New Congressman May Take Up Where DePriest Left Off

(Continued from Page 1)

try to help everybody who seeks my aid and assistance."

In discussing his plans, Mr. Dawson declared that the job of being a Congressman was new to him, but that he intended to learn his way around as quickly as possible.

"I shall not make idle gestures or grandstand plays," he declared, "and when I introduce a measure I shall do so with some hope of its ultimate passage.

"To both newspapermen and others interested in race progress, I invite your criticism and advice and a mutual respect for sincerity of purpose. Let us support each other on the vital problems and approach them all with an open mind.

"Let us differ on issues, but let us not differ on personalities. Don't let us get mad with each other because we do not always see eye to eye."

He's a Cussin' Congressman

With a twinkle in his eye, Mr. Dawson added: "If you have any problems on your mind, come on in and let us fuss and cuss, and I warn you that in the latter I have a fairly eloquent vocabulary."

Mr. Dawson pledged his support to Judge William Hastie, civilian aide to the Secretary of War, in sponsoring any legislation which would help to improve conditions of colored citizens in the armed forces, aid in bolstering morale and lead to the defeat of the Axis.

He visualized victory as the supreme objective of all.

Wife and Daughter Present

As Mr. Dawson took the oath he was watched intently by his wife, Mrs. Nellie Dawson, and his daughter, Barbara.

Mrs. Dawson, a former Washington school teacher and daughter of an Episcopal clergyman, considered this ceremony a fitting climax to the celebration of her twentieth wedding anniversary, eighteen days removed.

She was given a floral tribute by Mrs. Frances Smith, head of the speakers' bureau of the regular Democratic organization of Chicago. She is the sister of Col. James H. Smith, retired, of Illinois, and active in political and fraternal circles.

Congress Off to Big Start

By a strange coincidence, Mr. Dawson had occasion to congratulate Congressman W. O. Camp of Newton County, Ga., who made the only speech of the opening session, a glowing tribute to the late Dr. George Washington Carver, whom he lauded as one of the most distinguished natives of his own county. Mr. Dawson is also a native of Georgia.

Congress got off to a big start when Stephen A. Day (Rep., Ill.) introduced an anti-poll tax bill, and Congressman U. S. Guyer (Rep., Kan.) introduced an antilynch bill.

Both measures are sponsored by the National Negro Council.

Today (Thursday), Senator Warren Barbour (Rep., New Jersey) is scheduled to introduce a civil rights bill for the District of Columbia. Mr. Dawson is considering the introduction of a similar bill in the House, but has not yet committed himself.

Given Welcome

The informal reception was arranged by William L. Houston, director of publicity for the National Democratic Committee. Among those present were:

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, William H. Hastie, Judge Herman Moore, Truman Gibson, Joseph Henry, Dr. William J. Thompkins, Woolsey Hall, Lemuel Foster, Jesse Mitchell, Ralph Bunche, Louis R. Lautier, the Rev. Marshall Shepard, W. H. Cowan, and Alvin White.

The Home Front

(Continued from Page 1)

felt by our fore-fathers as to whether they should take an active part in the struggle.

It must be remembered that the colored man always has had to contend for the right to bear arms in defense of the country. He always has had to fight his countrymen for the right to fight the common enemy.

Fred Douglass's Advice

Fortunately, the clear voice of Frederick Douglass spoke out to destroy the confusion and frustration of the 1860's. One passage from his speech in Philadelphia in 1863 bears repeating here. Mr. Douglass said:

"I say at once, in peace and in war, I am content with nothing for the black man short of equal and exact justice.

"The only question I have is whether the colored man is more likely to obtain justice and equality while refusing to assist in putting down this tremendous rebellion than he would be if he should promptly, generously and earnestly give his hand and heart to the salvation of the country in this its day of calamity and peril.

"Nothing can be more plain, nothing more certain than that the speediest and best possible way open to us to manhood, equal rights and elevation, is that we enter this service.

"For my own part, I hold that the government of the United States offered nothing more, as an inducement to colored men to enlist, than bare subsistence and arms, considering the moral effect of compliance upon ourselves. It would be the wisest and best thing for us to enlist.

"There is something ennobling in the possession of arms, and we of all other people in the world stand in need of their ennobling influence.

Race Still a Hindrance

"Now, the question for every colored man is, or ought to be, what attitude is assumed by these respective governments towards the rights and liberties of the colored race in this country; which is for us, and which against us?"

How appropriate those words are for us, as civilians and service men, today. Now, as then, we find widespread discrimination limiting our contribution to the war effort in terms of production and military service.

Now, as then, the race issue prevents creation of the national unity so necessary to the defeat of Hitler, Mussolini, and Hirohito. Now, as then, the colored man is assailed by grave doubt as to his stake in the global struggle.

Support Needed at Home

But we know the announced aims of each side in this war. That knowledge enables us to recognize our tremendous stake in the outcome and the peace that will follow.

This is not a white man's war, as some people foolishly believe. It is a war for all those who desire and are striving for human liberty.

Our racial history places us in the forefront of that group, and despite the unjust limitations imposed upon us, our traditional loyalty impels us to enlist our resources in support of the country.

The nature of modern warfare requires the active participation of the people behind the battle lines just as much as the man in uniform. We share with him the dangers and hardships of the war.

His ability to conquer the enemy depends on the material and psychological support we give him. The success of the military front rests on an effectively united and mobilized home front.

See Amusement Page

For The Discriminating
MY KNIGHT HAIR POMADE
Contains Olive Oil
10c
TRY MY KNIGHT WHITE PETROLEUM JELLY 5c
Perez Products, Inc. Baltimore, Md.

DR. J. A. WHITE
SURGEON DENTIST
WHITE BUILDING
1625 Pennsylvania Ave.
Saratoga 0356

REWEAVING
MOTH HOLES
BURNS • TEARS
Reliable Weaving Co.

CAMERAS
FILMS
ENLARGERS
PROJECTORS
TRIPODS
FLASH BULBS
Enjoy Photography with one of our fine CAMERAS
WRITE FOR FREE BARGAIN LIST
NEW YORK LOAN OFFICE
118 North Liberty St.

Court Declines to Pass Upon Colored Quotas

Technicality Prevents Decision on Merits of Lynn Case

(Continued from Page 1)

nicality with which the court agreed.

Colored Quotas Illegal

The setting up of quotas based on race is contrary to the Draft Act, Arthur Garfield Hayes of the Civil Liberties Union, Lynn's chief counsel, told the court, in appealing for a ruling as to whether the Queens Board had violated the act by seeking to induct Lynn for "training and service" as part of a "colored quota."

Justice Campbell refused to consider the Jim-crow raised by Mr. Hayes, since the induction order did not refer to Lynn's race.

A former gardener in Jamaica, Private Lynn told Justice Campbell that he did not enter the army to escape a jail sentence.

"I was willing to go to jail rather than to fight where there is discrimination," Lynn testified in response to a question from the court, adding that he had only entered the service on the advice of his counsel.

"I'm still ready to go to jail," he further stated.

Willing to Go as Citizen

Attired in uniform, Private Lynn spoke with deep conviction as he told Justice Campbell of his feelings against racial discrimination.

"Take me in the army as a citizen and I will gladly fight," he said, after pointing out that draft board quotas are not established for Jews, Italians or other racial groups.

Col. Arthur V. McDermott, chief of the Selective Service Draft Board of Greater New York, admitted, when questioned by Mr. Hayes, that the question of color is a factor in determining selectees for military service.

This was a surprise. Colonel McDermott added, after stating that he was not aware of any law establishing such a practice.

Definite Quotas Admitted

John Black, secretary of the agency headed by Colonel McDermott, testified at length as to the policy usually observed by local draft boards, also admitting that definite quotas are set for colored and white registrants.

Aware of the importance of the issue raised by Private Lynn and the possible effect a favorable decision would have on the present setup, the War Department sent several high-ranking officers from Washington, D.C., to testify in defense of their policy.

Included in the group was Colonel Campbell C. Johnson, colored aide on the National Selective Service Board. The technical decision by Justice Campbell made the proposed testimony of the officers unnecessary.

Mr. Hayes took exception to the ruling, but refused to press an opinion on future plans for an appeal until he studies the opinion of Justice Campbell.

Conrad Lynn, brother of Private Lynn and who was associated with Mr. Hayes in the attack on the segregated draft policy, told the AFRO, following the hearing that "the fight will be continued."

If an appeal is not taken in the present case, he will challenge the draft policy when he is called up for induction sometime next month, Conrad Lynn said.

At Dedication of Seamen's Center

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt talks with Joseph Curran, left, president of the National Maritime Union, and Captain Hugh Mulzac at the Seamen's institute in New York during dedication of new center on Monday.

Mrs. F. D. Dedicates N.Y. Seamen's Club

By DAVIS LEE
(Editor, N.J. Afro-American)

NEW YORK, N.Y. — Plans for Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt to inspect the 10,500-ton ship, Booker T. Washington, with the ship's skipper, Capt. Hugh Mulzac, Monday, were abandoned at the last minute without official explanation.

However, the First Lady and Captain Mulzac appeared together at the New American Theatre Wing Merchant Seamen's Club, 107 W. Forty-third Street, at 4 o'clock, for the official opening which was announced by Mrs. Roosevelt.

Ceremonies Broadcast

The opening ceremonies, broadcast over a national hook-up, were presided over by John Golden, producer. Mayor LaGuardia and many others of prominence appeared on the program. Captain Mulzac sat on the platform.

Officially announcing the club open to all seamen, regardless of race or color, Mrs. Roosevelt referred to a recent visit abroad where she saw seamen of several nationalities working together without racial discord.

Pass for AFRO Pix

At the conclusion of ceremonies, which lasted thirty minutes, the First Lady inspected the canteen and then posed with Captain Mulzac, and Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union, for the AFRO-AMERICAN.

Before leaving the club, Captain Mulzac sat down and gave the AFRO his first real interview since returning to an East Coast port from his maiden voyage.

Before detailing any of the experiences of the trip, Captain Mulzac expressed the opinion that his successful voyage, plus the praise of his mixed crew, had changed the attitude of those who opposed the idea of a colored skipper.

Hopes for More Skippers

When asked whether he felt that other ships should be sent to sea with colored skippers, Captain Mulzac said that he not only would like to see it, but feels that it will come to pass; that two colored seamen are now in training at Fort Trumble, Conn., and will soon complete their courses.

There is a Captain O'Neil living in the Bronx who is a good skipper, Captain Mulzac said; his only difficulty being that he holds an English ticket despite the fact that he is an American citizen.

Voyage Fine

Concerning his maiden voyage, the shy little skipper declared everything was fine and his mixed crew included white seamen from Texas and Florida.

"They were the finest fellows I ever sailed with; and their attitudes were much different from that of the Southerners you meet in those States," he said.

Crew Talk, Too

Everything went fine until they dropped anchor in the Panama Canal Zone, one of the crew explained. "The canal zone is occupied by American soldiers, and most of them are Southerners. Conditions are far worse than in Alabama or Georgia.

"Why, I understood colored people are not allowed to earn over $80 a month," this seaman said. "At the United States Post Office, a colored person cannot buy a postage stamp at the same window with whites. There are separate windows.

"When we arrived our uniforms created considerable resentment. Some of the white soldiers insulted members of the crew, and the fellows were gentlemen; they took care of themselves.

Barred from AFL Unions

"One thing that makes it bad for colored men in the unions there, is the fact that the AF of L is in control," Captain Mulzac declared, "and no colored persons can get into them."

A crew member declared, "If colored persons tried to help themselves they would be run out of the canal zone. All of the schools are jim crow. Some of the colored youth have organized a congress to set up an educational program to improve the conditions.

Canal Zone Worse

"You talk about conditions in South Africa and down South, but the Panama Canal Zone under the American flag is a terrible crime.

"Of course," the seaman went on, "in Panama City which is under the Panamanian government, conditions are different, but even there, one finds evidence of American race prejudice. In the Canal Zone the United States has ten miles on either side of the canal, and this is where those deplorable conditions exist."

The seaman said the next encounter with race prejudice was at Preston, Cuba, which is practically controlled by the United Fruit Company.

Mr. Dooley a Dub

"Some of the crew went ashore," the seaman explained, "and were in one of the places enjoying themselves when a Mr. Dooley, assistant manager of United Fruit, entered and asked the white cadet what he meant by sitting drinking with a 'n-----r.'

"There was a Mexican in the group who resented the remark," the sailor went on, "and Dooley told him that he had no business with the United States uniform on. Well, the boys, white and colored, took care of him."

Schools Take Holiday

The one highlight of the whole trip, Captain Mulzac said, was when they first dropped anchor in Panama Canal Zone, all of the colored schools closed-do celebrate the arrival of the Booker T. Washington and the first colored skipper to be in complete charge of a United States ship.

Captain Mulzac is all ready to sail, but he could not reveal when or where.

AFRO Carried Photo in 1921

However, he declared, at the conclusion of this interview, that "The AFRO-AMERICAN is the first paper to give me a break. Back in 1920 the AFRO tried to help me, and has never let up in its fight to help me get recognition. (See pix of Captain Mulzac from AFRO of 1921 in another column.) I am grateful to the paper and to the numerous organizations in New York that supported me," he added.

FEPC May Act in Ohio Case

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The President's Fair Employment Practice Committee this week informed the Future Outlook League, sponsor of discrimination suits against two local war firms, that it will take "appropriate action" in the cases.

John C. Holly, president of the league, said that an official copy of the decision of Judge Frank Merrick, who ruled that the courts cannot enforce the President's Executive Order 8802 outlawing discrimination in war plants, will be sent to the committee.

Mr. Holly said that in addition to a letter from the committee, his league had also received word from Paul V. McNutt, manpower czar, that the FEPC is interested in the litigation.

Meanwhile, an appeal of Judge Merrick's ruling, which held that the Warner-Swasey Company, makers of turret lathes, and the Thompson Products Company, an affiliate of Thompson Aircraft Company, are private industries and entitled to hire whom they choose, is pending in the Ohio Court of Appeals.

Cigarettes for the Soldiers

In the above picture Miss Nellie Wahlstrom, secretary of the American Women's Voluntary Corps of New Jersey, is shown receiving a shipment containing many thousands of packages of Old Gold Cigarettes from M. J. Cramer, Jr., export manager of the P. Lorillard Company, makers of Old Golds, at their Jersey City warehouse. Miss Wahlstrom is representing the American Women's Voluntary Corps, both of New Jersey and New York, and is receiving these cigarettes since most of her co members—in defense work at this time of day—were unable to appear to officially receive this gift for the soldiers. However, these cigarettes spread cheer to thousands of colored soldiers in New York and New Jersey who otherwise would have been smokeless for the Christmas holidays. Similar gifts were made by the Old Gold people at Tuskegee in time for holiday cheer.

Sidelights on Maryland's 1943 General Assembly

By MAX JOHNSON

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—A number of bills of prime importance to Maryland's colored citizenry, including one seeking repeal of the State's jim-crow law, are scheduled to face the legislature soon, but colored citizens have thus far failed to bring this to the attention of their representatives here.

I talked this week with several Fourth District representatives, including Senator E. Milton Altfeld, Delegates Albert L. Sklar, S. Pete Pollack and others, from this as well as other districts and counties where there is a sizeable representation of colored citizens.

All said they had received no letters from such citizens urging them to support any of these proposed bills for their betterment.

They'd Welcome Letters

All agreed that such letters would be welcomed and would probably help considerably in their fight for these measures.

These men made campaign promises. Some are honestly attempting to stick to them. Let's write to our representatives and show them we are anxious to see that they do.

* * *

Governor Herbert R. O'Conor touched on several matters of vital interest to the State's colored citizens in his address to the general assembly Wednesday. He spoke to a crowd of other interested citizens who overflowed both balconies of the large house chambers as well as lined the walls of the lower floor.

No one of them was colored, though, except this AFRO reporter.

Rubenstein to Lead Fight for J. C. Repeal

End of Declaration of Intentions Act Is Another Objective

(Continued from Page 1)

journed Thursday afternoon, with the senate scheduled to reconvene Monday morning and the house of delegates on Monday evening.

Arthur H. Brice, Democrat from Kent County, was re-elected president of the senate Wednesday, while Thomas E. Cochran, Democrat, Fifth District, Baltimore, succeeded himself as speaker of the house for the third successive session.

Governor O'Conor Talks

Governor Herbert R. O'Conor, during his address to the body Wednesday, pointed out that through the U.S. Office of Education, a key center of war information and training has been set up at Morgan State College.

He stated also that the rated capacity for colored patients at Crownsville Hospital, including the new division now practically completed, is 1398 beds, and added that between 1500 and 1600 beds are needed, exclusive of those for the feeble-minded.

Touching on education, the governor stated that from July, 1940, to November, 1942, 6,272 colored persons took training for war industry work.

Transportation to high schools at public expence was available to 3,456 colored county pupils in 1942 as against 2,983 in 1938, he said, and cited the four additional high schools in operation in 1942 as extending high school facilities to every county in the State having a colored population.

Marcantonio

(Continued from Page 1)

petition on the Speaker's desk, and the campaign to secure the requisite 218 signatures of members of the House of Representatives to force a vote in the House will begin.

No Hearings Needed

"Hearings in committee on the bill would be superfluous. The bill has been fully debated. Hearings would merely delay passage.

"Every week, the people of the country will be informed which Congressman have signed the discharge petition, and which have not. I am sure the people will see to it, under these circumstances, that the necessary 218 signatures are obtained in short order.

Tricks Expected

"It is to be expected that every parliamentary trick will be used by the poll-taxers to prevent or to delay passage H.R. 7.

"I want to assure the people who want this bill passed that every parliamentary manoeuver will also be used to see that it is passed."

BALTIMORE
AFRO-AMERICAN
Published Every Tuesday and Saturday by
THE AFRO-AMERICAN COMPANY
628 N. EUTAW STREET
Mulberry 6015-16
Member of the A.B.C. (Audit Bureau of Circulations)
W. D. ZIFF COMPANY
National Advertising Representatives,
281 Fourth Avenue, New York City
600 S. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
First Issue Printed, August 13, 1892
JOHN H. MURPHY, Founder
JOHN H. MURPHY, JR., President
D. ARNETT MURPHY, Vice-President
AFRO'S Subscription Rates
ZONES 1 AND 2: Del., Pa., Md., N.J., D.C. — 1 Year, $5.00; 6 months, $2.50; 3 months, $1.15
ZONES 3 AND 4: Conn., Mass., Mich., Va., N.C., N.Y., W.Va.—1 Year $3.50; 6 months, $2.25; 3 months, $1.40.
ZONES 5, 6, 7, 8: All the rest of the U.S.—1 Year, $3.75; 6 months, $2.25; 3 months, $1.50
CANADA AND FOREIGN: 1 Year, $5.00; 6 months, $3.00; 3 months, $1.67

ALL GLASSES... ONE PRICE!
And Guaranteed Perfect..
ACTUAL $12.50 to $25.00 COMPLETE GLASSES!
EXAMINATION INCLUDED
$8.50 NO MORE
YOU GET THE EXACT LENSES YOU NEED!
Crookes Tints, Bifocals, Etc.
Complete With Choice of 60 Styles of Gold-Filled Mountings or Frames
ONLY UNIVERSAL GIVES YOU.. "FOGLESS"
OUR OWN EXCLUSIVE LENS TREATMENT MADE TO PREVENT GLASSES FROM MISTING OR STEAMING
You Can't Get It Elsewhere at Any Price
UNIVERSAL OPTICAL STORES
115 PARK AVE.
8 A. M. to 6 P. M., Sat. TIL 7 P. M.
110 N. LIBERTY ST.
OPP. GAS & ELECTRIC BLDG.
305 W. FAYETTE ST.
3419 EASTERN AVE.
8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

REPORTERS WANTED
MEN OR WOMEN
Apply 3rd Floor
AFRO BUILDING
628 N. EUTAW ST.

I TOLD YOU TO FOLLOW THIS MAN TO
S. BROWN
1030 PENNA. AVE.
We Can Fit the Whole Family
"The Stuff Is There and It's Selling, Too"

Feel Like A Million For 10c
TAKE A THREE IN ONE Cathartic Tablet
John K. Davis
Recommended as a Purgative in the Treatment of Constipation, Biliousness, Gastritis, Indigestion, Colds and Coughs.
10c EACH 9 FOR 50c
On Sale at Your Favorite Drug Store and at GREENE'S PHARMACY 416 Laurens St.

Fallacies of Brown's Blast at Press Exposed

Association Officer Says Ph.D. Echoes Biased White Critics

Specific Accomplishments Cited to Disprove General Charge That Papers Are Delaying Justice

An open letter by Louis E. Martin of Detroit to Readers' Digest, in answer to its recently published condensation of an article by Dr. Warren Brown, Mr. Martin is central vice-president of the Negro Newspaper Publishers' Association.

Dear Sirs:

Ever since Westbrook Pegler attacked the colored press a year ago, numerous white leaders, mostly Southern, who are alarmed about the colored American's efforts to win full citizenship in a democracy which he is being asked to defend with his life, have taken pot shots at the press and so-called radical editors.

To this chorus of damnation has come at last the long-awaited voice of an Uncle Tom courting the affection of his white masters.

Writing in the Saturday Review of Literature, one Warren Brown, himself colored, explains his contempt for colored newspapers in an article which was promptly picked up by the Reader's Digest in its January issue for mass circulation.

Says Press Delays Justice

This Mr. Brown strings together a series of false generalizations and half-truths which he supports by illustrations drawn from a half dozen or so newspapers.

This Mr. Brown contends that "the kind of justice for which the colored man strives is undoubtedly delayed by the colored press." He continues:

"Its inflammatory attempts to indicate that the colored man never gets fair treatment, its efforts to use his misfortunes—not to get justice but to arouse more violent racialism—make the going more difficult for that great majority of white and black who are working, for more even-handed treatment of the colored man—not as a colored man but as an American."

"Reveals Ignorance"

Here Mr. Brown reveals both his ignorance and his lack of originality.

Almost every concession colored Americans have obtained in government, industry and labor in the last few years has been due to the tremendous pressure of newspapers, working hand in hand, with legitimate and responsible leaders of the masses.

The President's executive order outlawing discrimination in war industries, and the creation of the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee are of sufficient importance alone to confirm this fact conclusively.

Responsible for Gains

The abolition of segregated army officers' training schools, and the equalization of teachers' salaries in the Southland, increased representation in government and all other practical and progressive steps toward full citizenship have been due to pressure from the press and leaders whom Mr. Brown would label "sensation-mongers."

Mr. Brown merely echoes Virginius Dabney, who made the same arguments in an earlier edition of the Saturday Review of Literature. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt had an editorial in that issue also which answered Mr. Dabney. She wrote:

First Lady Answers

"I think perhaps the greatest safeguard — even greater than moderation on the part of the colored press or on the part of the leaders of the colored people — will be the evident intention of the white people as a whole to carry out the promises made in Mr. Wallee's speech.

"The burden of action should fall on our colored citizens, for that is probably the dangerous, but I think we must give constantly increasing proof that we white people mean what we say.

"The colored man must be able to count on a rising economic status. He will have fair play and equal opportunity in industry, in the professions, in fact in any occupation in which he engages. If he is sure that his cause is marching on, I think we can count on an attitude of moderation from him."

Brown's Premise Wrong

In the beginning of his article, Mr. Brown states that his race is divided into two groups: "Negroes and sensation-mongering Negro leaders."

It is apparent that Mr. Brown can draw only the wrong conclusion because he makes the wrong analysis in the first place. There are two kinds of colored Americans, all right—the hand-picked few who have found a temporary niche of security in a society where the colored man is generally scorned, and the insecure black millions who are the defenseless victims of color discrimination and racial prejudice.

Since Mr. Brown has a Ph.D., it may not be too much to assume that he is numbered among the few who feel safe; and with his hat in his hand, he may be safer still.

Must Support Masses

These insecure black millions have become articulate through their press, and they are demanding an adjustment of their legitimate grievances now. The leaders who wield influence today will wield it only so long as they champion the democratic aspirations of the masses.

The colored newspaper that fails to champion these aspirations will also perish. These millions are determined to be heard, come hell or high water. Where is the true democrat who would deny them this opportunity?

Leading Papers Not Quoted

The sensibilities of Mr. Brown are outraged by the press's exploitation of the two elemental interests of the masses (black or white) which are crime and sex.

It is significant to note here that not one of the six newspapers which have 80 per cent of the total colored newspaper circulation was quoted by Mr. Brown to support his claims on this score.

Since Mr. Brown is a New Yorker who is doubtless familiar with the white press of his community, particularly the tabloids, it is surprising that he could maintain his naivete.

Condemnation Unfair

Finally, no publisher lays claim to perfection or infallibility. He makes mistakes and, more often than not, admits them publicly. There are degrees of intelligence among editors as among members of any other professional group, regardless of their color.

Nevertheless, the condemnation of the colored press by Mr. Brown and by those he echoes is unfair and unwarranted.

Aims Not Yet Fulfilled

Like the labor press and the press of other minority groups, the colored press was born out of serious inequities in our society.

The time may come when its functions may be fulfilled, then it will cease to exist. Until then, those who believe that we can achieve in Amcrica the kind of democracy for which we are waging this global war would do well to let the minority presses roar.

LOUIS E. MARTIN.

No. 3 Salvage Corps Transformed into USO Club

Formal dedication of the reconditioned USO Club at Gold Street and Brunt Streets, Baltimore, will take place January 31. Photo above shows lounge. Door at left and rear leads to the office of Director Fred Johnson. Counter in center is canteen. Door at right leads to rest rooms and cloak room.

Wife Says Beating Sent Her to Hospital

Mrs. Carrie Carter Among Ten Awarded Divorce Decrees

Testimony that Louis E. Carter gave her a beating that hospitalized her for five weeks won a divorce for Mrs. Carrie Scruggs Carter of 2110 Druid Hill Avenue, this week.

Mrs. Carter, one of ten persons to whom decrees were awarded during the week, said that following the attack she returned to him, but when he blacked her eye a second time she left for good in June, 1939. They were married on January 13, 1933.

Thrown Out, Says Wife

Also receiving a divorce this week was Mrs. Thelma Benton of 1416 E. Biddle Street, from James Benton, on charges of desertion.

She said that they argued about a girl, and that she went out to avoid a fight, but when she returned he threw her out.

The Bentons were married January 5, 1938, and lived together until March 22, 1940. She was represented by George Evans, attorney.

Wouldn't Take Wife Out

Because he didn't want to be seen with his wife, Mrs. Helen Moragne, James Moragne found himself divorced this week.

The wife won a petition when she testified that she saw him out with others, but that he quarreled when she requested that he take her out.

Her maiden name, Helen Toye, was restored. She was represented by J. Howard Payne, attorney.

Six Others Charged Desertion

Six others received decrees on grounds of desertion. They are:

Richard Brown, who said that Mrs. Ardella Brown left him on September 30, 1940; Charles Timpson, who said that Mrs. Marvella Timpson abandoned him on March 9, 1931.

Mrs. Helen Vance of 729 N. Fremont Avenue from Jodie Vance; James Wood of 817 N. Arlington Avenue from Mrs. Hattie Wood of Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Elva Burke from Thomas Burke, who had her maiden name, Wright, restored, and Ernest Wilson, who said that Mrs. Letha Wilson left, taking all of his money and bed linens.

Two Separations Voluntary

Testimony of voluntary separation won decrees for Oscar Snead from Mrs. Hannah Snead and for Mrs. Annie Comegys from Charles Comegys.

Joseph Crippen, who is seeking a divorce from Mrs. Debra Crippen, has asked that he be given custody of their children, Edgar, 11; Joseph, 10; William, 8; and Annabelle, 8.

WOMAN, 44, JAILED ON THEFT CHARGES

Charged with the theft of three chickens from Ernest Allen, an auxiliary policeman, Mrs. Mary Dean, 44, of 5308 E Street, Southeast, was sentenced to serve forty-five days in jail or pay a fine of $45 when arraigned in municipal court this week.

Cofield Aids Tenn. Group

Robert Cofield, vice-president of the Colored Painters' Association, this week revealed that he recently helped reorganize painters of Chattanooga, Tenn., toward unionization.

Mr. Cofield, one of the founders of the local group, said he became interested while on a holiday visit in Chattanooga and informed the group there of the methods used in Baltimore to break AF of L racial barriers.

Mr. Cofield is employed on the naval training base project at Fort Deposit and lives at 2259 Madison Avenue.

SECOND LT. LEROY BOULDIN, 366th Infantry, Headquarters Company, Second Battalion, Fort Devens, Mass., who is in Baltimore visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joel Bouldin, 920 N. Eden Street.

On Furlough

Your New Victory Tax

Economist Explains Some Angles of 5 Per Cent Tax to Be Taken from Wages; Clarifies $624 Exemptions

By S. EDWARD SMITH

Beginning January 1, all employers must withhold 5 per cent of the wages of each employee, including commissions and bonuses, in excess of $12 per week or $52 per month.

This applies to employers in business, industry, finance, "religious and charitable organizations and societies"—which are normally exempt frdm income taxes.

All members of the Federal Government and all those on the payrolls of States, cities, towns, villages and lesser governmental units, teachers, policemen, firemen and municipal hospital employees are among those who must pay.

Some Won't Pay V Tax

The following are among the groups exempt from the withholding feature:

Men and women serving in the nation's armed forces, farm laborers, domestic servants "in a private home or local college club," including college fraternities and sororities; casual laborers, employees of non-residents (individual or corporate) when such individuals are not engaged in trade or business in the United States.

Employees of foreign governments and employees of American firms who are outside of the United States most of the year.

Instruction Not Compulsory

The employer is not required by law to inform the employee of withholdings but it is deemed desirable. If an employer decides to pass on such information to the employee, it should be done in the following manner:

A statement of the amount withheld must be given to the employee not later than January 31, 1943.

If the employee voluntarily severs his connection with the organization or is discharged before that date, he must be furnished such a statement with his last pay envelope.

$624 Exemption

The $624 exemption for the full year must be considered in payments of commissions and bonuses. Thus, a bonus paid as of mid-year, June 30, is subject to the 5 per cent tax on the basis of an exemption of half a year, or $312.

However, the employee already would have received six months' exemption, or $312, from the tax in deductions coming from his regular pay before June 30. He thus would have exhausted his full year's exemption of $624.

Thereafter all of his pay, including bonuses, would be subject to the 5 per cent withholding without further exemption.

Deductions or withholding apples to wages and salaries only. However, all other income is subject to the tax which must be paid, where not withheld, when income tax returns for 1943 are filed in March, 1944.

DR. DANIEL M. CHASSON
OPTOMETRIST
EYES EXAMINED EXPERTLY AND SCIENTIFICALLY
1540 PENNSYLVANIA AVE.
Established 1902 MAdison 3630

OPEN EVERY THURSDAY UNTIL 9 P. M.
FUR OUTLET
15 W. LEXINGTON STREET
January Clearance!
Sensational Reductions In the Face of Increasing Scarcity
NEW 2-SKIN SCARFS
Silver Fox
Clearance Priced
$39
Tax Included
Yes, two prime, plump silky foxes shimmering with natural silver. If ever we needed proof of our sensational January Clearance values—this is it! Act promptly!
Brand-New Fur Jackets
Clearance Priced
$35
Tax Included
Gray Kidskin, Dyed Blue or Silver Fox, Natural Opossum, Lynx Dyed Wolf, Blue Fox Dyed Guanaco in Battering Jackets you can wear all year round. Value triumphs!
BRAND-NEW FUR COATS
Skunk dyed Opossum
Black Caracul dyed Kid
Gray Kidskin Paw
Black dyed Russian Pony
Gray Krimmer Lamb
Beaver dyed Mouton Lamb
$58
Tax Included
Start the New Year right with an economical purchase of the good fur coat you will need not only for 1943, but on through the "duration." Tremendous savings on popular furs that have been selling by the hundreds at regular prices. Only the Fur Outlet tradition of peace-time Clearance Sales in January brings you this sensational opportunity in spite of world conditions.
New Fur-Trimmed CLOTH COATS
With Opulent Trims of These Fine Furs:
American Gray Fox
Nut Fox • Lynx dyed Wolf
Silver Fox Tails
Mink dyed Squirrel
Skunk dyed Opossum
$28
Tax Exempt
Prices deeply slashed on the very coats you hoped to own at higher prices. Warm fabrics in princess, ballerina, fitted, tie-belt and tuxedo styles with flattering drifts of fine furs applied with our knowing furrier skill! Colors that have proved best-selling. Sizes range from 10 to 44, but not every size in each style.
TRADE IN YOUR OLD FURS
EASY BUDGET TERMS • PAY WHILE WEARING