function.

Probably the most important loss to the President was the 49 to 53 vote on the amendment offered by Senator McClellan of Arkansas which made it "the sense of the senate that no troops" in addition to the four divisions already contemplated for Europe "shall be sent . . . without further senatorial approval." While this is indicative of senate intent, there is a question, according to constitutional observers, as to whether the President can be held to the amendment, however, if he should decide, as commander-in-chief of the armed forces, whether the nation's safety depended upon another division in Europe while congress was in recess or adjournment.

Two important measures still in conference and expected to be acted upon before adjournment were the postal rate increase measure and the postal pay increase for postal employees.

Adjournment may nip the ouster resolution by Senator William Benton of Connecticut to expel Senator Joseph McCarthy from the senate membership. With 1952 a campaign year, it may be expected that the second session of this congress may get some early action when it convenes next January on some of the still pending legislation asked by the President.

Farmers Urged To Sell Scrap During Campaign

Every farm machine has either service or scrap value, according to John Copeland, Extension agricultural engineer, who urged farmers to examine their machinery immediately after harvest and sell for junk that which is not usable.

The National Defense Farm Scrap Drive, October 15 through November 15 is designed to help meet increasing smelter and manufacturing needs for more metal, he said, pointing out that failure to reach established goals in the drive can mean failure to produce not only implements of war but new farm machinery as well.

Worn out plow shares and points, cultivator shovels and sweeps, broken parts and horsedrawn equipment that has been replaced by tractor equipment can be scrapped and sold, helping the farmer with cash in addition to helping meet the nation's needs for metal.

Nuts, washers, bolts, bars and rods can be saved for later use on the farm, the engineer said.

The scrap program calls only for

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machinery that cannot be repaired and made to produce. "Don't junk usable equipment as this causes loss of labor, material, money and factory capacity," he urged. "However, it is unpatriotic and wasteful to fail to collect, select and sell the needed materials to boost the requirements of the steel mills."

The 100 million tons of ingot and steel castings goal set for 1951 requires that 36 million tons of scrap be gathered, Mr. Copeland pointed out.

Wild Fields Can Become Good Pastures With Good Management

With a little extra care and good management, bitter weed areas, cypress weed pastures and broom-sedge fields can become good pastures, according to W. R. Thompson, extension pasture specialist, State College.

There is really no excuse for good pasture land growing up in these noxious weeds, nor for eroded areas or areas covered with bushes and scrubby trees, he emphasized.

"Bitterweed areas will disappear if overgrazing is stopped and fertilizer applied to make for a good cover," he said. "Apply fertilizer, renovate and disk. If the stand of good pasture plants is short, sow more seed."

Old overgrazed cypress weed areas need fertilizer and renovation, Mr. Thompson said. These areas are usually well stocked with dallis-Bermuda-white clover, or dallis-Bermuda and lespedeza.

Plenty of plants are there in the spring and early summer but the weeds take over in July, August and September. By running the

should be made from material 1 inch thick by 10 inches wide.

"Fasten the sides and ends to the ground with stakes," he advised. "Run a ridgepole lengthwise of the bed and about 24 inches over the bed. This will support a covering made from tarpaulin, domestic material or old sacks.

"Several hampers of well-rotted manure or five pounds of 5-10-5 mixed commercial fertilizer should be scattered over each 200 square feet of the bed and worked well into the soil.

"Make the rows the short length of the bed and 12 inches apart. For fresh lettuce, onions, carrots, spinach, mustard, radish, beets and tendergreens at Christmas time and in January and February, plant the bed now," the horticulturist advised.

"Keep the coldframe bed moist, free of grass and weeds and ventilated on sunny days. Keep the cover on at night."

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mowing machine at least three times after the middle of June on heavy cypress weed areas, the weeds can be controlled, he pointed out.

"The fastest method of converting broomsedge areas into good pastures is to fertilize, prepare a seedbed and plant. Another method, although not quite so fast, is to simply fertilize, renovate and let the grasses and clovers volunteer."

Eroded areas really need some barnyard manure to condition the soil so that new seeding can get off to a good start, Mr. Thompson advised. "A good method to use to make good grazing land for eroded areas is to fertilize, prepare a seedbed and reseed. If possible divert water from the areas to control erosion until the plants get a start."

On gullied areas, or on areas covered with bushes and scrubby trees, using the bulldozer to clear the land and fill in the gullies is

the beginning of a cure. The remainder of the cure, he said, is to apply fertilizer and plant immediately.

It takes some trouble to get one, once-good pasture back into the good pasture column, but it is worth it, the pasture specialist declared.

After pastures are made good again, it will pay the farmer to manage them well so as to keep them good, he stated, naming overgrazing the lack of the mowing machine as the two main causes of pasture failures.

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