

"VOLUNTEER SERVICE CLUB" OPENS SOLDIER INFORMATION CENTER IN LINCOLN GARDENS

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The Evansville Argus

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SOUTHERN
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NEWSPAPER
SERVING 10,000
READERS

FIFTH YEAR

EVANSVILLE, IND., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1942.

War Stamps Sold By Harlem Church



With more than \$16,000 in War Bond sales to its credit during the past 5 months, St. Martin's Episcopal Church, 230 Lenox Avenue, New York City, is becoming one of the most active centers in Harlem for the promotion and distribution of War Savings securities.

Sunday announcements and appeals by Dr. John H. Johnson (shown at right), pastor, and weekday efforts of Guy C. Payne, sexton, stimulate systematic investment in War Bonds and Stamps among the 3,000 members of the congregation. Sale of Stamps alone averages over \$30 daily—in addition to the \$3,200 average monthly sale of Bonds.

Enrolled as a branch of the Federal Credit Union, the church is legally entitled to handle War Bonds and Stamps for direct sale, and its office is open every Wednesday evening for the convenience of all persons in the neighborhood, regardless of whether they are members of St. Martin's or not.

The church itself subscribed for \$4,000 in War Bonds and various clubs and societies have made block purchases. A number of middle-aged women banded together and invested their savings in \$400 worth of Bonds.

The picture at the top shows Miss Lorraine Baily, church secretary, selling Stamps to a member of the congregation, at the church office.

Public Is Asked To Donate Games, Money And Service To Help Operate Center

By STAFF CORRESPONDENT

Despite the wranglings that are going on over whether the Old Guardian Home on Lincoln avenue should be turned over to the Office of Civilian Defense for a U. S. O. center or whether the United Service Organization should be invited to operate the building as a USO Center, colored soldiers from Camp Breckenridge who visit the city during the week-end, suffer from lack of adequate housing facilities and social gatherings. This definite need was seen by a group of interested men and women who put their interests into actual work; they opened an information center in the recreation room of the Lincoln Gardens last Saturday.

Members of the group organized themselves into a club and adopted the name, "Volunteer Service Club". They work every day in the week without pay; soliciting donations and making arrangements for the big soldier day, Saturday, from 12 noon until 10 p. m. The club was organized four weeks ago, in this short space of time were able to; with limited help and finances, open the center where some 200 soldiers played games, danced, read, wrote letters and had a good time last Saturday.

The president of the club, Miss Faticence Hayden, in an interview with this writer, said: "I am deeply interested in all persons who worked so earnestly and hard to get this center opened for the soldiers. Mr. Gray, housing manager of the Lincoln Gardens was very nice and considerate and the members of our club are very anxious to see that he gets full credit and thanks for many hours he donated to help get the project started as well as the donation of the recreation room."

DONATIONS WANTED

"If we are able to get the Evansville public more interested in this center we will be able to make it permanent; thus giving the service men who come into Evansville for one, two or more days, a decent place to come for information, recreation and relaxation; we will be doing our part on the home front. It is no more than our duty to do all in our power to make things as comfortable and home-like for the visiting soldiers as is possible. Mrs. Lena George, advisor for the

"Volunteer Service Club" stated. Mrs. George stated that donations of money, glasses, games, cards, and women are to age of 17; these women are to act as hostesses to see that the soldiers are entertained. These women will be under the care and will be properly chaperoned by Mrs. George and other club members.

CLUB OFFICERS
Other officers of the club include: Mrs. Earle U. Robinson, vice-president; Miss Elfrieda Vaughn, secretary; Miss Jesse Abbott, ass't. Sec'y.; and Mrs. Pauline Cheeks, treasurer.

All persons interested in making donations of any kind to the club are asked to contact any of the club officers or members of the committees. Cider and cookies are food items especially solicited by the club officials. Frederick Jackson presided at the first club meeting. Signs used to designate different information booths at the center were made by Mrs. Margaret Hart.

HENDERSON EX-SLAVE DIES AT "RIPE OLD" AGE OF 103 YEARS

HENDERSON, Ky. — Mrs. Millie Armstead, 103-year old woman of the Robards community died at her home Friday. She was born in slavery and spent her entire life in the community. She is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Frances Phillips, and two sons, Henry Jackson and John David Armstead.

Major War Agencies Urge U. S. Contractors To Hire More Colored Production Workers

Madisonville Man Sentenced For Robbery Of Telephone Operator

MT. VERNON, Ind. (SPECIAL) — Marshal Nichols, 48, pleaded guilty in circuit court Thursday to a charge of robbery and was sentenced to 10 to 25 years in the Indiana State Prison.

He was accused of trailing Miss Bertha Welborn, white, Indiana Bell Telephone company operator early Wednesday night and grabbed her at the entrance of the alley in the rear of the Masonic temple, dragged her down the alley and took her purse and umbrella. The purse contained \$14.60.

Nichols was arrested half an hour later at the corner of 4th and Walnut streets within half a block the scene of the robbery.

The coin purse containing the money was found on his person. He had thrown away the larger purse and umbrella.

Nichols told police he came here from Madisonville, Ky.

EUGENE SMART IS BURIED IN KY.

Two deaths are reported this week by the W. A. Gaines Funeral Home. William Fauntleroy, 80, 441 South Linwood avenue and Eugene Smart, 24, 533 South Garvin street. Both men died Sunday.

Mr. Fauntleroy's lone survivor is his wife, Stella. Mr. Smart's survivors: father, Alvin Smart, and sister, Mrs. Coryne White. Funeral arrangements for Mr. Fauntleroy were not completed at press time. Funeral services for Mr. Smart were held at 2 p. m. Tuesday in Hebardsville, Ky., with burial in Pleasant-Hill Cemetery there.



WPC PAMPHLET URGES HIRING OF MORE SEPIA WORKERS AS A MEANS OF INCREASING WAR PRODUCTION

Four major war agencies—the War Manpower Commission, the War Production Board, the Navy and the Army—today urged American war contractors to hire more Negro workers as a means of increasing war production.

This action is stressed in a 15-page illustrated pamphlet, "Manpower: One-Tenth of a Nation," issued by the War Manpower Commission and signed by Paul C. McNutt, chairman, WMC; Donald M. Nelson, chairman of WPB; Frank Knox, secretary of the Navy, and Robert P. Patterson as Acting Secretary of War.

The strongly-worded pamphlet, which is being mailed to more than 30,000 war production contractors, reviews America's

production goals and tells employers:

"You are going to need more workers, workers of every kind, skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled. You're going to need every worker you can get. But labor is going to be short, very short. That means that no worker can be overlooked. It means that skilled workers must not be wasted on unskilled jobs. It means that we must get our whole labor force to work, with every man doing a job that fits the limit of his skill and his strength."

On the availability of Negro workers, the booklet points out: "There are 120,000,000 white people in this country. There are almost 13,000,000 Negroes. More than 5,000,000 of these American Negroes are workers. They are men and women of all skills and trades, in all parts of the country. Over 650,000 of them are already equipped for skilled and white-collar work, and more are being trained daily."

Declaring that the whole nation pays the cost of discrimination, the pamphlet states:

"Discrimination limits production—because it keeps needed workers out of war plants; it keeps skilled men on unskilled jobs; it creates artificial labor shortages."

"Every time you pass over a Negro worker, for no other reason than his color, either in hiring or in promotion, you place one more obstacle in the path of all-out production."

"Pointing out that 'We are using them but we are not using them enough,' the booklet declares: 'Negroes are being used today in all branches of war industry. In United States Navy Yards in arsenals, in Army cantonments, and at naval bases, thousands of skilled and semi-skilled Negroes are at work. . . . Before the government tackled the problem, however, nearly three-quarters of all our defense plants refused to hire Negroes except as janitors. Many of those who did hire Negroes for industrial work confined them to jobs below their skills. Can we afford to limit production—merely because of the color of a worker's skin?'"

The booklet lists and analyzes four basic objections which some employers have raised to the employment of Negroes:

1.—Negroes Just Can't Do the Work.—"The Newport News Ship Building and Drydock Company employs more than 6,000 Negroes as machine operators, outside machinists, stage builders, riggers, bolters, drillers, regulators, chippers, caulkers, blacksmiths and skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers in a dozen other categories. . . . When the defense program was launched, there had been sufficient employment of Negroes by American industry to convince most people that Negroes, as individuals and when subjected to the usual process of training and selection, can do any and all types of production jobs."

(Continued on Page 3)

Wallace Favors Economic Democracy; Equal Opportunity For All Races, Sexes

NEW YORK —(ANS)— Vice President Wallace said this week that an international TVA and an international bank will be features of a postwar world in which "political or bill of rights democracy" will be blended with an economic democracy in which both sexes and all races will have equality of opportunity.

The Vice President made these predictions in an address prepared for delivery before the Congress of American-Soviet Friendship at Madison Square Garden. Wallace revealed he had already apprised Vyacheslav Molotov, the soviet foreign commissioner, of plans to remake the world after the war.

Message from President Roosevelt and Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower were read at the meeting. The President commended the "heroic resistance of the soviet armed forces and people to the brutal invasion of their country by Nazi Germany," and Lieut. Gen. Eisenhower said, "current developments in Russia and other theaters of war point unmistakably to the ultimate and decisive triumph over the forces of evil and oppression."

Wallace described in a critical vein the kind of democracy which has heretofore existed in the United States, and listed several other kinds of democracy. All of these, he said, must be woven together into a "harmonious whole." "Leads To Anarchy."

"Some in the United States believe that we have overemphasized what might be called political or bill of rights democracy," he said. "Carried to its extreme form, it leads to rugged individualism, exploitation, impractical emphasis on state's rights, and even to anarchy."

The Vice President in revealing that he has already discussed some of the features of the postwar world with Molotov, said he suggested to the foreign commissioner that as a starter in a public works program a combined highway and airway be built from South America across the

United States, Canada, and Alaska, into Siberia and on to Europe.

Wallace said that Molotov's first reaction to this proposal was "no one nation can do that by itself," but that after reflection the foreign commissar agreed "you and I will live to see the day."

"This new democracy will be neither Communism of the old fashioned internationalist type, nor democracy of the old fashioned isolationist sort," he predicted. The "new democracy" will contain, in addition to political democracy, four other kinds of democracy, he said, defining these as economic democracy, ethnic democracy, educational democracy, and democracy of the sexes.

The Vice President explained that "ethnic democracy" means that the different races and minority groups must be given equality of economic opportunity. The war experience of Russia has taught us how completely we have failed in the matter of democracy in the treatment of the sexes, he said, asserting "the Russian revolution gave equality of economic opportunity to women."

Wallace said that recent visitors to Russia report that women are doing about 40 per cent of the factory work and that they work as hard and are paid as much as men. He said it is his opinion that before this war is over "we may be forced to give women the opportunity to demonstrate that with proper training they are equal to man in most kinds of work."

The Vice President said that Russia has perceived some of the abuses of excessive political democracy and has, as a result, placed strong emphasis on economic democracy. He admitted that this, carried to an extreme results in the centering of all power in one man and his bureaucratic helpers, but said there is somewhere a practical middle ground toward which both Russia and the United States are working.

EIGHT ARE ARRESTED DURING WEEK-END FOR ILLEGAL SALE AND POSSESSION OF LIQUOR

In one of Derbyville's biggest raids in recent months, state excise officers aided by Evansville police, 8 persons were arrested during the week-end and 6 convicted in City Court Monday on liquor violations.

Trials of Alma Crenshaw, 50, of 631 Canal street and Gertha Waldon, 33, of 503S Evans ave., who pleaded innocent to illegal sale of whisky, were continued to Nov. 20.

Three were fined \$60 each by Judge Bert Cheatham: Jesse Lee Brown, 29, of 609 High street; Elsie May Gibbs, 42, of 536 South Morton avenue and Morland Alexander Rucker, 41, of 610 E. Walnut street.

Excise officers and policemen arrested Rucker at 12:30 p. m. Sunday charging him with illegal possession of whisky. Brown was arrested at 1:50 a. m. by officers who said he was selling beer and about 25 soldiers were in the place.

Leonard Shannon, 52, of 753 South Governor street drew a fine of \$60 and a 60-day sentence for selling whisky and beer after his place was raided at 4:30 a. m. Sunday. Judge Cheatham also fined Charles Baker, 59, of 601 Oak street, \$35 and a sentence of 30 days. Both men were second offenders.

Charles Henry Purdue, 28, of 425 Walnut street, was fined \$35 after excise officers Fitzgerald and Collins arrested him at 3:20 a. m. The trial of Steve Samuel Butler, 42, of Henderson was continued indefinitely. He is booked on vagrancy charges. ENTERS HOUSE; GETS 1 TO 10 Finis C. Hewitt, 31, was sentenced to one to ten years in prison on a charge of entering a house to commit a felony in circuit Court Monday. One to ten year suspended sentences were given Oscar Reed, 36; Elwood Harlin, 18, and Homer Reed, 18, on auto theft charges. By entering the wrong plea to charges of drunken driving, Lee Summerville, 59, of R. R. 3, Haag Avenue, was able to get five days in jail; his driving license revoked for a year and a fine of \$20.

"Why did you plead innocent to drunken driving the other day?" Judge Bert Cheatham asked Lee Monday when his trial was continued in City Court.

"That was the first thing that jumped into my head," said Summerville.

"Well, that just jumped you five days in jail," said the judge. He was accused by arresting officers of parking his car in the center of Kentucky avenue.

JURY FREES CLUB HEAD ON LIQUOR COUNT

HENDERSON, Ky. — Hilda Ball, night club operator of this city was freed by a six-man county court jury Friday, when she faced a charge of possession and unlawful trafficking in alcoholic beverages.

The charge was dismissed when the jury ruled that liquor and wine found in the raid at the Deluxe Inn, a club located south of the city operated by her, did not belong to her. State revenue department agents late Wednesday found 3 gallons of wine and five one-half pints of liquor at the roadhouse. The defendant had license to sell beer only.

OPINIONS
FEATURES

EDITORIAL

"DISCRIMINATION
BASED ON RACE, COLOR OR CREED, MUST BE
ABOLISHED" - - - SUMNER WELLES.

HELP THE ARGUS

- 1.—To Secure Skilled Training for Colored.
- 2.—To Abolish Discrimination in All Plants Of the City.
- 3.—To Curb High Delinquency Rate among Colored Youths.
- 4.—To Advocate One Hundred Per Cent Democracy At Home and Abroad.
- 5.—To Improve Housing and Recreational Facilities.
- 6.—To Promote Sale of War Victory Bonds and Stamps.

TEST ON THE POLL TAX

One of the first jobs for Congress, now that the election is over, is to complete the legislation outlawing the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in federal elections. The Geyer bill has been passed by the House. It has been reported favorably by the Senate judiciary committee. Sponsored by Senator Pepper of Florida and managed by Senator Norris of Nebraska it is now coming up for Senate debate and action.

This is a bill of which people say in Washington: "It is sure to pass if it comes to a vote." In other words the bill agrees so completely with the American people's sense of justice and belief in democracy that few members will go against that public sentiment in a recorded vote. However, half a dozen senators are so strongly opposed to the reform that they threaten to filibuster till the end of Congress. Some others, without joining in a filibuster, would do what they can to prevent the bill from coming to a vote.

The Geyer-Pepper bill is not directed against the eight states in which millions of people, both white and black (but chiefly white) are kept from voting by the poll tax. It is a bill for the benefit of those disfranchised millions and to relieve the nation from the stigma of denying democracy to its poor white while preserving it for the well to do.

Against the bill is raised the cry of unconstitutionality—a hollow cry, because the 1941 opinion of Chief Justice Stone in United States vs. Classic squarely upholds the principles of the Geyer bill and because Congress only three months ago passed a similar bill outlawing the poll tax in voting by soldiers.

The action of Congress on the poll tax has become a test of its relation to the spirit of the people. Any filibuster or other evasion of a vote on this bill would undo all that has been gained by congress in the last few months, in the restoration of its damaged prestige. Filibusters don't go in wartime and denials of the right to vote don't go in a country fighting to preserve that right.—Chicago Sun.

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JULIUS W. HOLDER, Managing Editor



READY TO JUMP INTO THEIR SHOES!!

FRIENDS

By Mary Eloise Thomas

It isn't the building,
It isn't the walls,
It isn't the clatter
Of the hammer that falls.

It isn't the whirl
Of motor and drill,
For within those things
There lies no thrill.

It isn't the home
We all would like,
It isn't our nature
To start a fight.

There's more to life
Than meets the eye,
That's what we'll find
As time flies by.

It's hard to shake
And say goodbye,
It's hard to keep
A tear from your eye.

It's hard to fight
When things go wrong,
So just laugh it off
As you sing a song.

It isn't the friends
We love to meet,
It isn't their woes
We'd hate to seek.

It's the joy of having
A friend that's true,
It's the thrill you get
When they stand by you.

Now all these things
Are hard to get,
But once it's done,
Your life is set.

So it isn't the building,
It isn't the wall,
It's the friends we have left
When the curtain falls.

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POETRY CORNER

BY MISS MARY E. THOMAS

MY FLAG
It would take the great Big Dip-
per
To pour out my love to you,
And the Milky Way would splash
the White
Between the RED and Blue.

The colors of the Rainbow
Would help to make this true,
Because for all its brilliance
It has the colors of you.

The stars all twinkle brightly
As they shine on your heaven-
ly face,
You stand out as no one does
No one could ever take your
place.

I don't give a darn 'bout old
Saturn
And Mars is meek with "fag,"
All the sky holds stars to blazon
you
And light my love, Old Flag.

You may never know my love
for you,
I don't even think you'll try;
But please remember this my
flag
I'll love you 'til I die.

NEIGHBORS

It's good to meet your neighbors
Who used to live next door,
The noises that the children
made
Was such an awful roar,
While we spent much time dis-
cussing
The years that are no more.

So many things forgotten
Are brought to life again,
The Fairs the Churches used to
have
And the songs we loved to sing,
Or talking of the children
And days of 'way back when.

It's fun to get together
And share a laugh or two,
For instance the hats we bought
In colors of red and blue,
Or about the dogs we cherished
And the things they used to do.

Or our chats about the gar-
dens—
And the lawns that wouldn't
grow,
We finally gave up trying
And took in a picture show.
How much we had in common
We really didn't know.

It's fun to meet your neigh-
bors—
Of that you can be sure,
It matters not the season
Nor whether rich or poor,
It's good to meet your neighbors
That used to live next door.

AN AMERICAN LOVES TO LAUGH

An American loves to laugh—
Tho' things may be at low tide,
He'll go to a movie of Abbott &
Costello
And laugh till he "splits his
sides."

An American loves to laugh—
Regardless of what the hex is,
Drop a "jit" in a "juke" in
"Chi" or Dubuque

Be a Patriot—BUY

COAL

EARLY

• DON'T wait till cold
weather brings a serious
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trying to sneak onto American
soil from submarines if we can
give the men who are guarding
our 9000 miles of coastline suf-
ficient weapons and help. The
soldier above is a pretty tough
boy, and he's just one of the
thousands who will make it aw-
fully unhealthy for a Nazi spy
caught landing on one of our
beaches. Many of these soldiers

are trade union members, but
they're looking toward their un-
ion brothers back home to give
them more and better guns,
tanks and planes and ships to
keep our shores from ever know-
ing the tramp of Nazi feet. The
workers of 14 European nations
have know that tramp, and it's
crushed underfoot their great
trade unions, their co-opera-
tives, their civil liberties and ev-
erything else that free men
cherish.



KEEP IT ROLLING

Without careful attention to every detail of the machinery in
the Nation's war plants, there'd be no production records about
which American labor could boast. This worker adjusts the valve
of the oil line which makes it possible for a huge war plant to roll
smoothly along its job of producing for war.

DERBYVILLE

By JULIUS W. HOLDER

CHICAGO.—Feeling that this old town's bright spots would be done up "brown" by outstanding talent from all sections of the country while I am on a vacation, was asked to take over in stead of the dean of the digging jive, "Ye Optic" . . . so here goes the dope as I've been able to snatch 'tween the goings here, there and everywhere. . . got a chance to see a solid swinging and fine jamming Harlem Revue with Duke Ellington and his ork starred.

Duke and crew are currently appearing at the Regal on the South Side. . . featured with him: two of his latest vocalists, Lillian Fitzgerald and Jimmy Britton—Lillian is slightly on the tall side, she's tan and has one of those voices that's a 'cross between Ivie Anderson and Billie Holliday. . . She's loaded with personality and knows how to put the songs over with a kick. . . her rendition of the current song sensation, "Kalamazoo," was sompin' for the books. . . her rendition of "I Got It Bad and That Ain't Good," reminded this scribe of Ivie Anderson's style. As for Jimmy, he's a youngster out of St. Looney with a baritone voice, that's good and will surely carry him places with a bit more cultivation and he'll have to learn how to lay a little "jive" 'tween choruses. . . he gave out on "Just As Though You Were Here" and "My Devotion."

Others in the revue:—Pot, Pan and Skillet, a troy of comedians on the jit with plenty of the "cat" lingo and dress. . . they're good and funny. . . James Jackson (Pot) steals the show when he makes his entry on the stage in a zoot suit that really slays you. . . 'tis a very loud check. . . '63 in the knee and about one dozen at the bottoms. . . shoulders are padded with cloth that seem to measure about 6 inches wider than the actual shoulders and the coat almost chokes him at the waist line. . . they have been wowing audiences here at the Rhumboogie for quite some time. . . they are a solid "mess." Jigsaw Jackson, one of the Broadway-acclaimed jitterbugs and contortionists, is plenty fine and entertains on the uptown style.

Another fine feature of the show is the dancing of Baby Lawrence. . . 'tis a bit eccentric but entertaining. . . with the singing on the jive side. . . The "Dook's" rendition of "Take The A-Train" is plenty terrific. . . this theme song is done up in a new arrangement that's plenty fine. . . if he makes a platter of the same, will be fine if all you "platter addicts" lay some ends on the line for one as it's groovy. . . ask "Marks" at Schuttler Music Shop to keep you posted if and when it hits the market.

Just missed my old friend and roommate while out on the West Coast, T-Bone Walker, the guitar-playing and blues singing artist who has been Chicago's most sensational artist (new) in quite a spell. . . he moved into Detroit's Club Zombie after a sensational run at Chicago's Rhumboogie. . . he's plenty torrid and is drawing down the "heavy sugar" in the Motor City. . . they are expecting him to return to this city during the holidays but reports from Detroit indicate that he might even be held over longer than the six-weeks period for which he is booked. . . T-bone did an engagement at Coliseum some time back when he was the blues singing sensation of the Les Hite crew that did a Sunday concert.

We (Ben "Lover" Nall, Sanford Holder and Sam Broome) also visited "Square's Boulevard" on Fifty-first street and there, "Ben" and Boyd Kelly (all Derbyville ole timers should remember him) had a reunion. . . Boyd is a member of Lonnie Johnson's Swing String Ensemble. . . the ensemble jumps and Bowd did a take-off on "Dark-Eyes" with a bit of Russian jive that brought the house down with cheers. . . he still lays some fine guitar and looks the part of a movie star. . . well and sharp with the drapes.

A new pianist and solovox player, Billy Browne, presided at the respective keyboards and after Boyd insisted, he introduced Ben, who sang "Trees". . . the applause was so thunderous that he did an encore on "I'll Be Faithful". . . just a case of a home-town boy who scored when given the chance. . . Ben wouldn't tell but the manager of the place was talking to him for a long while. . . maybe about a spot as entertainer. . . maybe Ben wants to surprise us all.

We also visited Club DeLisa, south on State street and saw Sammy Dyer's "Autumn Frolics" revue which is sockingly foxy—remember the Four Kit Kats, the two boys and two girls who played Derbyville in top hats, white ties and tails some time back with Jimmy Lunceford and crew? . . . they are doing their fine dance at the DeLisa. . . added is a fine contortionist, Lon Chaney. . . he's simply terrific with his funny legs. . . and those funny boys with the big red "dominoes," razor and pistol-act. . . "The Two Zephyrs," who appeared with Louis Armstrong several weeks back at the Grand, are too-too much.

Marian Abernathy, Leroy Williams and Jessye Scott dish out the vocals. . . Rose Morgan and Flink Moore are the comedians and Charles Isom, master of ceremonies. . . Red "Boogie Woogie" Saunders, king of the drums and his ork hold down the music spot.

From another column picked up this interesting bit of info. . . "women have found the new rayon stockings, sheer and becoming—to say nothing of the fact that they're about the only choice these days." Reports from London say that the hosiery situation is much more acute there, of course, and when a lady takes a tumble on the street, bystanders never say, "Did you hurt yourself?" but "Did you rip your stockings?"

We plan to see the Porgy and Bess stage show at the Studebaker theatre the latter part of the week. . . it stars Todd Duncan, Etta oten, Georgette Harvey, Harriette Jackson, Edward Matthews and Avon Long. Edward Matthews is the star featured on Major Bowes "Capital Theatre" program from New York on Sundays.

'Fore we left Derbyville we heard that Sgt. Earl Rook of Camp Breckenridge, Ky., was shown a very fine time while doing a week-end so-journ, guest of Miss Fannie Watkins. . . and have you noticed how "fine" Arnetta Shaantee Brown looks after several weeks' illness and it does seem that Sheats, the Henderson playboy, is really "in there" with Helen Day. . . which puts us to wonder if this isn't the cause of Beatrice's long-time illness. . . competition does such things sometimes. . . they are talking about what swell fellas those two Terre Haute sharpsters are Charles Clements and J. D. Barnett.

Until next week when Ye Optic takes over, So Long.

AMBITION

I said, I'd like to see the human who can stop
This beaming thing called me from getting to the top,
And then I put in middle road these feet of mine
And up an dup I went 'mid rain and storm and shine;
I may not reach the spot, but I am on my way,
I'm inching on, and plodding on, both night and day.

—Wm. Henry Huff.

V — V

CLIMBERS ARE TRASH

I can tell you in a flash
Get your notebook, write it down,
'Tis the climbers in your town.
Climbers are the scum of earth;
They should die before their birth!
Everywhere such people go
They leave strife and want and woe;
Let them not get close to you—
Woe unto you if they do.

—Wm. Henry Huff.

MAJOR WAR AGENCIES URGE U. S. CONTRACTORS HIRE MORE WORKERS

(Continued from Page 1)

2.—Negroes and Whites Just Won't Work Together—"The best answer to this one is a simple truth: Negroes and Whites do work together. They are working together in plants like Ford, Kelsey Hayes, Murray Corporation, and others in plants like Bethlehem Shipbuilding and the Danver Ordnance Plant—in the shipyards of Virginia and North Carolina—in the iron and coal fields of Alabama—in all parts of the country."

3.—The Unions Won't Let Us Hire Negroes—"Less than two dozen of the more than 200 major unions in this country have constitutional bans against Negro workers. In many cases of union discrimination the government has stepped in to get for Negroes full membership or work permits. An employer who meets union resistance to his attempts to hire Negroes may invoke the full support of the Federal government the President of the United States and the heads of both major labor groups."

4.—We're Only Interested In Production—"The employment of Negroes is a production factor. . . Unless American industry uses qualified Negro workers and trains thousand of additional Negroes just as we train white men and women we cannot have full production."

Under the title, "What You Can Do About It," the pamphlet lists seven steps which employers can take to utilize fully the Negro labor market:

"1.—See to it that the fair employment policy of your company is in fact the policy of all of your company's agents.
"2.—If you have a union in your plant, seek its help. A policy which the workers help to make will have their support.
"3.—Enlist the aid of Negro organizations and of the United States Employment Service in

getting qualified Negro personnel. These organizations are prepared to help you get trained men.

"4.—As you hire Negroes for the factory, hire them also for your offices. There are thousands of capable Negro clerical workers.

"5.—When you consider the employment of women consider Negro women also. Hundreds of them are already employed in war production—we need the additional thousands now available.

"6.—Enlist the cooperation of your plant training opportunities equal to those you give to white workers. Study should be given to the local supplies of Negro labor so as to devise programs for the training and employment of workers in capacities which will make them most productive. These things cannot be done overnight. They must be anticipated and planned. In a word, since such employment is inevitable, steps should be taken now to start it. Many sound managements realize this and are acting accordingly. The number must increase if we are to meet our production goals." President Roosevelt's Executive Order 8802, reaffirming a policy of full participation in the defense program by all persons, regardless of race, creed, color or national origin, is quoted on the back cover of the pamphlet.



"MR. ARISTOCRAT OF JAZZ"—Duke Ellington and his "Take The A-Train" ork and fine Harlem stage revue are now packing 'em in at the Regal Theatre on Chicago's South Side. (See story in Derbyville).

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CHICAGO BUSINESS EXPERT GETS MANPOWER POST

Negroes Get Square Deal In The Armed Services

Advancement Based Solely on Ability

(This is one of a series of articles on the important part being played by the Negro in the nation's war effort in the factories and in the Armies of the United States.)

By FOWLER B. HARPER
Chairman Joint Army and Navy Committee on Welfare and Recreation and Deputy Chairman War Manpower Commission.

"I've got the best Uncle in the whole world. Yes, sir! He's my Uncle Sam."

We were visiting the Colored recreation center at Fort Benning, Ga., on our recent nationwide Joint Committee survey tour of Army and Navy posts.

A group of soldiers were conversing about the war in general, the Army in particular. Gradually the talk swung about to their own specific part in the war.

The boy who spoke—a lad in his middle twenties—had been in the Army but a few weeks. Yet, he had been a part of the forces long enough to find out that his "Uncle Sam" was giving him a square deal, was sincerely interested in his welfare, was going to see to it that he had all the advantages available to white soldiers.

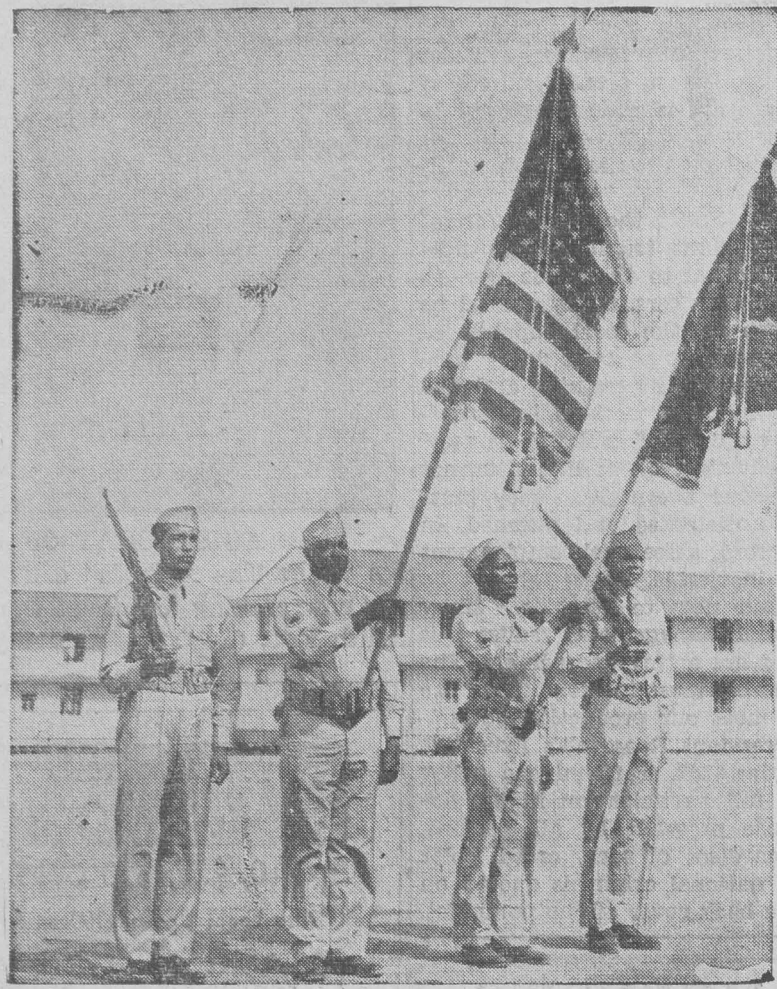
Negroes are in every branch of the service today. They are in the Air Corps, the Cavalry, Infantry, Corps of Engineers, Field Artillery, Signal Corps, Chemical Warfare Service, Medical, Ordnance, Military Police, Finance, Quartermaster Corps. They are bound only by personal limitations of ability and achievement. They are enrolled in every successive Officers candidates school. Negroes are a part of the Navy since June with opportunities for specialists' ratings and petty officer ranks, and of the Marine Corps where they may attain the highest enlisted rank of master sergeant.

Represented Proportionately

The number of Negro soldiers practically equals the ratio of the Negro race to the total population of the United States. This is in conformity with War Department's announcement in October, 1940, that "the strength of the Negro personnel of the Army of the United States will be maintained on the general basis of proportion of the Negro population of the country" and that "Negro organizations will be established in each major branch of the service, combatant as well as non-combatant."

During 1941 this policy had been carried out to the extent that 100,000 Negro soldiers were in regular Army units brought to war strength and in brand new component parts of the new Army. But this was still peace-time.

As more and more men flowed through the draft boards to the Army camps—from the cotton lands of the Mississippi, from the factory towns of the East and the mountains and the valleys of the West—announcement came late in January, 1942 of the contemplated induction of approximately 175,000 more Negroes. This figure was based upon the overall increase in the Army and the percentage of Negro and white registrants.



Color Bearers of the Negro regiment at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., prepare to march in review. The men, left to right, are: 1st Class Pvt. Robert Rose, Stagg Sgt. Peter Hardly Jr., Sgt. Isaac McWane; Pvt. Robert Lewis.

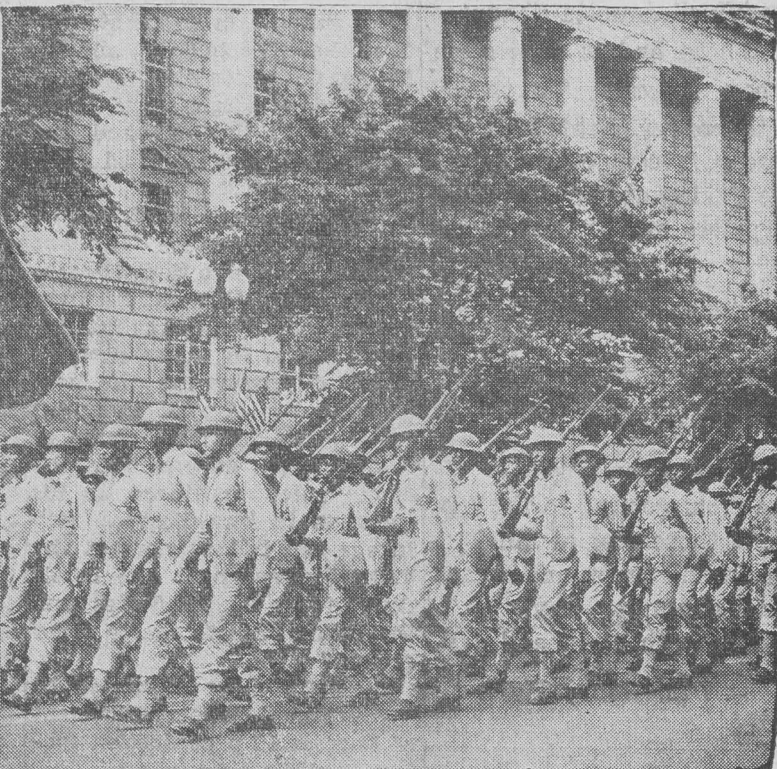
Because of existing shortage of housing facilities, the increase was distributed rather lightly in the early months of the year. Surprisingly fine setups in provision of facilities increased materially the induction of Negroes through the late spring and summer.

Two Divisions Authorized

Two entire Negro divisions have been authorized for activation. One, the 93rd Infantry Division of 13,000 men, the first all-Negro division in the history of the United States Army, was activated in May, with headquarters at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. A field artillery battalion as a nucleus of a setup which will eventually establish a complete 92nd Division of Negro troops, is being activated.

In addition, there are several Negro infantry regiments, a Negro cavalry brigade, Negro tank destroyer battalions in the armored force and two Negro pursuit squadrons in the Army Air Forces. Other important Negro groups in the Army include the coast artillery and anti-aircraft units, quartermaster, signal corps, engineers, medical corps, ordnance, chemical warfare, corps of chaplains and others. The 24th and 25th Infantry regiments and the famous 9th and 10th Cavalry regiments of the regular Army have given distinguished service in most of the campaigns of the last half century in which American troops have been engaged.

Detachments of Negro troops in the Regular Army in the closing months of 1940 included the following: 24th Infantry, Fort Benning, Ga.; 25th Infantry, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; 9th Cavalry, Fort Riley, Kansas; 10th Cavalry, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Fort Meyer, Va., and U. S. Military Academy, West Point, New York; Field Artillery school detachment, Fort Sill, Okla.; 249th Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla.; Army War College De-



On the march are Negro troops from the Replacement Center of Engineers, Ft. Belvoir, Va. They are seen as they parade past the Commerce Bldg. in Washington, D. C. The occasion was Memorial Day.

imately 75 per cent of the troops, with the percentage accelerated every month.

Almost any day if you could look in on the Basic and Advanced Flying School for Negro Air Corps Cadets at Tuskegee, Ala., you might see a handsome young Negro officer climbing into an advanced trainer. Inquiries would reveal him as Lt.-Col. Benjamin Oliver Davis, Jr., of Washington, D. C., commander of a pursuit squadron at the school, and one of three regular Army officers who are Negroes.

His father is Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, who first entered the military service in 1898 during the war with Spain. Brig. Gen. Davis now is on duty in Great Britain. Before Pearl Harbor, Gen. Davis had retired but was called back to active duty. The third regular Army Negro line officer, a second lieutenant in peacetime, and recently promoted, is 1st Lt. James Fowler of the 366th Infantry.

Reserve Officer Nucleus.

When President Roosevelt approved the first peacetime conscription bill in the United States on Sept. 16, 1940, and when the Army began to call in reserve officers, there were only about 500 Negro reserves and national guard officers available, including medical officers and chaplains. Today the picture has changed.

More than 1,000 Negro officers are serving Negro troops at the present. Approximately 800 Negroes are now being trained in officers' candidate schools and about 300 more are entering officers' training schools every month. In addition, medical officers and chaplains are commissioned direct from civilian life, as are some specialists whose experience is useful to the Army.

Referring to outstanding Negro officer candidates, coming into the Army as privates and winning their way through competition to assignment to officers' schools, Judge William H. Hastie, special Negro consultant to Secretary of War Stimson, has this to say:

"The officer candidates thus selected and trained are first-rate soldiers who are making first-

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EXPERIENCED LABOR MANAGER EXPECTED TO PROVE BIG HELP TO MIDWEST FARMS AND PRODUCTION

War Manpower Commission Chairman Paul V. McNutt announced last week the appointment of William H. Spencer, Dean of the School of Business, University of Chicago, and Professor of Government and Business, as Regional Director of the War Manpower Commission for the States of Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin. Mr. Spencer will assume his post immediately and the regional office of the WMC will be located at 105 West Adams street in Chicago.

Until his appointment as Regional Director of the War Manpower Commission, Mr. Spencer served as chairman of the University's committee on the preparation of teachers. He was active in the development and organization of the courses in production management and office supervision at the University under the Engineering, Science and Management War Training program and participated with a series of lectures on grievances and labor law administration.

Mr. Spencer was impartial chairman of the Chicago Regional Labor Board and has acted as referee for the National Railroad Adjustment Board and the National Mediation Board. He has served either as a member or as chairman on industry committees of the Wage and Hour Division, U. S. Department of Labor, for railroad carriers, furniture, lumber, and motor bus and freight. Recently he has been serving as a labor umpire in the Bendix Aviation Corporation. He was appointed a member of the National Railroad Labor Panel by President Roosevelt under Executive Order No. 9172.

He is author of a standard and widely used "Textbook of Law and Business" and a "Casebook of Law and Business." He also is editor of "Materials for Study of Business," University of Chicago Press, and "Business and Economics Publications," McGraw-Hill and Co. Mr. Spencer has published three monographs, "Collective Bargaining Under Section 7 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act," "The National Labor Relations Act" and "The National Railroad Adjustment Board."

Born near Anniston, Ala., in 1888, the son of a Methodist minister, Mr. Spencer was graduated from Birmingham Southern college in 1907, remaining as instructor of Latin and later English until 1911. After working his way through school, he received his J. D. and Ph. B. degrees in 1913 at the University of Chicago.

For a time, he was associated with the law firm of Tolman, Sexton and Redfield in Chicago before returning to the University as assistant in the Political Science Department. Beginning with 1915, he taught law at the Drake University, later to teach this subject at the University of Chicago. From 1923 to 1926 he was Director of the Institute of Meat Packing, sponsored jointly by the American Meat Institute and the University of Chicago and in 1924 he was appointed Dean of the School of Business at the University.

In World War I Mr. Spencer administered the Ordnance Supply school established at the University of Chicago and later moved to Camp Hancock. He entered the Army as a first lieutenant and was later promoted to captain.

He was married in 1920 to Serena Atchison, of Gower, Mo. Mrs. Spencer has been active in the League of Women Voters, having served as president of the Southwest League in Chicago, and is now state chairman of the Department of Foreign Relations in the League. She also heads the Midway USO organization. The Spencers have two children, both attending the University of Chicago. Gardening is the hobby of the new Regional Director, who has also spent vacation periods at the Atchison farms in Missouri.

Because of his varied experience in the labor-management field, Regional War Manpower Director Spencer brings to the WMC abilities sorely needed in the Midwest to effect an orderly mobilization and distribution of manpower for midwest farms and war production industries in Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin. To carry out this important work, he will direct the Midwest activities of the Apprentice-Training Service, National Youth Administration, Training-With-In-Industry and the United States Employment Service and coordinate programs of those agencies associated with the War Manpower commission in Region VI.

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