Editorial

THE AFRO-AMERICAN

A Champion of Civic Welfare and The Square Deal
An Independent Weekly Newspaper

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What The "AFRO" Stands For

1. Colored policemen, policewomen and firemen.
2. Colored representatives on city, county and state boards of education.
3. Equal salaries for equal work for school teachers without regard to color or sex.
4. Colored members of boards of State institutions where inmates are colored.
5. Organizing of labor unions among all groups of colored workers.
6. A unity of agricultural groups for colored people supported by the State.
7. Closer co-operation between farmers and the State and Federal Farm Agents.

Store Front Churches

In this issue of the AFRO is a review of a section of the most recent book of the distinguished writer, James Weldon Johnson, in which he recommends that the colored race purge itself of store-front churches and urges the jailing of the self-appointed "bishops" and "Messiahs."

Mr. Johnson, educator and author, devotes considerable space in his book, "Negro Americans, What Now?" to advocating a complete reformation of religion and the church as it directly affects colored people.

The store-front church has been, and is, the object of much fun-making as well as the object of serious consideration. A stroll down Druid Hill Avenue, Pennsylvania Avenue, Fremont Avenue, or almost any other prominent thoroughfare will reveal numerous nondescript houses set aside for questionable worship.

If the passerby is indulgent, he must ignore the signs with misspelled words announcing some new-fangled sect or telling of the powers of Elder or Bishop So-and-So. The thoughtful passerby cannot possibly overlook the fact that the result of this fanaticism is an economic pressure upon an impoverished group.

It goes without saying that these places are supported by cash earned by those in the lowly walks of life. The manner in which our women have fed chicken to the ministers and kept the church doors open is traditional. How else could the rent, the electricity, or the kerosene bills be paid?

Of course, at this season of the year, there is another item of expense—the coal bill. Judging, however, from the passionate gesticulations which raise the body's temperature, the heating bill should be very low.

Religion of some sort is doubtless here to stay, as it offers a faint ray of hope which buffers the instinctive fear of stepping off into the unknown. But that type prevalent in the store-front churches is generally a racket. Almost anything can be put over on gullible persons even if it savors of some kind of dubious worship. Many of these so-called bishops, elders, and Messiahs easily garner the few pennies of half-clothed, half-fed dupes and squander the money on themselves.

We cannot help but wonder why, with so many old, established churches, manned by stalwart men, capable of giving spiritual guidance and intelligent leadership, so many of our group prefer to turn to cults which mean neither them nor the community any good.

Judge Waxter's New Job

In January Judge Thomas J. S. Waxter, of the juvenile court, will assume the duty of serving Baltimore as director of the new department of welfare which supersedes the board of city charities.

Judge Waxter, when interviewed Wednesday, declared that he is not familiar enough with the Baltimore City Hospital (which is to come under his jurisdiction) to say whether it will be desirable to have colored nurses on the staff or not.

The jurist enjoys a reputation for being unusually fair on racial questions, and this quality should lead him to the only conclusion that ought to be reached—since the nurses for the hospital are selected from a list of persons, who, in competitive examination, qualify for positions.

This conclusion is: "All persons, regardless of color, are eligible (by virtue of the merit system) to serve on the staff of the city hospital when they are successful in the civil tests." It is the duty of the new department of public welfare to see that this is done.

If the judge wishes to get off on the right foot, as he begins his new job, he will openly advise the appointment of colored nurses as soon as possible.

We trust that Judge Waxter will bring to his new job the same liberal qualities which have characterized his tenure in other public capacities. We welcome his appointment.

Dr. Dafoe Visits Baltimore

Making a flying visit to Baltimore Wednesday, Dr. Allan Roy Dafoe, who won international fame as the deliverer and savior of the Dionne quintuplets, saw, for the first time, a number of colored babies, at Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Newspapers made much to do over the fact that Dr. Dafoe expressed considerable interest in the tiny dark bits of humanity which he had never seen in the backwoods retreats of Canada where he practices.

Daily papers, however, either failed to ascertain or at least made no conjectures as to just what was going on in the mind of the noted physician as he examined these helpless, yelping infants. We advance the following:

"Here are tiny human beings identical with those of other races. The creator has made them in the same image, given them the same physical and mental attributes, in the same world in which to grow, the same air to breath.

"They came into the world through no desire of their own, with no choice as to what family or race to which they are to belong.

"Too bad that these helpless, innocent beings must be subjected to unsurmountable handicaps which will even affect the bread they eat, the milk they drink, the place they live, simply because of the pigmentation of their skin. Something is radically wrong with a social system which condemns a human to injustice and intolerance even before he is born."

Dr. Dafoe, who performed a miracle when he kept the five Dionne babies alive after they arrived under tremendous physical handicaps, has nothing in his store of medical knowledge to start the brown babies he saw at Johns Hopkins off on an even basis.

Observations and Reflections

By CLARENCE MITCHELL

Not Only for Adults

Ralph Matthews, Rivers Chambers, and Sheldon Hoskins, students of writing, music, and dancing, got their heads together a few years ago and produced a show called "Adam and Eva."

Critics from the AFRO and daily papers gave the presentation good, and from that time on the boys have been giving us our stage performances that have grown in popularity among people who ordinarily do not go to see such things.

Ralph has a very keen sense of humor and it is not necessary for me to rate the well-known abilities of his partners, but I wonder how much time he gives to thinking up cracks that make the modest blush and the sophisticates shiver with malicious mirth.

One person said that a gag in the production about "cleaning up the show" was well placed, because a good application of the moral equivalent of soap and water would have been very timely.

I cannot understand why appeals to the smutty element in one's nature are made in the Matthews stagings — especially since these same appeals do not stick nearly so well as the witticisms that originate from the same brain and might be told without a twinge of conscience at the average fireside.

To meet the competition of the vitaphone picture, the American stage seems to be going in the direction of intellectual contributions that play upon the imagination, and not upon sex or sin.

I predict that the age of literary realism, which induces a writer to call a spade a spade (and sometimes something stronger than a spade), will pass in a few years.

The playful use of words by characters gives many people an excuse to indulge in all kinds of language and actions, but I believe that Ralph is able to offer better stuff than that.

Ralph is bottle full of ink, some paper, and a pen, Ralph can make your mind tingle through the years, personally that he injects into his creations, and I hope that he does not allow himself to sink into the burlesque show type of production that will stile his more lasting and highly pleasing thought materials.

If you have been to see "For Adults Only" (which is his latest production) for any reason why I wrote this comment), I believe that you will be doing Ralph a favor if you write him a letter containing your personal opinion of the show.

Listen, Mr. Lawyer

Gentlemen of the Baltimore Bar have been agitating about a number of things for a long time, and some of them usually talk about what they would do "if only people would get arrested for breaking jim-crow laws, make applications to the University of Maryland, or start a real campaign for state jobs."

The jim-crow-holiday season has brought our legal minds a fine opportunity to do something concerning the attempted jim-crowing of Baltimore City Bar Association.

Theodore B. Webster, ex-president, and most of the town's prominent white barristers are content that no colored men have ever tried to enter the Baltimore City Bar Association.

A number of colored lawyers and Bernard Ades, Communist attorney, say that the bar association excludes colored men from its ranks.

Officials of the bar association are countered by saying that the constitution of the association does has no passage in it which excludes colored lawyers.

It strikes me that some lawyer will make such a case for himself, in addition to settling the argument, if he applies for a membership and is turned down simply because he is not white.

For the benefit of the school teachers, preachers, and other professionals who have made many verbal flayings from vindictive attorneys, I point out that no lawyer ought to hold down a seat at the trial table until he has made a sincere effort to become a member of the white bar association (which has the power to virtually make lawyers of all races in Baltimore for unethical conduct).

One prominent member of the Monumental Bar Association is said to have expressed regret that not so long ago, that he did not have two whole men to talk to take place about the white association.

I think that his attitude expressed a sentiment that most lawyers have, and it is high time that this kind of talking give way to something that is more closely akin to a fight for recognition.

Northwestern Cops

The Tuesday edition of the AFRO carried a story on police statistics which indicates that the officers of the Northwestern station arrest more people than the policemen in other districts.

I am afraid that the Northwestern, with Sergeant Hitzelberger and Lieutenant Dorsey, is imbued, with the idea that crime can be eliminated with a billy-stick and a gun.

Most of the men up there will be to be known as "tough cops," and only a few of them are liked by the people who live in the district.

It is interesting to note that in sections of the city where environments should breed more crime, the number of arrests are fewer than in the sections where the influence of strong churches, and a high school, a junior high school, and nearly all of Baltimore's colleges are centered.

Uncivil treatment is the motto at the Northwestern station from the desk sergeant to the most rearward cell. A police greeting consideration for women prisoners, and a real sense of duty are new things among the men holding positions there.

If Baltimore ever gets civilized enough to be a serious mistake to start them off at the station in question because they will mean of the crimes they do not do right, by a long list of activities, disclosed by their predecessors.

These atrocities have taught many of the crimes of the district to regard members of the Baltimore police force as public enemies far more deadly called than the Dillingers, Nelsons and Karpis.

This is no reflection on the people, but is an indictment of the officers and should be carried to the police commissioner in the form of a request for an investigation.

Naming of Schools Irked Baltimore Commissioners

Had to Be Enlightened, in 1915, on Attucks, Douglass, Brown and Banneker. Dunbar and Taylor, Then Living, Caused Dispute.

The fight of twenty years ago to have the schools for colored children in Baltimore named for prominent men of the race was recalled this week by the Rev. George F. Bragg, Jr., pastor of the St. James P.E. Church.

In submitting a published account of a meeting of the school board in 1915, at which a controversy arose over the proposal, the Rev. Mr. Bragg calls attention to the failure of Baltimore citizens to continue the fight so forcefully begun in earlier years.

The account of the meeting, as published in the Baltimore Sun for July 21, 1915, follows:

Dark Heroes a Bother

"A special meeting of the school board held yesterday afternoon to discuss the proposed addition of three class-rooms on the roof of the Western High School developed into a lively and disputatious 'christening' party before it adjourned.

Not Familiar With Names

"The dispute arose when the committee on architecture submitted the proposal that the new colored schools after several months of consideration.

"According to a preconceived plan, all of the colored schools were to be named after men of the African descent, who had achieved prominence for their wealth. Few of the names suggested appeared to be familiar to members of the other great or little men. The board members didn't recognize the benefit of the school test.

"He warned that the 'stain of mediocrity' was about to be inflicted on the schools for colored pupils, while such names as Bunker Hill, Yorktown and General Grant were available to 'carry inspiration to the pupils,' which inspiration, he said ironically, was "half the battle.

Set Aright on Banneker

"The discussion began to warm up when the name of Benjamin Banneker was given as having received the largest vote from the committee. The men who had just previously endorsed the name of Frederick Douglass was 110.

"Who is Daniel Hamneker?" muttered Mr. McCosker, and the rest of the board looked up, waiting for the answer.

"The secretary announced that the name was Benjamin, not Daniel, and proceeded to read a sketch that informed the commissioners Banneker was a Maryland colored man, born near Ellicott City, a protege of Thomas Jefferson who had assisted, through his astronomical almanacs, to lay out the boundary of the District of Columbia.

Bunker Hill Voted Down

"Then Mr. Biggs made his plea against mediocrity. He urged that the school be given the glory of having Bunker Hill for its name. But Dr. Delevett protested against the protest, declaring that the colored people had a right to their own heroes, and if they wanted the name of Hamneker he saw no reason to deny it to them.

"Mr. Biggs subsided, but asked that Bunker Hill be remembered in the names that were to come. The school 114 was duly christened Benjamin Banneker.

"The next suggestion was not so fortunate. It was the suggestion of Crispus Attucks for School 115. When read aloud, all the commissioners except Dr. Bibbins seemed to be enlightened.

Attucks Not Favored

"'Crispus Attucks,' read the secretary, 'was a mulatto born in Framingham, Mass., the son of a man to fall in the Revolutionary War, being struck down by the British soldiers in the Boston Massacre, when the mob attacked the soldiers.'

"'I can't see that he was anything but a rather ordinary' announced Colonel Deems. 'To endorse that would be to indorse mediocrity.'

"A murmur of approbation greeted the remark from other commissioners.

Congressional Service Cited

"'I find that he is highly respected among the colored people,' said Dr. Bibbins, gently, but, nevertheless, the board refused to accept Crispus Attucks. The committee was to look further for School 115.

"The name of Robert Brown Ellicott, described as an 'orator, born in Massachusetts in 1842, later taking up his residence in South Carolina, from which state he was sent to Congress twice,' was denounced by Commissioner Jousting as being that of a 'glorified carpet-bagger,' and again Mr. Biggs started to rise to protest.

"But before he succeeded in registering another plea for Bunker Hill the motion to present the name was put and carried.

Living Men Feared

"The name of Paul Laurence Dunbar for School 111 was adopted without much debate, although somebody started a rumor that he wasn't dead yet. The question went unanswered, but the school was so named.

Then came a hot discussion over Samuel Coleridge Taylor for School 110. When the commissioners were informed who the musician was, Mr. Fankhanel objected on the ground that he wasn't an American. Mr. Jousting again became worried over the possibility that he might be an Englishman, but the birth date given and thereby disclosed the fact that he died in 1912 at forty. "That leaves him plenty of time to do something that might embarrass the school," he said. "We don't know what he will do before he dies." The name of 110 was left unchristened and Bunker Hill without a nameake."

DON'T BE TO SYMPATHETIC WITH YOURSELF!

By the REV. CYRUS BRIDDELL
Pastor Inglewood Chr. E. Church

There are so many people who are so much below the plane of intelligence, so many who are so deprived, so many things they have not been taught, so many things they should have been taught that it is hard for them to regard a proper subject for commiseration, making it seven times easier to produce over-sympathy for pity and sympathy, for self-pity.

Overindulgence in self-pity tends to undermine the feeling of sympathy for others who are in greater need of it.

Many will read this under safe and happy circumstances, and not feel the sharp-pointed spear of deep anxiety because of need; but they long to sit before a festival table, with clothes, and in good health, and counting many friends.

Others' bank accounts may be lessening, savings absorbed; their income may be which come to them in a manner which they dic not understand. Who knows but that many crimes are initiated by distant thought, wayes?

TWO "MASS ACTION" INCIDENTS might interest readers of this column in Philadelphia.

John B. Kelly, Democratic city chairman, openly threatened mass action in a march on the city hall if the city council passed a sales-tax measure proposed by Councilman Harry Trainer. The measure which caused Mr. Kelly to threaten recourse to mass action would have imposed a one-cent tax on every dollar purchase or fraction thereof made in any store in the city. Councilman Trainer withdrew the measure.

On Thursday of last week a committee of fifty unemployed white and colored workers started to march to the city council to present a petition in connection with the shooting to death of Emanuel Hernerly during a rent eviction.

Police pounced upon the unemployed committee, arrested the leaders and scattered the rest with nightsticks. The success of the movement depends upon who is doing the mass action marching.

ATTENTION, John M. Langston Bar Association and similar professional and civic organizations:

There is a fight being waged in connection with the reorganization of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, owners of the street car and bus lines of the city.

While the rotten street car service in this city is receiving attention, somebody should inquire why this company bars colored motormen and colored conductors. Hundreds of thousands of dollars of colored fares go into the street car till. Now is the time that organizations from our recently elected representatives, should see what can be done about this unjust phase of the system here.

Capital Spotlight

By LOUIS R. LAUTIER
WASHINGTON

A CUSTOMER DOES THE WORK

"I have just read your comment on an article appearing in the 'Mayflower Log,' writes one of the two readers of my pillar. "To a certain degree, such uncalled-for ridicule stirs up every ounce of wrath within me, but, after reflection, I believe such a facetious article serves us, as a group, right.

"Regardless of the nature of any affairs sponsored by sepias, ofays flock to attend, if they so desire, and call themselves slumming—and often the 'first families' of sepia Washington are in attendance. Can you beat it?

"At one of the so-called swanky night clubs in 'Washington's Harlem,' where sepia men and women are not admitted unless accompanied or escorted, in some cases, the clientele, and some of the waiters are white.

"Our ministers of the gospel, our Y.M. and Y.W.C.A.'s, the heads of our civic and welfare groups should ponder whether or not Sunday movies and other wholesome forms of recreation would not be far better than much of the entertainment being offered behind closed doors throughout the city.

At any rate, it is suggested that our Philadelphia Sundays as they relate to young people should be given a careful study.

* * *

MISS ABIGAIL RICHARDSON, of Friendship League fame, is not only one of this city's most useful welfare workers, but may some day be recognized as one of the great women philosophers of the group. She says:

"Science has not yet been able to explain fully the effect of the human thought of one person on that of another, but there is enough evidence to support the belief that thought waves have their influence on others than the person doing the thinking."

Hence, she says that a wave of friendly thinking engaged in concertedly by large numbers of people might well have effect on minds and attitudes of people great distances away. Her friendly league organization, which includes many young men and women in this city, is based upon this theory.

Miss Richardson believes that crime waves and much such phenomena is the direct result of thought waves traveling much like ether waves. She believes that if, say, 100 persons should concentrate on a given time think in terms of helpful friendship, this mass accumulation of thought would produce waves which might literally lessen crime in the vicinity of a given area.

This, of course, sounds fantastic, but only a few years ago the thought that ether waves would be harnessed to bring voices across great distances would have sounded just as fantastic. Who knows but that many crimes are initiated by distant thought waves?

Messenger Taught Treasury Secretary His Manners

Former Assistant Secretary, in Memoirs, Terms Him Grand Character of Type Met Once in a Lifetime.

WASHINGTON. — How Frank A. Vanderlip, white, former assistant secretary of the treasury, was taught his manners by Richard Green, treasury messenger, is revealed with pride by Mr. Vanderlip himself in a Saturday Evening Post article of the December 8 issue, entitled "From Farm Boy to Financier."

"... Green was a young man such as I to perform what I was so ignorant of many things which the people I knew were learning. I was a meeting seemed to know," as young fish know how to swim," writes Mr. Vanderlip. "There was a low-bred quality about him and there were other tactless incidents which occurred every time I went out or returned to my quarters.

"From the perils of such things I was saved by a colored man, an old

Had Worked for Many Years

"Richard Green was his name, and when I came into the Treasury Department he had been for many years the chief messenger of the secretary's office. A man tall, black, handsome, wise and tenderly considerate.

"In every function of a servant he was thoroughly competent, and with a sincere wish to avoid even the semblance of condescension, I report that I formed a friendship with that man, as did most persons who came in contact with him.

"In our relations we were as two men encountering each other at a masquerade; our places in life, the color of our hides, were but part of the scene in which we found ourselves. Not even Lucy Page gaitt, the diviner, may have better informed about the social customs of Washington.

Memories Kindle Fires

"My old friend came for him fires up afresh as I think of the day Richard guided me in the way.

"As he placed some mail on my desk or performed some in my vicinity a chore that probably he had invented for the opportunity it gave him, he would ask me, perhaps, if I had yet called on somebody at a certain home I recently had dined, and in that way he would reveal to me that after dining one night a dinner party, a dinner party there should follow a day calls.

"I cannot now recall even a small part of the things I learned from Richard Green, but I cannot forget his kindness, his efficiency in human relationships. His day never was end—and so long as there was anything he might do for you. A Sphinx at the White House, he was always asked to serve.

Was in Charge of All Parties

"Was the man-for-domo at all the dinners given in Washington by Mr. Gage, and when I dined at one in which I was for me the unusual role of dinner-maker, it was as much at ease, knowing Richard was there to take the affair as if he had been, in disguise, the maitre d' of the finest of the life society." Ward McAllister himself.

"When I see him now, I see a tall, stately man in evening dress, his finely modeled head the very shape of sensitive intelligence, I know him for what he was, one of the greatest of gentlemen, a black Admirable Crichton.

"Richard, who knew nothing of his forbears and for that very reason set the more store by the family he was rearing, experienced a shocking tragedy before he was allowed to Washington. His little son went one day with some boys into the yard of a woman who had been annoyed by trespassers who stole her fruit.

Son Killed by Shotgun Load

"The woman fired a shotgun at the band of small colored boys and the one struck by the charge, and killed, was Richard's boy, Richard had been dead now a decade, but many times he came to see me here at Beechwood, and always it was fine to know he was under my roof.

"Once I went from New York to Washington to attend the wedding of his grandchild, then, as when I went to his funeral, I found myself in the company of cabinet officers and of other important men who had discovered that Richard Green was a grand character whose like is only to be encountered once or twice in a lifetime."

Ultimateness

Trees are lovely, wondrous, fair.
Trees are lovely, high in the air,
Trees are lovely, stately, tall,
Trees are lovely; yet they fall.
Leaves are wondrous; way o'er head,
Leaves are wondrous; way underfoot,
Leaves are wondrous, yellow, red,
Leaves are wondrous; but they come down.
You, too, are lovely, wondrous, fair;
You, too, are lovely, with jet-black hair,
You, too, are lovely, stately, tall;
But like the trees and leaves; you'll fall.
And when you fall for me, my dear,
You'll find me ever, waiting here.
K. C.

BEAUTY HINTS

By GLADYS

In the morning splash your face with iced water. It is stimulating and refreshing.

* * *

In shampooing, use a soap rich in oils—it provides nourishment for the hair follicles and keeps the scalp for thorough cleansing.

* * *

After brushing the hair vigorously, massage the scalp with the fingertips.

TALKING IT OVER

With WILLIAM N. JONES

THE RECENT RAID at an entertainment place on Twenty-third Street, where a number of young men and women were found indulging in what police called a gin and "reefer" party, should make Philadelphians think.

In the first place that holy section of the population which has been instrumental in barring movies and other wholesome forms of entertainment should take stock and ponder whether or not they are thereby contributing to the growth of greater evils than the movies would be.

Young men and women in Philadelphia naturally want to go places and do things on Sunday and they are not going to sit at home and twiddle their fingers because of some Puritanical notion that has approved recreational outlet. The result is that many of them sift into places of amusement which are veritable dens of vice.

True enough, some believers in religion think that they do wake up to the needs of youth. A survey here which would show where thousands of boys and girls are going and what they are doing on Sundays would blow the lid off the quiet and complacent feelings that most people have hereabouts.

Our ministers of the gospel, our Y.M. and Y.W.C.A.'s, the heads of our civic and welfare groups should ponder whether or not Sunday movies and other wholesome forms of recreation would not be far better than much of the entertainment being offered behind closed doors throughout the city.

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TALK IT UP!

When the voice on your radio uses indecent epithets applied to the Negro race, do three things:

FIRST—Tune that program out.

SECOND—Write immediately to the sponsor of the program and protest.

THIRD—Do not buy products advertised by firms which are so willing to insult you on the air.

You are the sole judge of what insults you—nobody can compel you to listen to rotten radio programs. Turn off your set and advise your friends to do likewise.

TALK IT UP!

Should There Be Unemployment Insurance for Servants?

Difficulties in the Way, 70,887 Servants Are Colored.

50,226 of These Are Colored. Servants Because They Are Unorganized. Need Unemployment Insurance More than Other Workers. Usually Industrial Workers Only Are Thought of.

Notes on a plan for including domestic servants in the unemployment insurance.

By DR. CHARLES S. JOHNSON
Professor of Social Science, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

The intention of unemployment insurance is (a) to provide a substitute for relief, and (b) to prevent unemployment.

So far, the insurance programs in Europe have proposed have tended to restrict their benefits to that class of workers engaged in industrial occupations, and, while unquestionably in need of the benefits of unemployment insurance, more fortunate both with respect to wages when working and to the benefits of organized pressure for improvement.

Servants Unorganized

Domestic and personal service has always been unorganized and unregulated as to hours and conditions of work and wages. It represents both unskilled and skilled occupations which are peculiarly susceptible to personal caprice as well as to economic mechanisms. The effects are less conspicuous because they are, in most cases, of long duration. However, the examination of unemployment and relief rolls shows that many pass effect of these fluctuations on that class of labor termed domestic and personal.

70,887 in Maryland

In the State of Maryland 70,887 persons are engaged in this class of labor. For the colored population the situation is even more impressive, since 50.2% of the working population falls under this classification.

Thus, it is suggested that, instead of the usual plan of requiring an employer to make deductions in relation to his individual employees, as in the case of industry, there be created a division of a State Industrial Commission, concerned with domestic and personal service. Such a division to be effective should have among its features:

(a) An employment registry and exchange which would register employees when employed and when their services are not required;

(b) A requirement that all individual employers of domestic pay, in the form of a fee or a tax, to a general reserve fund of the Commission, the equivalent of 1% of the State Industrial Commission's annual payroll, to cover the cost of administering the employment registry and 99 per cent of the pay roll of an industry shall be paid to 1 per cent of the wages of the employee;

(c) Provision for benefits in respect to hours, conditions of work and wages;

(d) An employment registry and exchange which would register employees when employed and when their services are not required;

(e) Reducing the incidence and rigors of unemployment.

Special Provisions Necessary

Because of the special character of domestic service special provisions are necessary. In general, the insurance plans require that employers contribute to a reserve fund for periods of unemployment, and to insure employers against such payments. Where the employees are discontinued for misconduct or incompetence.

(a) Compensation at the minimum rate of 50 per cent of the average wage for the period of unemployment.

(b) A minimum of two weeks for the payment of insurance benefits.

(b) Adjustment of compensation to part-time work in the average wage over the ten-week period.

(c) A bonus for the enlistment of claims.

Difficulties Involved

There are possibilities of several sorts in this provision. The regulation of this class of labor would be a matter of state or a serious relief load. The standardization of work and requirements would be a matter of state, and the regulations determining eligibility for benefits, to be unenforceable or, certainly, to discourage the employment of domestics