The Indispensable Weekly
The Voice of the Awakened Negro

THE Negro World

ONE GOD, ONE AIM, ONE DESTINY

A Newspaper Devoted Solely to the Interests of the Negro Race

Reaching the Mass of Negroes
The Best Advertising Medium

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A GRAVE TWENTIETH CENTURY ERROR

Marcus Garvey, the Man With the Solution for a Problem That Threatens to Drench a World in Blood, Enters 3rd Year in a U. S. Prison!

During the past ten days there have been persistent rumors from Washington that President Coolidge is again considering the question of extending executive clemency to the Hon. Marcus Garvey, Founder and President-General of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, a pardon having been recommended by the Attorney General.

We notice also with interest that a number of our contemporaries who formerly chose to be petty and vindictive have taken up the question of such clemency in a serious and enlightened spirit. While this is very gratifying, it must not be lost sight of by the members of the Universal Negro Improvement Association that it is their duty to continue to be indefatigable in their efforts to secure a pardon for their revered leader. A pardon at this time is well within the realms of feasibility and possibility, and no Negro who is true to himself can rest content while the foremost man of the race languishes in a prison cell.

Mr. Garvey has served two of the five years' term imposed upon him by the Court. He has been a model prisoner. The ends of justice (such as was dealt out) have been served. Convicted on only one of innumerable counts—a conviction based not on facts in evidence, but upon an "assumption" which had absolutely no support in the evidence—he was given the maximum penalty.

It is to be hoped that the President is giving the question of a pardon for Mr. Garvey the serious consideration it deserves. Marcus Garvey, far from being a thorn in the side of civilization, bids fair to become universally regarded and respected as one of the greatest benefactors of mankind. Beyond a doubt he has the only solution for a problem which has in it the ingredients of strife and turmoil such as afflict humanity only once in an age. The members of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and the world of Negroes at large need him in the work which he initiated for them and pushed forward with such unsparing sacrifice and signal ability until the machinery of the law of the enthroned caught him up in its unsympathetic grasp. The Government of the United States no longer needs to deprive him of his liberty and can well afford to be equitable, merciful and just to a race that is still passing through its Gethsemane.

Marcus Garvey has been sinned against. He gave every ounce of his energy, every moment of his waking hours to the prosecution of plans for the emancipation and salvation of a race. He believed in the righteousness of the cause he espoused. All the world knows his claims, principles and ideals to be just and right.

A national home in Africa for Negroes! What article of wrong or evil scheming can be written into that faith?

Continue to labor, Negroes, for the release of your leader. Vindication, full and complete, will not be long in coming.

EDITOR, THE NEGRO WORLD.

DR. SACASA SEES LOSS OF LIFE AS SEQUEL TO U. S. MILITARY POLICY

Intimates for Second Time That Liberal Forces and U. S. Marines May Clash with Sacrifice of Nicaraguan Lives and Marines Resulting

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—"I fear our military successes may impel the Department of State to sacrifice the people of Nicaragua and the lives of American marines for the benefit of purely material interests."

This declaration is made by Dr. Juan B. Sacasa, head of the Nicaraguan Liberals, in a statement received today from Puerto Cabezas by Dr. T. S. Vaca, confidential agent.

It is not the first time Dr. Sacasa has intimated clashes may occur between his forces and the American marines sent to Nicaragua to maintain the regime of Adolfo Diaz at Managua, and indicates the Liberals have no present intention of quitting the field.

Dr. Sacasa's statement follows:

"The latest news indicates large reinforcements of marines are landing on Nicaraguan soil to crush the constitutional armies and, by violence, impose the regime of Adolfo Diaz upon the Nicaraguan people.

"Such occurrence will exact a larger toll of sacrifices from the people of my country, who have never offended or injured the United States.

"In order to save them from ravage and affliction I am and I always have been, ready to set aside my constitutional rights to the Presidency, but it is impossible for me to betray my oath and my conscience by accepting Adolfo Diaz, whom the masses of the people of Nicaragua clearly reject. To accept him would be only to sanction further increase of the internal distress of my country.

"I fear our military successes may impel the Department of State to sacrifice the people of Nicaragua and the lives of American marines for the benefit of purely material interests.

"Nicaragua feels deeply grateful to every one of the American Senators, Congressmen and newspapermen who so nobly defended her cause and I once more appeal to the spirit of fairness of the American people to help secure justice for my country in the interest of true Pan-Americanism, the only hope of salvation for the future of the New World."

Great Britain Ready to Recognize Regime of Diaz

CORINTO, Nicaragua, Feb. 27.—"If necessary, Great Britain will recognize the Diaz regime," Harold Patteson, British Charge d'Affaires, said today, after conferring with Captain Lecky, commanding the British cruiser Colombo, which was sent to Nicaraguan waters to give British residents a place of refuge in case of actual peril.

Aboard the Colombo Mr. Patteson added: "Captain Lecky has only general instructions from the Admiralty. He is not familiar with the situation, while I have gone over matters here since October, 1925. Nothing will be done without first conferring with and working in conjunction with Rear Admiral Latimer (Commander of American naval forces in Nicaraguan waters). If necessary, Britain will be the first nation to recognize the present government after the United States. I again wish to thank the American government for such measures as have been taken to save Nicaragua from anarchy, which was very apparent a short time ago."

The United States aircraft tender

(Continued on page 6)

One of De Ole Gang

Better - Dead - Than - Alive Negro, with the Slave-Spirit Barnacles Still Clinging to Him, Philosophizes as Only the Fool Can

The following news paragraph from a Winston-Salem, N. C., daily paper, is reprinted as it appeared. It eloquently illustrates the type of Negro who is, like the chain he prates of, a drag on the Negro race.

"Yas Suh!"

"Yas suh, every So'th Cahlina nigger in dis State ought to be beat out of dis State with a stick 'cause when dey gits up heah dey forgits dere place and goes crazy," Alec Cash, 43, negro, 716 Patterson Avenue, told Police Lieutenant J. T. Thompson last night at police headquarters.

"Dey sho knows how to handle de niggahs in So'th Cahlina, cap'n, de white folks will do anything foh a niggah when he behaves hisself, but when he gets out o' his place, dey jist hits him wid a stick," he declared.

Alec said he was originally from Wadesboro and that his father was owned by the father of Thomas H. Cash, superintendent of County Schools of Forsyth. He said he had always tried to be a good "niggah" and wanted to be as long as he lived.

For some years Alec lived in South Carolina and says the people in North Carolina are too good to a negro.

"Dere's some niggahs on de chain gang dat should have dere haids chopped off, foh dey sho deservo it," Alec said.

Alec came to police headquarters to find out if he would have to have a license to operate a boarding house. Lieutenant Thompson told him that he would not, but advised him to serve plenty of "pork and turnip salad" and he would have plenty of boarders.

THE TANGIER SQUABBLE

France Refuses to Surrender Control of Great African Port to Spain

PARIS, Feb. 23.—Absolute refusal of all of the Spanish demands for a preponderance of control in Tangier is embodied in the reply of the French experts, which will be handed to the Spanish delegates at the Tangier conference here shortly. The French will refuse to allow Tangier to be incorporated in the Spanish zone and also will not give Spain control of the customs, harbor or civic administration of Tangier.

The reply will leave the door open for further proposals from the Spanish delegates. France and Britain are said to be in entire accord in this version. The French are hopeful that, following the resignation of Foreign Minister Yanguas last Monday, the Spanish government will adopt a more conciliatory policy.

Brazil Investing in Railway Locomotives

EDDYSTONE, Pa., Feb. 27.—Forty railway locomtives, representing the largest shipment from the new plant of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, are being loaded on the Norwegian motorship Beljeanne for South America. The entire loading of the cargo is being handled by the ship's cranes. The Beljeanne is expected to get away by Saturday for Rio de Janeiro, where the cargo will be unloaded.

The Baldwin company for several months has been engaged in moving its plant to this place from Philadelphia. The transfer will be completed, according to Samuel M. Vauclain, president of the company, by next July.

BILL TO COMPEL ALIENS TO REGISTER EVERY YEAR AND CARRY IDENTIFICATION GOES TO COMMITTEE

Refers to All Aliens Now in the United States and Those Who Enter After Enactment Into Law—Pronounced Departure from U. S. Immigration Policy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Introduction of a bill calling for the registration of all aliens, a pronounced departure from the traditional American immigration policy, has apparently taken place without attracting any public notice whatsoever. The bill has been referred to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization and has been ordered to be printed.

This bill, which will not be the subject of Congressional debate until the next Congress, was introduced by Representative Brand, Democrat, of Georgia. It represents the fruits of agitation that has been going on for several years. President Harding approved of the registration of aliens as a measure which would prove effective in weeding out those who had entered the country unlawfully.

President Coolidge has not indicated what the policy of the administration would be in respect to such a measure, but his Secretary of Labor, James J. Davis, has shown favor to various measures of a similar tenor.

Required of All Aliens

Here are the main points in Mr. Brand's bill:

Section 2 provides that "every alien in the United States shall, within the time fixed by the President in a proclamation made by him within ninety days after the enactment of this act, register as provided in this act. Every alien who enters the United States on or after the first day of registration as fixed in such proclamation shall be immediately registered in like manner by immigration officials at the place of entry. Neither a failure to register nor conviction therefor shall affect the continuance of the duty to register or liability for violation of such duty.

"An alien under sixteen years of age may be registered by a parent or guardian, but immediately upon reaching the age of 16 years he shall register in person. Every other alien shall register in person unless actually prevented by physical or mental inability, confinement in a prison, asylum or other institution, absence from the country, or other good cause in the discretion of the Secretary of Labor, in which case he shall be registered in the manner provided by regulation."

Must Register Each Year

In Section 3 the Brand bill stipulates:

"Every alien subject to registration

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BESTIAL WHITE BEATS, RAPES NEGRO GIRL, 18

Young Girl Choked, Bitten and Gnawed as She Fights Assailant—Crime One of the Most Revolting on Record

(From The Louisville Leader, Feb. 19.)

What is next in crime? This writer would like to know. There has been so many terrible crimes, some of a kind so hard to believe, that to say any crime committed just yesterday or today is the worst we have ever seen, seems like stretching the blanket. But that the assult upon Alberta Hyde, an 18-year-old colored girl, by Charles Falone, a white man in his twenties, last Saturday night, was one of the most cold-blooded, brutal and heartrending known to this community, is concurred in by several members of the third district of the police department, and agreeing with arresting officer Mike Lyons, Captain Parr says it was the worst he ever saw.

Miss Hyde, who lives at 2510 Tyler avenue, has been in Louisville a little more than six months. She came from Nashville, Tenn., with another young woman, Miss Stella Rogers, who lives at 2814 Lytle street. She was on her way from the home of Miss Rogers to her own home at 10:30 Saturday night when she found that she was being followed by a white man at 26th and Portland.

She at once became frightened and turned to go another way to reach her destination, when she found that the white man was upon her. When she attempted to get away, according to her story, she was caught by the arm. She attempted to fight loose, but the man was a big fellow and much stronger. She fought, however, until she was exhausted and helpless. She was dragged to the canal near 26th street, when he then attempted to rape her. With renewed strength she made her last stand to save herself from the heinous attack, but 'twas feeble and of no avail.

She fought the man as few women can, leaving her marks on him, but he won after choking and beating her head into a pulp twice its actual size. One of her eyes was closed, her lips and jaws bitten and gnawed until her face was a sight of cuts and blood. She was stripped of her clothing and thrown in the mire and mud of the canal and then assaulted. It was about 12:30 when her continuous screams attracted the attention of Officer Lyons and Sergeant Shouse, who found her sitting in the mud with practically nothing on. She, with the white rapist, was arrested, but she was dismissed when she appeared in police court Monday morning. She had to be helped to the witness stand. After dismissal she was carried to the city hospital, where she is now being treated. She was in terrible pain and a pitiful sight when seen by the writer Wednesday afternoon. She is from a good family, is intelligent and has a good position with a white family on Portland avenue. Her relatives are in Nashville, but hundreds of colored and white people in Portland and over the city are interested in her case.

When arranged before Judge Dailey last Monday morning, Falone, who is said to have a bad reputation, having just completed a sentence, began to say that he was attacked by the girl and a "nigger," when he was cut short and bound over to the Grand Jury without bail. He will be arraigned before the Grand Jury Friday morning. The police and superior officials of the third district showed the writer every courtesy when he attempted to make investigation last Tuesday night. To a man they said that it was one of the worst crimes they had ever seen and that Falone should pay the full penalty. He was not drunk.

Peace in Syria Foreseen

Foreign Policy Association Reports on Near East Developments

The early termination of the Syrian rebellion against French authority in Syria is foreseen in a survey of political trends in the Near East published by the Foreign Policy Association Information Service, made public recently. The opposition of the Drose tribesmen is said to have been broken and negotiations between Syrian nationalists and French officials are under way.

According to the report, the principal points of discussion are recognition of Syrian sovereignty, negotiation of a Franco-Syrian treaty similar to the Anglo-Iraq treaty of 1924, and the gradual replacement of French soldiers by locally recruited troops.

The Foreign Policy Association survey reviews outstanding developments during 1926 in Turkey, Egypt, Arabia, Syria, Iraq and Palestine and deals at some length with the achievements of the new nationalist government established in Egypt last June in the face of British opposition, the growing influence of Ibn Saud in Arabia and the problems of administration created in Palestine by racial and religious dissension.

Georgia Kultur

Young White Girl and Four Men Flog Negro and His Wife — Six Men Whip Preacher

THOMASTON, Ga., Feb. 26.—Ruth Foster, 18, member of a prominent family in the agricultural community of this country, is under suspended sentence of twelve months in the State Penitentiary as the result of her conviction of participating in the flogging of a Negro and his wife.

With her brother and four other men, Miss Foster stood trial Wednesday and was convicted. Her sentence was suspended. The others convicted were Claude Foster, Connie Watson, Jim Harvey and Olin Maulding.

Frank Gill and his wife, the Negroes, testified that five men and the girl came to their home one night about two weeks ago and accused them of stealing liquor. Despite their pleas of innocence, the witness said, their assailants took them from their house and whipped them severely.

Miss Foster admitted she accompanied the men, but denied actual participation in the assault. She remained in an automobile, she said, while her companions went to the Negro home.

LYONS, Ga., Feb. 28.—Charged with having flogged the Rev. J. A. Jones, guest minister at a church near here more than a year ago, Mac New, a local merchant, and five farmers of the county were under arrest today on indictments returned by a Grand Jury, which investigated acts of violence extending over a year in Toombs county.

Invited to aid in the services being conducted by the regular pastor, the Rev. Mr. Jones was sitting with the congregation when a band of hooded men entered the church and asked him to accompany them. He was taken several miles away and flogged severely, while his assailants accused him of "not living right, over in Appling county," where he made his home.

The others indicted are Willie McDilda, Willie Wilkes, L. S. Edenfield and Hugh and A. T. Taylor, brothers. All were released on bond of $500.

MENCKEN PROPHET, BUT UNPITYING, SAYS N. Y. PASTOR

A Philosophic Anarchist, He Is to Be Compared with Socrates—Voice of the New Generation—Everybody Listens to Him

Henry L. Mencken, described as one of the most versatile men of our day, was discussed by the Rev. John Haynes Holmes at the Community Church, Park avenue and 34th street, on Sunday, Feb. 27. Dr. Holmes said it was not the "brilliant journalist, patient scholar or powerful literary critic" he wished to deal with, "but Mencken, the social prophet." In this field, he said, he had a right to discuss the man.

"You cannot get away from Mr. Mencken's criticism and prophecy any more than you can get away from the racket of an electric riveter. Some listen to him with horror and disgust," Dr. Holmes said, "some with a ghoulish kind of glee, some with reverence, but everybody listens. Especially do young men and women listen to him; he is the great contemporary prophet of youth; he is the voice of the new generation.

"There is much that I like about Mr. Mencken. I like his valor and his courage. He attacks the fortresses of the respectable and the highly honored of the world. I like his forthrightness, his sincerity and his integrity of character; his spirit of revolt—he is against everything; he is a non-conformist. His bark is worse than his bite.

"Philosophic Anarchist"

"The man is dedicated to the love of truth; his belief that life is alive; that it must ever keep moving; that there is no final truth, but only many truths, temporary in their use and character. He is a philosophic anarchist. We might compare Mr. Mencken with Socrates. They are gadflies. If Mr. Mencken lived in Gopher Prairie, the outraged critics of his doctrine of untrammeled liberty might do with him something like what the citizens of Athens did to Socrates.

"Mr. Mencken's life seems to me to be sound and courageous; his philosophy, his attitude to society, his net influence upon his time seem to me quite otherwise. I can accept his spirit but not his program. I think it is an interesting fact that Mr. Mencken began work in 1899 and did not become a consequential figure until 1919. It was the post-war period of disillusionment, which began in 1919, that brought Mr. Mencken to the fore; Mr. Mencken fitted into that period perfectly.

Prophet in Age of No Faith

"His whole philosophy is that of disillusionment. To him life has no meaning, no certainty, no purpose, no goal; to him nothing is worth while. He does not believe in the possibility of our creating any meaning for life. He is a prophet in an age that has no faith.

"The results of Mr. Mencken's disillusionment are that he is a cynic, indifferent to human fate; a hedonist, teaching epicureanism, and a defeatist, running away from a world that is too much for him. He has, for example, no knowledge of economics. He has no social sense. He has no sense of social obligation. He has no pity.

"If Mr. Mencken himself should change, if he should inform himself with respect to the things he has neglected and misunderstood, if he should find it in his heart to pity man in his struggle, if he should employ his great gifts in the service of humankind, he would take his place among the great prophets of all time. He must change."

$1,000,000 FOR PALESTINE

United Appeal Total Announced at Jewish Fund Anniversary

About $1,000,000 has been raised toward the Greater New York United Palestine Appeal for $2,500,000, it was announced at the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Jewish National Fund at Mecca Temple on Sunday night. About 3,500 were present.

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver of Cleveland, vice-president of the Zionist organization in America, declared that the fund, which is for the upbuilding of the Jewish homeland in Palestine, is "an expression of the unappeased land hunger of a race which once was almost exclusively agricultural but which for centuries has been forced into urban life far removed from the stabilizing and steadying contact with the soil."

A message of greeting on the occasion of the silver jubilee of the fund was received from Field Marshal Lord Plumer, high commissioner for Palestine. Other greetings were received from Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the World Zionist Organization, and Menachem M. Ussischkin, president of the Jewish National Fund and head of the Jerusalem office.

No Floors in House, She Sues for Divorce

TOPEKA, Kan, Feb. 21.—To the growing list of causes for divorce, another was added recently by Mrs. Mabel Foster in her petition seeking a divorce decree from her husband. She alleges that soon after they were married, in September, 1924, her husband took her to western Kansas, where they began life in a sod house which had no floors, and that to save her health she had to move. She asks for alimony and the custody of their children, who, she declares, should not be raised in such an environment.

WHITE MEN'S SCRAMBLE FOR AFRICA'S DIAMONDS PROVIDES PALTRY COMEDY

Startling Sentences at Meet of "Mutual Admiration Society"

Australian Commissioner at Canadian Club Luncheon in U. S. Descants on Anglo-Saxon Wisdom and Power

Says Australia, Which Bars Blacks, Has 6,000,000 Finest People in World—Pacific Peace Assured

Sir Hugh R. Denison, Commissioner of Australia to the United States, speaking on Sunday, Feb. 27, at a luncheon in his honor at the Canadian Club in the Hotel Belmont, said the United States, Canada and Australia, all of them basically Anglo-Saxon, would, in the event of a threatening war in the Pacific, unite to maintain peace.

Sir Hugh startled his Canadian hearers by saying that the Declaration of Independence "made the British Empire what it is today, a commonwealth of nations, or self-governing dominions." In losing the American colonies, he said, the English statesmen 150 years ago were obliged to cast about to "find a new place of settlement for loyalists as well as a new dumping ground for political and other convicts condemned to long-time servitude."

In this way the colonization of Australia by the English began, he said, 180 years after the first English settlement in America. England finally stopped sending convicts to Australia about 1830, he added.

"The United States, Canada and Australia have had a singularly similar historical development," Sir Hugh said. "There was much similarity in the early settlements of the three countries. The starting point of the political history of the United States, however, must be set down as the year 1776."

The speaker took emphatic issue with those who see in the greater independence of the British Dominions a sign of impending disintegration of the British Empire. He asserted that the empire is stronger today than at any period in its history. He praised the wisdom shown by the recent Imperial Conference in granting liberal concessions of self-government to Canada, Australia, the Union of South Africa and the other dominions.

"If the same wisdom had been shown by the English statesmen 150 years ago in the case of this country," he said, "the history of the entire world probably would have been different. The Declaration of Independence by the American colonies paved the way for the present empire by causing its statesmen to amend their policies."

The speaker described the climatic differences and variations in the three countries and added that, despite these differences, they had much in common racially, historically and politically, and that their common Anglo-Saxon cultural heritage would eventually lead them to adopt uniform policies for the advancement of peace.

"While old England," Sir Hugh said, "still has a good many years before it and a good many kicks in it, I feel that in fifty years from now the center of the British Empire will probably have moved to Canada. During the next fifty years Canada will no doubt attract from 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 people, and this, I think, will cause the center of population and the center of wealth of the empire to shift from the North Sea."

Speaking of the Australian population and of that country's immigration policy, Sir Hugh said:

"The people have determined that Australia shall be a white man's country. Immigration restrictions against colored races and other undesirables are very rigid. The result of this policy has been to give Australia a very high grade population.

"The 6,000,000 white people of Australia are the finest 6,000,000 people to be found anywhere in the world. They are 98 percent of Nordic British stock and a very fine race, indeed."

In the absence of Duncan Fraser, president of the club, the vice-president, Ernest Hungerford, presided.

New Bill Gives Indians In South Africa Terms Still Denied to Natives

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 21.—Terms of the South African Settlement bill, which it is hoped, will solve the vexed problem of the future of the Indians in South Africa, were announced today.

The government recognizes that Indians living in South Africa who are prepared to conform to Western standards of civilization should be enabled to do so, while others will be assisted to emigrate to India, or elsewhere, if they desire. If they are absent three years, however, their South African domicile ceases. Improved educational facilities for the Indians will be provided and their right to equal pay for equal work compared with white labor recognized.

The agreement represents a compromise between the Indian and South African governments, and has been well received in India.

Biggest Diamond Rush in History Ends in Disorder When Hired Runners Beat the Starter's Gun

WOMEN ATHLETES HIRED

Gaunt, Unkempt Runners, Soaked by Rain, Present Awesome Sight—March 4 Fixed for New "Rush"

POTCHEFSTROOM Transvaal, South Africa, Feb. 25.—The greatest confusion prevailed tonight in the diamond rush on the Grasfontein farm because of the premature break-away of runners in staking out claims.

Due to some misunderstanding just before the diggings were thrown open, a portion of the 17,000 runners lined up before the Grasfontein farm, rushed the diggings and began feverishly to peg claims. The police were powerless to restrain the crowd and tonight were busy pulling up the pegs already set out.

The Mining Commissioner has telegraphed the Minister of Mines recommending that the present rush be declared null and void, and that another rush be organized.

Olympic champions, famous cross-country runners from Natal and the Transvaal, including some women athletes and four noted sprinters brought especially from Australia, were among the 17,000 runners lined up at the farm for what was believed would be the last diamond rush in South Africa, because of the government's proposal for the control of alluvial diamonds. Latest reports had the diggings extremely rich, and today's rush was expected to be the greatest in history.

Thousands of spectators had crowded the surrounding bridges when the Mining Commissioner read the prolamation, at the final words of which, "God save the King," a huge Union Jack on a 50-foot pole was dropped, making the diggings "public."

It was during the reading of the proclamation that some misunderstanding occurred on the left portion of the line and the runners broke away to the diggings.

Billion in Diamonds Previously Obtained

From 1867, when diamonds first were discovered in South Africa, to Dec. 31, 1926, Cape Province, the Transvaal and Orange Free State produced diamonds worth £250,000,000, more than a billion dollars.

In recent years the alluvial diamonds found in the various gold rushes have created serious competition for the great syndicates, which formed in 1919 a trust to limit the supply of the precious stones on the market and keep the price up. In 1923, South Africa produced $8,500,000 in diamonds, of which 27 percent was the share of those who entered the diamond rush.

The frequent rushes, the last of which was August 31, 1926, have given rise to careful supervision of the staking of claims. The government from time to time proclaims certain tracts of land as diamond fields and, making provision for the interest of owner and discoverer, sets a date for the general public to take possession. Each person entering pays a shilling for a license and there are strict regulations to keep crooks away. Syndicates hire fast runners to stake claims for them.

The recent developments have seen a revival of the placer mining of the days before Cecil Rhodes and Barney Barnato developed the great blue earth mines at Kimberley in the early '70s. The aluvial stones thus produced are of considerably higher value than those of the blue earth.

JOHANNESBURG, Union of South Africa, Feb. 25.—South African and Australian professional running champions were among the 5,000 left behind at Grasfontein this morning in what

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HON. F. A. TOOTE CALLS UPON THE MEMBERSHIP TO "CLOSE RANKS" AND PUT OVER THE PROGRAM ENUNCIATED BY THE HON. MARCUS GARVEY

Every Race and Nation Is Today Striving for Full Freedom and Liberty; the Negro Can Do No Less—China Making "China for the Chinese" a Reality

SAYS IT IS UP TO THE RACE TO BRING ABOUT HON. MARCUS GARVEY'S RELEASE

Hon. W. A. Wallace States His Creed—Says Why He Believes in the U. N. I. A.—Hon. F. Levi Lord Asks for Full Financial Support from Each and Every Member

NEW YORK, Liberty Hall, Sunday Night, February 27.—The spacious forum of Negro liberty was filled to the doors with an enthusiastic throng that came to drink in the inspiration dispensed at these meetings, which for seven years have been an outstanding feature of Harlem life. Hon. F. A. Toote, acting President-General, occupied the chair, while supporting him on the platform were Hon. W. A. Wallace, Secretary-General; Hon. F. Levi Lord, Chancellor, and Lady Henrietta Vinton Davis, 4th Asst. President-General.

In an impassioned appeal Mr. Toote called upon his hearers to close ranks. At this time, he said, when the enemy, especially in New York, was in the midst of a campaign to discredit and embarrass the organization, it became the urgent duty of each and every member to rally more closely to the colors and co-operate as they have never co-operated before. Every race, he declared, was determined to carve out a place for itself in the sun. China, asleep these many years, had at last risen up and was making "China for the Chinese" a reality. Even little Nicaragua was giving evidence of its determination to bring about the emancipation and freedom of Nicaraguans, and it was the duty of Negroes to sink all differences and band themselves together so that the great ideals and principles of the organization, as laid down by the Hon. Marcus Garvey, could be speedily achieved.

Hon. W. A. Wallace and Hon. F. Levi Lord also spoke, the former eloquently stating the "Creed of the U. N. I. A." and the latter giving a timely talk on the necessity for the membership assuming the full share of their responsibility.

HON. W. A. WALLACE'S ADDRESS

Hon. W. A. Wallace, Secretary-General, was the first speaker. He said he would confine his remarks to a statement of the "Creed of the U. N. I. A.," as he conceived it, as follows:

"I believe in God, the Creator of all things and people, in Jesus Christ, His son, the spiritual Savior af all mankind.

"I believe in Marcus Garvey, the leader of the Negro peoples of the world, and in the program enunciated by him through the U. N. I. A.—the redemption of Africa.

"I believe in Africa as the God-given home of the black man, and in the ultimate re-establishment of a national government by him on that continent.

"I believe that we who have been for some time called Negroes are rightfully the children of Ethiopia and that, as such, we shall possess our land, now exploited by aliens.

"I believe that those now known as Negroes in America, in the West Indian Islands, and other scattered sections of the world, are brothers and sisters of the same race, and that we constitute a race.

"I believe that by these scattered members coming together in a spiritual understanding we will create a cohesive force capable of ordering our own racial existence.

"I believe that this spiritual understanding, evidenced through racial consciousness, racial pride and racial love, will build up an organization whose potentialities will be sufficient to erect great factories, create large businesses, open many opportunities, conduct world-wide commerce and improve conditions in the communities in which we live.

"I believe that in order to secure to our race the greatest amount of protection, justice and fair play, we must have a central head through which all movements for the betterment of the Negroes' future can coordinate.

"I believe we should have a common platform upon which all can stand.

"I believe that the common platform should be: 'We are all Negroes tarred with the same stick, namely, oppression, persecution, segregation, exploitation, intimidation, suppression, robbery, lynching, injustice, derision and contempt.' Therefore we should join hands from every land and clime and work together to throw off the yoke of present-day enslavement.

"I believe that the program of the U. N. I. A. furnishes this avenue for such a co-ordination of movements and concentration of purpose and co-operative opportunity.

"I believe the Negro should now seek a larger knowledge of himself and learn the truth of his own existence. 'Know the truth and the truth shall set you free.'

"I believe that every auxiliary of the U. N. I. A. should be used as a medium through which to dispense this knowledge and better acquaintanceship of the Negro with himself.

"I believe that every Negro church should use its Sunday school as a forum from which to teach our boys and girls of the great things done by the members of their own race.

"I believe the Negro preachers should stop preaching that we are going to be white angels by and by and teach Negroes to see God in their own likeness when pictured from the physical, and in spirit and truth without color when pictured from the spiritual. And instead of telling them so much about the golden crowns (they won't wear), tell them about the golden ducats they must have if they expect to come out from under the condition of always begging for crumbs from the other fellow's table.

"I believe that the racial problem is not going to be solved by amalgamation, assimilation or annihilation, but by the Negro building a nation of his own, wherein he can develop according to his own conceptions and ideals and reach the full fruition of his own ambitions and aspirations.

"I believe the Negro should choose his own leaders and that it is only under such leadership he is going to bring forth the accomplishment of his hopes and desires for better days for his race.

"I believe that the leadership of the U. N. I. A. is the most outstanding leadership of the Negro today.

"Having these beliefs," Mr. Wallace concluded, "for the reasons herein stated and many more that could be added thereto, I support the U. N. I. A. and its leadership." (Applause.)

Hon. F. Levi Lord's Address.

Hon. F. Levi Lord, chancellor, next spoke. He chose as the theme of his address, "Responsibility," and drove home to his hearers in his characteristic fashion the necessity for each and every member freely and willingly assuming his and her responsibility and not confining his support to the organization to the mere payment of dues. The association belonged to them, the members, it had no outside means of support, and it behove them to rally to its support whenever called upon, confident that those at the helm knew what the requirements were.

HON. FRED A. TOOTE'S ADDRESS

Hon. Fred A. Toote spoke as follows:

"Ladies and gentlemen, I desire to speak to you tonight on the subject, 'Close Ranks.' A little over seven years ago, Marcus Garvey brought about the Universal Negro Improvement Association. It was not an overnight dream, but after he had traveled many, many miles and through many continents he saw the one great and terrible omen in the skies, that if the Negro did not wake from his slumber he would be consigned back to slavery.

"Marcus Garvey started out upon a very thankless journey. He went out upon an un unexplored sea. No other Negro had dared to venture upon those troublous waters, because the nations, the powerful nations of the world, had already placed a sign, 'Thus far shalt thou, Mr. Negro, go, and no farther.' Garvey, like the rest of us, saw the sign, but he being fully conscious of his God-given rights, he feeling and knowing that God had created him in the same image and likeness that he has created all other human beings, came unto his own with the message. His own did not receive him, but, fortified by God, he perservered and proclaimed the gospel 'Africa for the Africans' until the multitude hearkened.

A Thankless Job

"Garvey's job was a thankless job. The first great opposition that some of you had toward him was the fact that he was born in the West Indies. You didn't want a West Indian to lead you. That was the propaganda that was started by some of the short-sighted fools years ago, and, be it said to our shame, it is not dead yet. But I am appealing to you tonight to Close Ranks for the salvation of this Negro race of ours.

"Every race is striving for something but your race and mine. China, after all these years of sleeping, has caught the vision of 'China for the Chinese.' Little Nicaragua, exploited for years and years, has made up its mind that Nicaragua must be for the Nicaraguans. Everybody, it seems to me, is desperately striving to secure for himself a full measure of independence and freedom and liberty, but the Negro. Instead of uniting, we seem to be bending every effort to get farther and farther apart.

"Why do I say this? Right here in our city we have Negroes who have banded themselves together to put over a program—yes, it is a program—aiming at the embarrassment of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. In their madness they say the Universal Negro Improvement Association must go, and say what you will about it can't be done. It is for me to tell you that unless you close ranks the enemy will succeed in doing you incalculable harm. As long as we unite and keep united, the enemy is powerless to hinder or destroy, but so soon as we lose sight of the great principles and ideals of this organization, the great aim of One God, One Aim, One Destiny, so soon shall we fall just as Rome fell, just as Persia fell, just as Egypt fell in days gone by. It is for us to close ranks, I say, and work unceasingly and untiringly and earnestly for the freedom and redemption of this race of ours.

Mr. Garvey's Release

"It is evident that the authorities do not want to release the Hon. Marcus Garvey, and you and I are not putting forth enough effort to have him released. Do you think that were Marcus Garvey the leader of any other race he would be in jail tonight? No. But some of you are sitting down waiting for something, some agency—I do not know what—to turn up and tell you some wondrous way to bring about your leader's release.

"My friends, we are economic slaves now, and if we do not bestir ourselves, we will soon be thrust back into physical slavery. It is useless to keep on crooning and crying to the Lord. He told you 'Go and have dominion.' He said 'I have the keys of death and hell in My hand,' and you are worrying about the keys in God's hands and paying no attention to the keys to the earth which you have in your hands. Close ranks, my friends, and use the gifts which a good God has given you."

The speaker ended with a reminder to his audience that in order to get redress they must make sure that they can in some way or other enforce the redress or wrong. Good news was coming out of Africa, and he was sure that if only the African abroad did his full duty Marcus Garvey's dream of a free and redeemed Africa, a nation, a government for, of and by Negroes, would be realized in the not distant future.

ATTENTION OF PRESIDENTS

ORGANIZE YOUR UNIVERSAL POLITICAL UNION

All Divisions and Chapters are hereby instructed to keep their Political Union in active operation and to insist on all members becoming registered at the first opportunity. List of voters must be forwarded to headquarters.

Universal Political Union,
Universal Negro Improvement Association.

HON. FRED A. TOOTE,
Acting President General

W. A. WALLACE,
Secretary General

ATTENTION!

THE LADIES OF LIBERTY HALL,
NEW YORK, CHOIR
Cordially Invite You to Their
GRAND MUSICAL RECITAL & DANCE
To Be Held at LIBERTY HALL, 120 W. 138th St.
ON
TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 15
at 8:30 p. m. sharp
SUBSCRIPTION 25 CENTS
We have worked hard to give you a real treat; so do not fail to be present.

NEGRO WELFARE WORK IN NORTH CAROLINA

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Through a grant from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial fund the North Carolina State Board of Charities and Public Welfare was enabled to establish a division of work among Negroes, which began to function on January 1, 1925. From the first the division has stressed the idea that Negroes must assume a large degree of responsibility for any welfare work among their own race, if such work is to be successful, and has devoted much effort to training and placing Negro social workers. By June, 1926, 20 counties had been organized by the division and 13 Negro workers had been placed.

Under an appropriation of the State legislature, made within the period covered by the report, the Morrison Training School for delinquent Negro boys has been opened at Hoffman. The school now has 75 inmates, and Negro Elks of the State are raising a fund towards the erection of an additional dormitory. Through the efforts of the North Carolina Federation of Colored Women's Clubs an institution for delinquent Negro girls has been opened at Efland and efforts have been made to have this school also made a State project. (A bill making provision for the taking over of the school by the State has been introduced in the 1927 legislature.) Crippled colored children receive care in a special word of the North Carolina Orthopedic hospital at Gastonia, made possible by an individual gift and an appropriation from State funds.

Among the immediate future aims of the division are the organization of social forces in 25 additional Negro communities, and the placement of 16 additional trained Negro social workers as public walfare assistants, case workers, and probation officers.—C. P. B.

Coolidge Support of Anti-Lynch Bill Urged

President Coolidge has been asked by Negro leaders in New York and other northern cities to send a special message to Congress urging the immediate passage of the Anti-Lynching Bill. The President was also urged to help eliminate racial segregation in governmental departments and to aid the Southern Negro obtain his right to vote. The first lynching of 1927 took place in Texas, where a 35-year-old Negro was hanged by a mob near Conroe for alleged cutting of a white man.

An anti-lynching bill has been introduced into the Missouri state legislature by John Davis, Negro delegate from St. Louis County. The bill would make a felony of lynching, punishable with from two to ten years' imprisonment. Under the measure the family of the victim may collect $5,000 damages from the county.

Did Africans Discover America?

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Although few historians take his contentions seriously, Dr. Leo Wiener, professor of Slavic languages and literature at Harvard University, a well-known scholar in Russia and Yiddish literature, insists that Africans discovered America. His contentions are based largely on a similarity of certain words in African and Indian languages, as well as upon the possible African origin of tobacco, yams, sweet potatoes and peanuts. It is also claimed that these early pre-Columbian Negroes greatly influencel the Indian! medicine man. Dr. Wiener's first volume, entitled "Africa and the Discovery of America," which was published in Philadelphia in 1920, has recently been elaborated.—C. B. P.

World Facing "New Dark Age"

BERLIN, Feb. 26.—The world is facing a new dark age, a struggle between culture and unculture, between Eastern civilization and Western civilization, declared Count Hermann Keyserling, famous Germon philosopher and scholar, in a lecture at Vienna.

He said that he has fears regarding the colored race; that the white man reached his heights during the World War, since which the colored tide has been rapidly rising.

Don't sneer at the poor fellow who was tempted and fell. If you haven't made a fool of yourself, there's plenty of time left to do it in.—Tampa Bulletin.

WHITE OR 'COLORED'? 'COLORED,' SAYS WOMAN; WHITE, SAYS JUDGE

Woman Pleads Guilty of Possessing Liquor—"Not Guilty," Says S. African Judge, Since She Is "White in Appearance"

The report of the following case, culled from the Rand Daily Mail, Johannesburg, South Africa, shows what absurdities the color bogey breeds:

Color Decides Guilt

The color problem in a most unusual form presented itself to Mr. H. N. Devitt, a Johannesburg magistrate, in the case in which Mary Johnson, 38, appeared before him on a charge of being in unlawful possession of intoxicating liquor. This is an offence which applies to colored persons and natives, in accordance with the liquor restrictions in the Transvaal Province.

A remarkable feature of the case was that the woman pleaded guilty to the charge. But the magistrate, on seeing the woman, decided that there was doubt as to whether she was a white woman or "colored." In spite of her plea of guilty, the magistrate held an inquiry into the woman's history, and in his judgment he found that there was a grave doubt as to her color. The woman received the benefit of the doubt and was discharged.

The magistrate pointed out that it had been laid down that where an accused person pleaded guilty before a magistrate it was necessary in most cases for the prosecution to produce evidence establishing the commission of the crime or offence.

In the case before him there were three essentials:

1. The liquor must be intoxicating liquor within the meaning of the act.
2. The liquor must be "in possession" of the accused person.
3. The accused person must be a colored person.

On the facts the magistrate was satisfied that the first two essentials had been proved.

Pleaded Guilty

"In regard to the third," added Mr. Devitt, "although the accused has pleaded guilty for reasons best known to herself, I must, in order to say that the accused is a colored person, be satisfied that she is in fact.

"On this point I have the evidence of Head Constable Theron, who gives it as his opinion that the woman is colored, and that she consorts with colored persons. If the matter stopped there, I should, especially in view of her plea, find her guilty without any difficulty. But it does not stop there. I have had the woman before me, and directly I saw her I realized she would pass for a white woman in any part of the world."

As it had to be proved that the woman was a colored woman before the magistrate could convict, even on a plea of guilty, the onus lay on the Crown to show that she was colored.

"Looks" Count Most

In the case of Rex. vs. Swartz the Supreme Court had laid down three main factors in color cases. They were appearance, parentage and associations. Of these tests the judges considered that of appearance to be most important.

"Applying these tests, I am entirely satisfied, as I have said, that Mrs. Johnson would pass for a European anywhere. As regards her parentage, in my opinion she comes of a preponderatingly colored stock. She has Javanese, Mauritian and white blood in her veins."

As regards her associations, Detective Theron had said she associated with colored persons. But there were white persons living on her premises. She had apparently been at a white school, and she had married a white man.

"I cannot say on these facts that her associations now and always have been chiefly with those of color," the magistrate continued. "In these cases I have always taken the view that in order to bring a person within the disabilities laid down by the liquor laws, the police should satisfy the court that the person to be debarred should be manifestly or obviously colored."

The legislation created a disability on one section of the population, and where that obtained it behooved the courts to construe its provisions strictly. Other acts of Parliament created similar difficulties, and where a person had been considered by virtue of his or her appearance to be white for the purposes of the marriage laws—which were, after all, a more important statute than the liquor law, for it affected the status of an individual for all time—it would be somewhat anomalous to find that person colored under the disabling statute.

In accordance with the tests laid down in the Swartz case, said the magistrate, he found that Mary Johnson was in appearance European.

"Although she is of preponderating colored parentage, her associates have been chiefly white in the past, and at present are probably mixed. In my opinion, there is such a grave doubt as to entitle her to the benefit of that doubt."

FOR BETTER RELATIONS BETWEEN THE RACES IN ALABAMA STATE

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 27.—The promotion of education, sanitation and health, better living conditions, practical training for life work and better understanding between the races were stressed as the desired goals of the Alabama State Interracial Committee at its annual meeting here this week. About fifty prominent people were present, representing both races, and conditions were discussed freely, in a number of addresses and from the floor. At the conclusion it was decided that special efforts should be put forth.

(1) To obtain better school facilities for the colored children of the State.

(2) To encourage health measures and more general employment of public health nurses and officers, particularly in the rural districts.

(3) To give all possible support to the bill now pending in the Legislature providing for a home for delinquent Negro girls. A committee was appainted to work for these ends.

Dr. D. H. Ogden was re-elected chairman of the State committee and Dr. E. T. Belsaw, prominent colored dentist of Mobile, was chosen recording secretary.

RACE RELATIONS TAUGHT IN MANY TEXAS COLLEGES

Among Most Popular and Effective Courses, Say Professors in All-Day Meeting—"More Fun Out of That Class Than Any Other"

WAXAHACHIE, Texas.—Thirty college professors, representing twenty of the principal universities and colleges of Texas, gathered here last week and spent a day making plans to forward the study of race relations in the colleges of the State. A number of those present have been conducting such courses and practically every one reported that they were among the most popular, well attended, and effective courses that are given. Others who are not giving specific courses in race relations reported that they are dealing with the subject constantly in their other classes, particularly in connection with the study of sociology. One of the former group, who is teaching a college race relations class of forty, is giving also an extension course on the same subject to a hundred public school teachers in the city of Houston.

"My class in race relations is always overflowing," said one. "I get more fun out of that class than any other," said another. A third remarked, "While I have no specific class in race relations, I am relating the subject to everything I teach." The universal testimony was that the prejudices of students on this subject are quickly transformed into open-minded fairness when they are given the facts.

A number of teachers of sociology in Negro colleges were present and emphasized the need that similar classes be conducted for colored students. Race prejudice, they asserted, is not all on one side, and colored students also need to be guarded against it by a study of the facts. The representatives of the colored group were Dean V. E. Daniel of Wiley College, Prof. T. R. Davis of Samuel Houston College, and Prof. M. P. Carmichael of Prairie View State Normal.

A continuation committee consisting of five, including Professors Daniel and Carmichael, was appointed for the purpose of promoting the study of race relations as widely as possible in the colleges of the state. The chairman of this committee is Dr. W. P. Meroney, of Baylor University, Waco.

Negro World

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WAR SPIRIT ABROAD EVERYWHERE

LONG ago the poet Cowper expressed the abhorrence of enlightened mankind of war and the horrors of war, among the most eloquent sentences of which was: "War is a game which were their subjects wise kings would not play at." In the times he wrote wars were made, for the most part, by kings, but it is not now so, as there are few kings left and dynasties are becoming extinct; wars are now made by congresses and parliaments and chancelleries, and not then if the democracies from which these rulers derive their authority are not favorably disposed towards them. That is to say, the democratic voice of the nations is more powerful today than ever before in history in saying what shall be the policy of countries in war and peace, as they, the people, furnish both the men and the money without which wars cannot very well be waged. And in "The Arsenal at Springfield," the great American poet, Longfellow, gave us an old truth in a new setting, in the pathetic lines:

"Were half the wealth that fills the world with terror,
Were half the wealth bestowed on camps and courts
Given to redeem the human mind from error
There were no need of arsenals and forts."

It should appear that mankind had had a surfeit of war and bloodshed and the squandering of wealth in the World War, but the indications are all the other way. The war spirit is abroad everywhere, and there are wars and rumors of wars in "every day's report of wrong and outrage."

The invitation of President Coolidge to the five treaty powers to a conference for a further reduction of armaments has been rejected by France and Italy, while Great Britain has not given full adhesion as Japan has. France appears to be afraid of its shadow, while Italy has had a war threat ready ever since Mussolini grasped the reins of power and destroyed the self-governing and democratic tendencies of his country. He is as much a menace to world peace as the Russian Soviet marplots. Whether the United States, Great Britain and Japan will enter into a three-cornered understanding to preserve the peace of the world and at the same time reduce armaments, and thus lessen the tax burdens of their peoples, remains to be seen. By such an alliance they would be strong enough to impose their terms upon the other nations and thus make for peace.

But there are now wars in Mexico, in Central America, in China, the latter aided and abetted by Russia, with threatened wars in the Balkan States. And there are rumblings of war in Africa, where the seeds of discontent have been sown by all of the European powers in their utter disregard of the rights of the native peoples, whom they rule without their consent and any participation in their government, and whom they exploit in their land and labor to serve their own selfishness and greed, so that discontent and the spirit of rebellion are as much alive in most of Africa as they are in Morocco, Algeria and Tunis in the north, where the French and Spanish have established themselves for the time being by mastery in war.

The members of the Universal Negro Improvement Association are in favor of a condition of peace everywhere when this can be had with honor and self-respect; but wherever injustice prevails, and where does it not prevail, they are in favor of a consistent protest, and to whatever desperate extremes the protest may lead. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and there is no safe place in the present scheme of things for the coward and sneak, whether he be an individual or race or nation.

WHITES FIGHTING FOR BREAD IN AFRICA

AFRICA is a land of plenty, it is true, but those who get it and have it are compelled to work and fight for it just as they have to do it in all lands. There is no royal road to "a crust of bread and a place to sleep." The road is rough and the going tough "for all sorts and conditions of men." This fact, the necessity upon us all, wherever we may be, to work and save in order to have something for the immediate and future requirements of the physical man, bears out the Shakespearian philosophy that "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin," and is in keeping with the biblical affirmation that all are of one flesh and blood and have a common fatherhood and brotherhood. Those who are striving to work out a different system, the precious Nordics blazing the way and getting lost in the jungle of it, have only self-magnification for the time being for scientist and they would not have that if they were not blinded to the facts of human weakness and common wants and "the ills that flesh is heir to."

Think of it, the white overlords in Africa are fighting for bread in Africa! They are so hard pressed that they do not want the African Negro to do any skilled or government work a white man can do, and they are enacting stringent laws to make their wishes all the more binding. But we have something like it prevailing in the United States and the West Indies, and in the Australias, where the trade unions and the strong arm of the legislator conspire to give the white worker the preference in all kinds of work men must do in order to live. Industrial slavery exists everywhere, and is growing more intense and exacting as the rich grow more in what they possess and the poor grow less in what they do not possess, on the Biblical theory, perhaps, that "to him that hath shall be given and from him that hath not shall be taken away even that he hath."

In the Union of South Africa the white government has adopted the color bar and wages acts, which give the white workers the preference in the skilled trades, in mine work and in the railway service, and the minister for labor, Thomas Boydell, is striving to secure the displacement of Negro workers in nineteen municipalities, numbering some 18,737 Negroes as compared to 1,228 whites.

Our esteemed contemporary, Imvo, naturally wants to know what is to become of the Negro worker in his own Africa. It advises that he unite and sink his petty differences and fight with every possible weapon for the right to produce as well as consume foodstuffs and clothing and housing, as he as well as the white man is a citizen of the Union of South Africa.

Everywhere the Negro should learn more and more how to sell as well as buy things, to produce things as well as consume them, and to make employment as well as to seek it of others. He wants to preach and practice more the habit of organization, such as the Universal Negro Improvement Association, and the self-help, which is the best of all help, which the association teaches by precept and example. It is to his interest to do it, it is really a matter of life and death with him.

But, think of it, whites fighting for bread in Africa! The time should not be distant when they will have to fight for the right to live in the country and to rule and oppress the Negro in his own land.

MORAL FILTH IN LITERATURE AND SHOW PLACES

THE movement in progress in New York and many of the other centers of large population to censor the immoral plays which have overrun the moving picture shows and the legitimate drama and the magazine and newspaper publication of immoral pictures and narratives, is actuated by sound public policy, although it has been shown all such censorship has a tendency to restrict freedom of discussion of vital questions. The avalanche of immoral literature which has been flooding the theatres and newspapers and magazines has done much to bring about the wave of lawlessness with which the police find it so hard to cope and the abnormal increase of suicides among young people in the schools and colleges which it is so difficult properly to understand. And this all applies to the Negro group as it does to the other race groups of the citizenship.

The right of society to protect itself from immoral propaganda which tends to undermine the character of the whole people is unquestioned. It is a safe conclusion that the immorality so prevalent in literature and show places is due almost entirely to the commercializing of such stuff. Those who furnish it would not do so if there was not a profitable market for it, and, sad to say, the more of it that is furnished the greater becomes the demand for it. The moral character of any people, group or race will be determined by the sort of education it has had; if it has been educated in immorality it will be immoral. High thinking and right living are the saving virtues of any generation of people. Unless education is properly ordered and controlled it will make for destructive rather than constructive force in the life of the people.

HOW STANDS THE SAVINGS ACCOUNT?

THERE come fat years followed by lean years in the life of every person. If he does not make a reasonable provision in the fat years for the lean years he will have a time of it making ends meet, of keeping the pot boiling. It is one of the pronounced characteristics of President Coolidge that rigid economy in the administration of the government, and therefore of the individual, if of the first importance. He got the thrifty microbe in his New England ancestry and education. It is a splendid thing for the American people to have such a president as a warning and protest against the natural tendency to private and public spending and waste. It is a very great thing to know the intrinsic value of a penny and how to get the most value out of it. The American Negro, at least, has not as yet acquired that knowledge, but he is doing so in the hard school of experience. He who spends as he goes will go as he spends, and a man without a dollar to the good is a man without a friend in any time of trouble.

In The Negro World of February 19 we quote an article from Thrift Magazine in which it was stated that, "Although the savings banks of the United States now have a total of nearly 47,000,000 depositors, with a total of deposits approaching $25,000,000,000, and increasing at the rate of a billion and a half dollars a year, we must in reality realize that even these astonishing figures still indicate that not more than one-half of our people have yet acquired the valuable habit of saving a given part of their earnings." This is a remarkable statement and should make each of our readers ask himself, "How stands the savings bank account with me?" If you have got no savings bank account open one at once. If you can't save but ten cents a week it will grow to dollars in time.

EDITORIAL OPINION OF THE NEGRO PRESS

The task of the workers is indeed important at all times in producing the necessities of life; but the work of the inspirers who inspire the workers and energize them in their task must even precede them. Men call them dreamers of dreams; men dub them enthusiasts, but throughout all the ages the dreamers and the enthusiasts have been the men and women who have blazed a path for the in-rush of the spirit of civilization.—Gold Coast Leader.

Negroes lack everything. With every prejudiced man and woman working, our progress will be slow. We cannot spare a single man to serve only himself. The condition of the masses is the condemnation of the intellectuals.—Kansas City Call.

Of all of God's contemptible creatures, we can conceive of none more completely despicable than the huckraker who sees no good in the greatest genius if he has a single fault.—Newport News Star.

Many people say that poverty is a disgrace.

Maybe this is true. But it depends a good deal upon what you call poverty. Poverty of the necessities of life. Poverty, the most pitiful kind, of not being able to see the noble things of life. The worthwhile things, the beautiful things to live for. That is degrading poverty.—Western American.

Sin against humanity, like sin against the Holy Ghost, is unpardonable, and the oppressor some day will receive the same yoke of oppression that he places upon the neck of his victim. God destroyed the world by a flood to punish sin and to give truth a day, and kingdoms and governments will not be spared.—Atlanta Independent.

We believe in work and that all work is honorable and should be done as well as we know how; we believe that we should put the best in everything our hands find to do and that the four of selling one's hands should not interfere with one's success; that work of any kind well done is honored and honor; that dishonor comes from not doing our very best with the work that comes to our hands; that the only way to earn more is to learn more and do more.—Florida Dispatch.

A man's spirit cannot be developed to the point where it brings to him the respect of himself and his fellows and still cringe in the presence of man. —Portland Advocate.

Many myths regarding the Negro are being exploded and many more are due to be relegated to the limbo of discarded beliefs when truth replaces fiction.—Seattle Enterprise.

A race should study itself and see just what it is, what it is doing, and what it is not doing; find its merits and its faults, its strong points and its weak places.—Louisville Leader.

Nearly every man has experienced that pulling of himself together with a new resolve and new energy to accomplish some old bigger things, and in the strength of this has gone out to accomplishment.—Christian Recorder.

Whenever a large group of whites come in contact with a large group of colored, a difficulty presents itself. For convenience we call it a race problem. That which creates the problem is the assumption of the white man to lord it over all other men and the indisposition of all other men to accept this lordship.—Star of Zion.

The sooner we all rid ourselves of the idea that we cannot do this, or that, or obtain this or that, which, of course, is lawful, the better it will be for us. We are not favoring individual or racial self-conceit, but we do plead for the cultivation of self-confidence and self-respect.—Omaha Monitor.

Crime and Suicide Among Young People A Mystery and Menace

From the Trenton Evening Times

Youths of an average age of nineteen years are crowding the prisons of the large cities charged with all sorts of crimes, but this is not the most serious aspect of the problem which youth presents to the older generation of the present day.

It is one of the precious attributes of youth that all possibilities are in its hands, that no danger daunts it and no foe withstands the sublime audacity of its faith. Proverbially, youth is beautiful, gleaming brightly with illusions, aspirations and dreams, and it is this popular conception of youth that makes all the more shocking the realization that there runs through it the deep and wide current of tragedy that is now showing itself on the surface.

The glory of the young man, as the Proverbs tells us, is his strength, but there is a natural disposition to question the existence of this source of glory when the records show that youth is furnishing the motive power for the crime wave, when mere girls, some of whom are college graduates, step so easily into the gunmen's role, and when thirteen students, impelled by impulses that cannot be ignored or explained, take their own lives during a period of but a few weeks.

It is, of course, difficult, if not impossible, to strike upon a single common cause for this shocking disposition among youth of culture and intellectual capacity to throw away life as if it were a waste. This cause might be found in a lack of discipline at home or in school, or lack of opportunities for a display of the initiative which in earlier years found a less limited field for expression, and for the mental and physical action which the appetite of youth craves.

Youth of today, it must be conceded even by those who would resent classification as mossbacks, lives in an environment that has lost some of the wholesome and refreshing characteristics of other years. This condition is reflected in social life, in the stage and in literature, and it has contributed to the development of drab cynicism which has robbed life of the pleasantness of morning.

Youth of the present takes itself too seriously. It is derisive and scornful of the earlier ideals of youth and of the wholesome customs and pastimes that have in the past produced enjoyment. Half-baked ideas find expression in superficial talk and the tendency to morbidness is fostered and encouraged.

Just how this disposition is to be checked and changed and a healthy state of mentality substituted is a problem that challenges solution. The home and the school both have their part to play and between them there should be some success in the serious purpose of diverting the youthful mind to the out-of-doors and to normal pleasures.

The Way to Be A Bad Parent Shown by Expert

By Glenn Frank

Miriam Van Waters, in the recent issue of The Survey, told attention the amazo-like ignorance of relations between parents and children, each illustrating a way of being a bad parent. I extract from her little anthology of stories about bad parents the following conclusions:

First, a parent is bad who is either ignorant of or who ignores what modern sciences has to say about the cause and cure of the troubles into which children fall.

Second, a parent is bad who uncritically accepts as the same and vicious stories of scandal about young people, forever believing the worst about his children because it fits in with his theory.

Third, a parent is bad who blindly accepts fate, on the theory that what is to be will be. Instead of undertaking in a sustained and scientific manner to transform his children's physical, intellectual, or moral handicaps into strengths.

Fourth, a parent is bad who repudiates a child no matter how serious the difficulty into which it has fallen.

Fifth, a parent is bad who does not sympathetically understand and sanely guide children through the various stages of their growth-process, who sends forever to keep them babies with all their interests and loyalties tethered to hearth and home.

Sixth, a parent is bad who is not brave enough to free children to build homes of their own, who allows the world to come to draw a some blur of jealousy across the new home.

Seventh, a parent is bad who allows any thing in the world or interest even as holy an interest as religion—to crush or crowd out authentic parental feeling.

Eighth, a parent is bad who early in life becomes fixed and fanatic in his views, so that he is unable to distinguish between what is major and what is minor in his children's thoughts and actions, who has lost the sense of proportion in his moral and social judgments.

Ninth, a parent is bad who makes unfair and faulty characterizations of his children to their faces, stamping on their minds a picture of themselves into which they will unconsciously fit themselves.

Tenth, a parent is bad who cheapens the life of the children by making it too easy, robbing them of any challenge to ambition and activity.

Eleventh, a parent is bad who inspires rebellion by the way he tries to instil obedience into his children.

Twelfth, a parent is bad who does all the thinking and all the deciding for his children, robbing them of the incomparable adventure of growing up.

These twelve counts constitute a sort of Judgment Day review for parents.

WHAT WE BELIEVE

Hail! United States of Africa!

Hail! United States of Africa—free!
Hail! Motherland most bright, divinely fair!
State in perfect sisterhood united,
Born of truth; mighty thou shalt ever be.

Hail! Sweet land of our father's noble kin!
Let joy within thy bounds be ever known;
Friend of the wandering poor, and helpless, too,
Light to all, such as freedom reigns within.

From Liberia's peaceful, western coast
To the foaming Cape at the southern end,
There's but one law and sentiment sublime,
One flag, and its emblem of which we boast.

The Nigerias are all united now,
Sierra Leone and the Gold Coast, too,
Gambia, Senegal, not divided,
But in one union happily bow.

The treason of the centuries is dead,
All alien whites are foreover gone;
The glad home of Sheba is once more free,
As o'er the world the black man raised his head.

Bechuanaland, a State with Kenya,
Members of the Federal Union grand,
Send their greetings to sister Zanzibar,
And so does laughing Tanganyika.

Over in Grand Mother Mozambique,
The pretty Union Flag floats in the air,
She is sister to good Somaliland,
Smiling with the children of Dahomey.

Three lusty cheers for old Basutoland,
Timbuctoo, Tunis and Algeria,
Uganda, Kamerun, all together
Are in the Union with Nyasaland.

We waited long for fiery Morocco,
Now with Guinea and Togo she has come,
All free and equal in the sisterhood,
Like Swarzi, Zululand and the Congo.

There is no state left out of the Union—
The East, West, North, South, including Central,
Are in the nation, strong forever,
Over blacks in glorious dominion.

Hail! United States of Africa—free!
Country of the brave black man's liberty;
State of greater nationhood thou hast won,
A new life for the race is just begun.

—Marcus Garvey.

Some Things Garveyites Should Know

—BY S. A. HAYNES—

The idealism of Garveyism sets it apart as a living dynamo, daily transmitting the force and energy of African thought and deed as nothing else can do.

Thought which is honestly searching out truth cannot be wrong. It is such a thought that gave birth to Garveyism and the cry of "Africa for the Africans, those at home and those abroad."

Garveyism has certainly made some obscure Negroes and white opportunists feel important. We had the International Negro Alliance and the League for the protection of colored people with headquarters in Paris. Others are being born so fast that it is almost impossible to keep up with them. Here are some of the latest. The American Negro Labor Congress, the Haitian League, the Sons of Ethiopia, with headquarters in Guatemala, Central America; the Sons and Daughters of Love, the National Negro Development Union, another society in Paris for the defense of colored people, the Sons of Southern Soil, with headquarters in Pittsburgh, and last, but not least, the Pioneers of the World. It sounds like the awakening of a new race. In reality it is only the braying of an army of egotistic fools whom American democracy has encouraged to be lazy and dependent. But for the dynamic leadership of Marcus Garvey the promoters of these bodies would have remained in their own community. If Garveyism has anything to its credit it is the fact that those who come in contact with it are inspired to do and to dare.

There is a tendency on the part of our membership, born of inability to sympathize with the other fellow's viewpoint, to belittle the friendship of those whose racial philosophy does not harmonize with our program of African nationhood in its entirety. The program of the U. N. I. A. is divided into a series of ideals all leading ultimately to African nationhood. This ultimate objective can be realized without friendliness or citizenship from America to Africa, they are, nevertheless, friendly to other ideals which we propagate. Our organization is not in the acme of perfection—very few organizations are—and the knowledge that we have friends who are willing to help us makes our imperfections more tolerable and our progress more rapid.

It is to our advantage to foster such a friendship—it is one to be accepted in the spirit of racial good will and understanding, and let it serve where it is best helpful. This does not mean that we must admit those friends into the inner temple of Garveyism without reservation. The suggestion is that we cultivate their friendship as the only means of bringing it in closer contact with the practicability of African nationhood.

Webster said: "It is not what others do for him, but what a man does for others, that gives him immortality." This friendship philosophy has a place in the sanctum of Garveyism. If we are to win wholesome respect, if we are to satisfy the black world of our logic, if we are to immortalize African nationalism, Garveyites must learn the art of cultivating friendship. We must sympathize with the other fellow's viewpoint and appreciate the proffered hand of service and support. The spirit of Garveyism reigns in the hearts of many outside its portals, but it is for us to convince them of this fact, of which they live in ignorance. Experience has taught me that we can secure more Garveyites, more friends in a hundred, in based on methods of procedure, and not on its ideals, hence we risk no grave danger in tending attention to the advice and counsel of those who are wholly or partially interested in our welfare.

There is some good in the worst of men and some evil in the best. The spirit of kindness for the service of society has long been an outstanding problem. The Negro is a part of the human family, and hence he has much to gain in harnessing the goodness in the worst of his fellowmen. The U. N. I. A. must brave the issue. Let us approach it in a spirit of friendship and understanding.

HEALTH TOPICS

By DR. M. ALICE ASBERSON
Of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association

The Proper Care of Milk

Milk is one of the best foods there it. It is an excellent food for children and very good for adults. Everyone in a family should eat plenty of milk include milk in the daily menu in some form or another. In addition, everyone who is keeping house and preparing food should realize the importance of taking proper care of milk in the home.

First, it is of the utmost importance that milk should be clean and pure. You expect your milkman to deliver it to you in a clean and wholesome condition. Then you must see that it is kept properly in your home.

Milk should be kept cold. Never allow milk to stand in the sun. Do not allow a bottle of milk to stand on the kitchen table and get warm. Keep milk in carefully closed containers. Do not allow it to stand in an open pitcher or in a bottle with no top or cover. Thus, protect it from dust.

Do not place milk in a compartment of the refrigerator where there are onions or similar food, because it absorbs odors very readily.

If you buy milk at a store be sure that it is fresh. If you take your own container to carry it home in, be especially careful to keep the container clean and always rinse the can out thoroughly with boiling hot water and allow it to cool in a clean place before putting milk into it.

LORD OLIVIER SCORES HYPOCRISY OF COUNTRYMEN REGARDING KENYA

Attitude of Britishers Toward Natives a Disgrace—Some Puzzling and Conflicting Pronouncements by Men in High Places—"Labor," as the Imperialists Think, Means Only the Employment of Blacks by Whites

Lord Olivier, writing in the New Statesman, London, says: "Any middle-aged Englishman accustomed to take for granted the traditional principles of British Colonial rule must repeatedly have felt puzzled about the attitude displayed in Kenya by white men, reputed to be English settlers, and in a modified degree by the local government, supposed to be directed by the Colonial Office, in those recurrent controversies about the right of Europeans and natives which have from time to time transpired in our Press and Parliament."

It must puzzle him that whereas the Duke of Devonshire and in 1923: "His Majesty's Government record their considered opinion that the interests of the African natives must be paramount, and that if, and when, those interests and those of the immigrant races should conflict, the former shall prevail," Lord Cranworth, speaking at the Royal Colonial Institute last April, could pronounce that "Never must the interests of the white population be allowed to be swamped by the interests of the natives."

Still more disconcerting has it been to him, thinking God that his Empire was a bringer of liberty and content to Africans, and remembering that East Africa was gathered into its fold by treaties with her tribal chiefs as a "Native Protectorate," and subsequently made a "Crown" Colony as a symbol and assurance that it should be governed according to the principles of freedom and justice which had caused the name of The Great Queen and her House to be revered throughout Africa, to have read of prominent settlers arguing against the allowance of adequate land reserves to the natives on the ground (mostly tersely put by Lord Delamere) that "if the policy was to be continued that every native was to be a landholder of a sufficient area on which to establish himself, then the question of obtaining a sufficient labor supply would never be settled."

Wha. It Meant

This was not intended to mean that if the natives all had land they would not have enough labor to work it; it meant that there would not be enough want among natives to cause them to supply sufficient labor for whites. "Why," asks our Englishman, "on the principles of the Duke's dispatch, should there be?" Why should not white immigrants do their own work, as Mr. Ormsby-Gore has pointed out in recent Land Commission of Southern Rhodesia, advised them to do it there? And why does "labor" in these discussions always seem to mean only the employment of blacks by whites, and not natives' own industry—and an African "labor-shortage" or "famine" or "problem" always means the natural afflictions of white men at not getting enough of something which there is no obvious justification for their thinking they had a right to expect to get at all?

Still more disconcerted was such a simple-minded person when—after a large importation of Englishmen who had fought to make the world safe for democracy and to free Africa from those Hunnish oppressions so movingly described in the war-time Blue Book on German Colonies, with special stress on forced labor—the Government of Kenya, with the blessing, it seemed, of two local bishops, not only put official pressure on native chiefs to provide labor for planters, but passed a law to compel such labor, and when Lord Milner defended the principle on the ground that such discipline would improve the native and lead him to love work and revere its dignity.

"Silly Englishmen"

When Mr. Churchill, consistent with his prior record in this line of affairs, sat firmly down on the ordinance, and nothing more was heard for a time of a forced labor policy, our Englishman supposed he had had a bad dream, and that Dr. Norman Leys was a liar—an impression in which he will now have been strengthened by reading that Sir Edward Grigg has described it as a "truism" that "the Government neither can nor will produce labor from the reserves by compulsion of any sort." The Governor has a nice touch. "Truism," says he! One wonders what Lord Milner's ghost thought of that. But that is just what this silly Englishman had always believed. How was it that he had had that bad dream? I will explain. But first mind that Sir Edward Grigg expressed sympathy with "the desperation and impatience of the white farmers." Why are they desperate? And why deserving of sympathy?

Because from the first in Kenya the promotion of European settlement has been forced in a blindly reckless manner. The local and the Imperial authorities responsible, whether the latter were the Foreign Office or the Colonial Office, have been actuated by great imperial purposes, and, according to their lights, by theoretically philanthropic intentions towards the natives—although their views as to what is good for natives have been, to say the least of it, both debatable and, in their formulations, erratic. (One highly distinguished administrator of the Protectorate thought the Masai "better dead.") Fortunately, their variations have tended, with oscillations, in the direction of sanity, and they appear to be now nicely saved. For Mr. Ormsby Gore has thrown over the views of Lord Delamere and Lord Milner and has said in Parliament that, if native Africans are allowed and helped to develop their own civilization upon their own land, they will furnish an increasing and improving supply of wage-labor for white planters and farmers.

Investors for Profit

There was plenty of land available for Europeans to colonize without depriving natives of land they were occupying or needed; and Europeans had an inconsiderable right to plant themselves on such vacant lands, as they did on those of Australia, and New Zealand. All the land occupied for European settlement has now been appropriated. Settlement has been encouraged and pushed without sufficient regard to the statistical possibilities of the land disposed of being brought into such a degree of agricultural use as to yield to the class of settlers who have been encouraged to take them up, a livelihood on the standard they have been led to expect. Much of this overflowing of settlement has been encouraged by a still being done through the agency of land syndicate or other investors for profit. The theory of the Duke of Devonshire's colonization is perfectly simple. It is on practically the same lines as the colonization of the Cape of Good Hope by the Dutch East India Company. Emigrants are invited for the extension of empire and for the profit of the appropriators of the land. Few of those who go from England are working farmers or laborers; they are mostly floated on the established assumption of the average young man of the middle and upper classes of our capitalist society that all that a man of those classes need to do in order to make a living is to get hold of good land and "employ labor."

The seventeenth century companies who promoted colonization recognized that "labor" did not, in an uncivilized country, not endowed with a floating reserve of a million or so unemployed, automatically supply itself. They spiritedly kidnapped Negroes and furnished the planters with slaves. The earlier settlers in Kenya, not being English public school boys or demobilized soldiers, but principally farmers from South Africa and Rhodesia, were under no illusion that "labor" would appear at their call to produce paying crops on their alienated allotments of land under their enlightened direction and kindly patronage. Neither the government nor the development syndicates that introduced settlers could supply them with Guinea slaves; but, unlike the earlier Cape and American colonies, they had a government which could coerce the natives. They frankly informed governors that that was what they were expected to do, and found some of them prepared to comply with, or even to anticipate, their views. That theory of colonial development is the modern mongrel offspring of slavedom and capitalistic imperialism. It came to Kenya out of the womb of that glorious modern community, the South African Union, whose "peculiar institutions," safe fare and the color bar, and their disastrous reactions, have been so mercilessly identified as direct survivals of slavery by the recent Economic and Wages Commission, itself set up by the Union government, as if they had earlier been by Maurice S. Evans and other South African writers, and which has just given birth to that promising new litter of bills which I mentioned a few weeks ago in this journal. But the government of Kenya has declared itself now finally converted against that social theory.

Difficult Position

Meanwhile the white settlers, invexiled, many of them, into a most unpromising situation, are deserving of sympathy. There can be no question of the difficulty of their position. The development of much more than a fifth of the alienated land by the existing population is an impossibility. I quoted 18 months ago in the House of Lords the report of the Kenya committee on industry and employment, which, with regard to coffee alone, had pointed out that 120,000 laborers would be needed to harvest the 60,000 acres already coming into bearing, and that in two or three years from then there would be 200,000 bearing acres, whereas the whole available native adult male population was only 254,000, of which, of course, it would be impossible to draw more than a part away from their villages. Sir Edward Grigg, apparently, handles—as well he may—this aspect of the government's responsibility very delicately. He gives the best advice possible in the circumstances, that settlers should restrict cultivation of coffee, sisal, tea "and similar crops requiring much labor," and concentrate on ranching and corn growing. What a prospect for the settlers who have been tempted by the glowing accounts of Lords Delamere and Milner to make in this "white man's country" by intensive production, to buy land from speculators and then to which the government sold it for the promotion of rapid settlement, and to spend their money in building and factories.

It is reported that there has been considerable criticism of that part of the government's speech and "the Convention of Associations urged the grant of a further measure of self-government for Kenya." Our Englishmen may not suspect any connection between these two manifestations. If he does so he may feel disquieting doubts whether the officially expressed conversion of Kenya is much more than skin deep.

Many U. S. Students Now in France

PARIS, Feb. 19.—About 4,500 American students in all classifications are studying in France this year, according to the preliminary estimates of the Paris branch of the American University Union. This includes professors here on research, graduate students and undergraduates, as well as those taking independent courses in art and architecture.

Dr. Calkins, director of the union, and the first American scientist to occupy the post, has been busy for the last year creating contacts between the American and French scientific circles.

DIAMOND SCRAMBLE ENDS IN DISORDER

(Continued from page 2)

was to have been the "biggest diamond rush" in South Africa's history. Twelve thousand diggers, determined to peg the ground at any cost, acting, it is alleged, on a preconceived plan, broke the jumping gun two minutes before the official starting time and commenced rearing of claims.

Men who had lined up for two miles and by the time the right wing realized what had happened it was too late for the professionals, whom large syndicates of wealthy persons had engaged for huge sums, to catch up. Eye-witnesses declared it was an awesome sight—12,000 diggers, grunt, unkempt and soaked to the skin after a night's pouring rain, dashing forward, rearing and shouting, through mud and slush and sweeping aside the police, who were attempting to check the surging crowd, intent only on getting diamonds.

The mining commissioner has telegraphed the Minister of Mines at Cape Town, recommending that the pegging be declared null and void.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Johannesburg, South Africa, says that a fresh diamond rush on the Grootfontein Farm has been arranged for March 4. The rush will take the place of that held yesterday, which was declared null and void because of the premature breakaway of runners in staking out claims.

We know of nothing stronger, better or more effective than the truth with which to fight the evils before us.—Birmingham Reporter.

Oil Fuel Increases Speed of Warships

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—With a speed equalling the average of fast passenger trains, a horsepower equal to that of the Leviathan, and a length as great as the height of the Washington Monument, and 215 feet greater than the height of the Statue of Liberty, the light cruisers of the United Navy now on duty in Nicaraguan and Chinese waters are among the principal assets of the United States fleet.

One of the cruisers, the Memphis, is typical of her sister ships. The Memphis was commissioned in 1923, after being built at a cost of approximately $11,000,000. It is 546 feet long, with a 55-foot beam and displacement of about 8,000 tons. Its 100,000 horsepower oil-burning engines have developed a speed of 35 knots, or nearly 40 statute miles, an hour. The vessel could outrun or her maximum fuel capacity half way around the world.

In addition to a battery of 12 six-inch guns in casemates, with a twin six-inch gun mounted forward and another aft, the Memphis carries four anti-aircraft guns, six torpedo tubes, mine-laying equipment, two airplanes, which may be catapulted into the air at a speed of 60 miles an hour, and equipment for laying a barrage. The range of the six-inch guns is 12 miles, and an armor-piercing shell of 105 pounds can be hurled. The range of the torpedoes exceeds six miles.

Chemist Discovers Gold Mine in Straw

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—A process by which a ton of straw may be burned to extract $250 worth of useful products has been discovered by George M. Harrison, industrial chemist, according to announcement by the magazine Farm and Fireside.

The chemist, it is said, has obtained 1,600 pounds of products from each ton of wheat or oat straw. The products include a new germicide, favorably reported on by the Mayo brothers, of Rochester; a roofing and damp-proofing paint and a fly spray.

It is even possible, but not yet economically practical to run an automobile on gas obtained from the straw, the magazine quotes the chemist as saying in an interview accorded in his laboratory, near St. Paul, Minn.

"There is, indeed," said Mr. Harrison, "hardly any limit to the products that can be derived from straw by destructive distillation. When the process has grown up to its possibilities, every American farmer who grows grain will feel the difference. Even now, if you would take me to a farm and offer me the grain or the straw, I would take the straw. Potentially, at least, it is the more valuable of the two."

The Prince of Wales Poses as Farmer

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Stock-farming continues to be the Prince of Wales' chief occupation in civil life. Already the owner of extensive hereditary estates in Cornwall and a ranch in Canada, he has now bought a famous 120-acre farm on the banks of the River Trent.

The property is known as Gross Farm, and for twenty-four years has been run by its owner for hygienic milk production and the breeding of Jersey cattle. Herds, which have won numerous prizes, The Prince has been greatly impressed with the methods of the farm, which he has visited repeatedly. It is said that he will carry on the work of breeding in connection with his famous Cornwall herds.

WANTED

Woman to take care of young children in apartment, 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. Saturdays, half day. Apply to 321 W. 145th street, Apt. 16, after 6 p. m.

Members of the Universal Negro Improvement Association are reminded that the One Dollar Yearly Assessment Tax became due January 1, 1927.

No member is in financial standing unless this tax has been paid. PAY SAME NOW to the Secretary of your Branch, who will in turn forward same immediately to Headquarters, addressed to the Secretary-General, 56 West 135th Street, New York City

FRED A. TOOTE,
Acting President-General.

HON. JOS. A. CRAIGEN RECORDS HIS IMPRESSIONS WHILE ON A VISIT TO SOUTHERN U. S. CITIES

Has Audience with Hon. Marcus Garvey at Atlanta Pentitentiary and Tries to Discover the Reason for the Great Leader's Seeming Contentment and Resignation

By J. A. CRAIGEN

Leaving the city of Detroit on Monday, January 31, 1927, on the Michigan Central, I traveled southward through the State of Ohio to the city of Cincinnati. As I traversed the prairies of that State I saw the manifestations of God and Nature, also the genius of the white man, who through the spirit of progress has been able not only to connect cities with cities but to circumnavigate the world.

I arrived in Cincinnati and straightway found my way to the Sterling Hotel, scrolled on the register, and in another few minutes found myself grasping the warm hands of friendship of that great warrior of the Negro race, Sir William Ware, there awaiting me.

The next morning, to my disgust, I was ushered into a jim-crow car of the Southern railroad to be carried across the hills and deserts to that city of southwest Tennessee, Chattanooga. Arriving there I addressed two meetings at the Harvard High School and impressed and convinced all, including the principal and professors (by their own admission), as to the principles of "Africa for the Africans."

At Atlanta

Leaving Chattanooga, I traveled to the city that holds within its grasp Atlanta University, Clark University, Spellman College, Morehouse College and the Junior High School, one of the finest educational buildings that can be found anywhere. I visited most of them and saw the faculty and student body, the latter absorbing the lessons that were taught them. Then I wondered to myself what must these boys and girls do after graduation day? Must they be relegated to the scrap heap of human endeavor, or must the race prepare a place for them?

I then visited the Hon. Ben J. Davis, Republican National Committeeman of Georgia and editor of the Atlanta Independent, and we had a jolly laugh over the turmoil he caused in the ministerial circle of Detroit by his emancipation address, when he warned Negroes about building so many churches. Our conversation drifted towards Marcus Garvey and his ideals, and Ben admits that Garvey's sincerity of purpose and honesty of conviction should be respected by all, and that current events are making him prone to believe that Garvey's ideals, if it takes one hundred years, will be achieved. He also said that Marcus Garvey should be given credit for at least one thing, if nothing else—"that he has caused the Negro to think about himself as no other man or group of men have been able to do."

With Marcus Garvey

Within the next few minutes I boarded the South Pryor and Federal Prison street car for that institution, which is well managed by the United States Government—the Federal Penitentiary—in which there are three thousand two hundred inhabitants. There I went to see the greatest Negro the world has ever seen—Hon. Marcus Garvey. Ten minutes after I entered the portals I was ushered into the reception room to shake hands with one whom millions adore and in whom they have implicit confidence, as the only one who will eventually lead them to freedom. Marcus Garvey in jail is a power to be reckoned with, and the world will one day wake up to find his ideals revolutionizing the entire activities of mankind.

Seeing the spirit of Garvey, I appealed to the authorities of this penal institution to allow me to visit the interior, so that I could study the environment and conclude from my own deductions and personal observations the reason why Garvey is seemingly so contented there.

This was done and I was accompanied by the guard to mammoth cells surrounded by gray walls, where eight beds are in each section; to the theatre, Catholic church with its beautiful paintings, to the dining room and the other parts of the prison, and as he further explained how the meals are served and how the prisoners do everything, because in there are all types of men—artists, journalists, sculptors, mechanics, judges, mayors, congressmen, policemen, sheriffs and violators of the much-abused Eighteenth Amendment of our glorious Constitution, and that as men go daily they also come daily, I concluded that Garvey's reconciliation to his fate, his seeming contentment and his lack of worry are due to the fact that Marcus Garvey, deep down in his soul, firmly believes that his program for the redemption of Africa and the founding of a Negro nation will be a reality. Therefore, with all the persecution and prosecution and physical confinement, his spirit is undaunted.

During my visit he poured out to me the philosophy of his soul and dwelt upon the present unrest among the nations of the world, adding: "That if the Negroes can only be prepared the time is not far distant for them to strike the blow for their redemption."

Hardy White Pioneers

Leaving Atlanta on the N. & C. R. R. for Jacksonville, Florida, I was able to see the pioneer spirit of the white race. Traveling the entire day across the rude plains of Georgia and the sparsely populated desert, you see a house here and a house there, a sawmill here and a sawmill there, white men, women and children all working assiduously for the building up of future great American cities; then I wondered if there are not Negroes with the same spirit who'll do likewise in a country of their own.

Pioneering is the way to eternal freedom, and just as well as white men are willing to pay the price of sacrifice to build cities which will be monuments to their name, Negroes to achieve the respect and protection desired, you'll have to do the same in a country of your own.

As I enter the city of Jacksonville I see the grandeur of Nature's earthly Paradise, Jacksonville, the land of ocean breezes, located on the banks of the broad St. John's river and only fifteen miles from the Atlantic ocean. It has its beautiful drives, boulevards and one of the world's finest ocean beaches. Hunting, fishing, canoeing and swimming are all within easy distance of the city; west of Jacksonville is the famous Suwanee river, which runs into the Gulf of Mexico.

This earthly Paradise is being enjoyed by those who are able to enjoy it, but because of the economic condition of the Negroes few are able to partake of any of the good there is in Florida.

The U. N. I. A. has three divisions in Jacksonville that are attempting to point the way to the Negroes for their economic betterment. These divisions see that within a short period Negroes will be economically starved. Unemployment among Negroes is at its height and one can foresee the continuation of these conditions as the world moves on, except the Negroes realize the seriousness of it and begin to do something tangible for its cessation.

I addressed four meetings in Jacksonville, three in the Prince Hall Masonic Temple and one in the First Baptist Church, of which Rev. J. M. Royster is pastor, and to whom I gave thanks for his broadmindedness in allowing Garveyism to be preached from his pulpit.

I may here mention that Rev. Royster is a chartered member of one of the divisions of Jacksonville.

In my next article I shall tell you about the oldest city in the United States—St. Augustine.

DR. SACOSA SEES LOSS OF LIFE AT U. S. POLICY

(Continued from page 2)

Melville has arrived with 200 marines from San Diego.

American Blockade Said to be Causing Deaths in Nicaragua.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 27.—Pedro Zepeda, recently named as minister here of the Sacasa Liberal government in Nicaragua, today announced he was appealing to the Red Cross to relieve the plight of Liberals, whose wounded, he declared, were dying because of the lack of food and medical attention.

"Rear Admiral Latimer's blockade, preventing food and medical attention from reaching the Liberal wounded, thus causing their death, violates every principle of internatioinal right and is contrary to fundamental humanity," said Lepedo.

The appeal is being telegraphed to John Barton Payne, chairman of the American Red Cross, and to the Red Cross throughout the world.

German View of U. S. Policy

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—Reports from Washington of an impending American protectorate over Nicaragua leads the Nationalistic Lokal Anzeiger to charge the "illegal President of Nicaragua" with "selling his people and country to the United States." Its comment continues:

"Thereby the United States receives not only, as in Cuba, the right of intervention, but, above all, permanent military control. Nicaragua becomes an important military stronghold for the United States in Central America."

The editorial further observes that when in the near future the Nicaragua canal is built the American Government in time of war will be able to deprive every other nation of the possibility of sending its ships across the isthmus. England would have protested against this in 1916 had she not been otherwise occupied. It adds, and "today the United States is again making the most skillful use of the momentary British difficulties in China."

The Lokal Anzeiger likewise finds that the "American girdle around proudly national, independence loving Mexico is much tighter drawn."

Diaz Outlines Proposals for U. S. Protectorate

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Feb. 22.—Adolfo Diaz, Conservative President of Nicaragua, made public tonight an outline of the treaty proposal which his government was forwarding to Washington.

It revealed that the treaty suggested would not give preferential treatment, but would provide means whereby the United States would protect the interests of Nicaragua for 100 years. The United States would guarantee the sovereignty and independence of Nicaragua and retain the agreements of the present Bryan-Chamorro treaty, including the rights to the proposed canal through Nicaragua.

The United States would have the right to intervene when necessary to maintain an adequate government and to assure free elections in Nicaragua.

Yesterday's disorder at Masaya, 20 miles southeast of Managua, was brief, being in the nature of a mutiny among conscripts, supported by a few soldiers. Order was quickly restored and the United States forces were not dispatched to the scene, as was at first indicated.

Rear Admiral Latimer, in command of the United States naval forces in Nicaraguan waters, issued orders today that there shall be no fighting between the Conservatives and Liberals within 2,000 yards of where American marines and bluejackets are posted.

Interracial Commission Declares Progress Made In Many Directions

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 22.—Marked strides were made in many directions in the progress of race relations during 1926, the Commission of Interracial Co-operation announced in its report made public here tonight.

The report covered "scientific survey of racial contacts" in thirty cities from New Orleans to New York, Chicago and the Middle West. It was expected, the commission said, to "prove to be the most important study of negro conditions that has yet been made." In many of the cities included in the study the actual survey work was done by local interracial commissions.

Among the improved conditions noted in the report were:

"Opening of work in a new State and its revival in others in which it had lapsed."

"Sustained effort with some success to stir and mobilize the conscience of Florida against lynching."

"Co-operation with three great national organizations in formulating their programs of interracial work."

"Special efforts to interest college students, which, in various ways, reach thousands of students annually."

"Co-operation with many official and unofficial interracial committees outside the South."

Tuskegee's report showing thirty victims of lynching in 1926 as against sixteen the previous year was termed "discouraging, but not hopeless," when considered alongside the former average of 107 a year for a period of forty years.

"Georgia, for example," said the report, "had but one lynching last year, and that of a white man, as against a 44-year average of eleven. It is significant, too, that nine alleged participants in this crime were indicted, tried and sent to prison, several of them for life.

"No lynchings are reported for the year from North Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana or Oklahoma, and only one each from Arkansas (44-year average, seven a year), Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia. South Carolina's triple lynching is a reversion which has greatly humiliated the citizenship of the State and met with universal condemnation.

"Texans insist that four of the seven lynchings charged to that State during the year were cases of private vengeance on the part of small family groups and not lynchings by mob action.

"Since Florida seemed to be the chief remaining stronghold of the lynching evil," the report said, "members of the staff have investigated a number of cases personally and have succeeded in enlisting the interest of the State Bar Association, State and local Chambers of Commerce, officials, churchmen, educators, private citizens and students in the effort to have the perpetrators of mob violence brought to justice."

We must not expect to be mowers,
And gather the ripe gold ears,
Until we have first been sowers,
And watered the furrows with tears.

REHABILITATION AND EXPANSION FUND

The Parent Body of the Universal Negro Improvement Association desires to acknowledge with thanks receipts of the following donations in aid of the world-wide drive for membership and funds.

Any person contributing to this fund whose name does not appear in the lists two weeks after donation is made should immediately notify the office of the Secretary-General.

NEW PROVIDENCE, REP. PANAMA	
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J. H. Benjamin	$1.00
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Mr. William White	$2.00
MISCELLANEOUS	
Gus Watson	$2.00
Mr. and Mrs. Martin Moore	$2.00

BILL TO REGISTER GOES TO COMMITTEE

(Continued from page 2)

as provided in this act shall, subsequent to his initial registration, register once each following calendar year. The Secretary of Labor shall by regulation prescribe the period during the calendar year for such subsequent registrations and provide that the initial registration of aliens who enter the United States within six months next preceding such period in any calendar year shall be in lieu of registration during such year."

Section 4 deals with the fees to be paid by aliens at the time of registering. It says:

(a) Upon the initial registration of each alien who has reached the age of 21 years, he shall pay to the officer registering him a fee of $10, and for each subsequent registration he shall pay a fee of $5. Upon each registration of any alien between the ages of 16 and 21 years, such alien shall pay a fee of $3. No fee shall be collected for registering an alien under 16 years of age unless a certificate of identification is issued to such alien, in which case he shall pay a fee of $3 for each registration.

Fees to Be Collected

(b) The payment of the prescribed fee may be deferred for such time as the Secretary may by regulation prescribe in the case of any alien who at the time of registration is unable (as determined under such regulations) to pay the fee because of financial inability, or in the discretion of the Secretary of Labor such alien may be relieved of payment of fee but shall not be relieved of duty to register in accordance with the other provisions of this act.

In section 5 the bill provides that the Secretary of Labor may, for systematizing the work, divide the United States into districts, each as far as practicable containing a post office. Every alien shall register in the district in which he resides, or if not residing in a district then in the nearest convenient district.

An alien resident within the United States but temporarily absent from his place of residence may register in the most convenient district, in which case the original record of registration shall be sent to the post office in the district of residence which shall thereafter be deemed the district in which such alien is registered. All registration shall be conducted through the post office in the district, except that if such registration is impracticable in any case the President may provide for registration by other officers or employees of the United States.

Whenever any alien permanently removes from the district in which he is registered, Section 6 requires that he report to the post office of such district and give such information in regard to his movements as many be required in regulation. He shall moreover, within two days after his arrival in his new district report to the post office there and give such information as may be required. Thereafter the district to which he has removed shall be deemed the district in which he is registered, and the original record of his registration shall be accordingly transferred.

Duplicate records of all registrations shall be made and a certificate of identification in such form as the secretary of labor may prescribe shall be issued to each such alien. In case of the loss of a certificate it may be canceled and a certificate issued under such conditions and restrictions as may be provided by regulation. Pending the issue of such duplicate certificate the alien whose certificate is lost may be treated in like manner as an alien who is unable to produce such a certificate.

Must Produce Certificate

Every alien shall on demand at any time exhibit his certificate of identification to any agent of the Department of Labor, to any State, Territorial or local police or peace officer and to any other officer designated by the President.

This last requirement has always been the crux or point of contention among the proponents and opponents o' alien registration. The latter hold that it would establish a far-reaching spy system over individuals not contemplated in the Constitution of the United States, and that it might lead to a prodigious system of graft among unscrupulous officers of the law. But the proponents of the measure argue that such drastic steps must be taken, or the country will become so filled with "smuggled" or "bootlegged" aliens that they can never be eliminated by the slow process of deportation.

Was Uncle Sam's First Babe English or Swede?

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—Conning old Viking sagas, Dr. Amandus Johnson, president of the American Sons and Daughters of Sweden, says he has found records that the first American white child was of Scandinavian origin and was born somewhere in New England nearly 600 years before Columbus discovered America. The boy was named Snorri, and was the son of Thorfin and Godrid Karlsefni, said Dr. Johnson, former professor of history at the University of Pennsylvania, and author of several books on the Swedes in America.

Man Is Gossip, Not Woman, Says Bishop

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—Men are as big gossips as women, and even more so Bishop Charles E. Woodcock of Kentucky said in his Bishops' Crusade address at St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

Notice to ADVERTISERS

FIRST—The Negro World will not accept advertisements that tend to sell to the public such intangible and non-existent matter as good luck and mysterious power. Articles of jewelry, incense, etc., are acceptable because they have material value apart from the popular claims of luck made in their favor. But if you have not value to offer for cash received don't send it in. You will only be wasting your time and ours.

SECOND—Persons and corporations who use the columns of The Negro World for advertising goods sold by mail are warned that failure to live up to their claims or to give value for cash received will cause us to close our pages to their use. Many complaints have reached us from persons who failed to get value for their remittances as per advertised claims. We don't intend to be used as a medium for defrauding the public.

ERNEST E. MAIR, Business Mgr.
HAROLD G. SALTUS, Advertising Mgr.

THE BIGGEST THING IN THE LIFE OF THE NEGRO

SEND IN YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS FOR UNIVERSITY!

HAVE YOUR CHILDREN TRAINED ALONG RACE LINES

OUR WOMEN and WHAT THEY THINK-Edited by Mrs. Amy Jacques Garvey

FIVE MILLION DOLLARS FOR GERMAN PROPAGANDA IN 1927

THE Associated Press reports from Berlin state that $5,000,000 will be spent for propaganda this year by the German government. This is a wise move, actuated perhaps by the bitter experiences of the war of 1914-18 when Germany was defeated, mainly by allied propaganda. The horrible tales of atrocities in Belgium stirred the white world to united effort to "save civilization from Teutonic barbarians," as nothing else could have done. No one stopped to ascertain the truthfulness or source of the stories; everyone was too high-strung then to reason why, "their's was but to do or die," with the feeling of saving the world for democracy.

Today the Nationalists of China are defeating their adversaries by the same effective weapon-propaganda. Foreign governments cannot depend on their hireling generals, they in turn are distrustful of their armies. Why? Because the propaganda of the Nationalists touches their hearts and they fall, not by the sword, but converts to the program of "China for the Chinese."

If we could tell exactly how much England spends yearly for propaganda many of our readers would be surprised, as it is a very large figure, but it should be remembered that England controls her possessions and bluffs the world by reason of her studied and systematic propaganda, disseminated in such a subtle manner that it is digested without the victim being aware of its poison.

Propaganda is advertisment on a large scale. Germany wants the world to get her views, she wants trade, and to be kept in the limelight, therefore, she apportions $5,000,000 for this purpose for the year, a nominal amount, when it is considered that she has to redeem herself in world opinion, and court new friends and allies. It is the same way with a merchant who has been bankrupt and wants to stage a comeback, he has to spend a good deal of money in advertisement, before he can regain his credit and patronage.

Germany wants back her lost colonies in Africa, so that she can have a steady supply of raw materials, without paying for them, so a large portion of the $5,000,000 will be used for propaganda toward this end. Just as Italy propagandizes the world with the idea that "Italy must expand or die," so is Germany saying "We must have raw material for our industries or our machines will stop humming." In other words they are first educating the world to their viewpoint and desires, when they think they have enough converts, they will go and grab the lands they desire.

Marcus Garvey has been called one of the greatest propagandists of this age, because he is one of the few men that saw the great worth of propaganda in the year 1917, and started to use it, in his effort to educate black men to see the necessity for African Nationalism, and to get white men to appreciate the righteousness of his cause.

One of his hardest tasks is to get "wise" Negroes to realize the value of propaganda. To them it is money wasted, because the benefits derived are not seen in dollars and cents, or brick and mortar. The Knights of Columbus, a Roman Catholic organization in America, voted $1,000,000 at its last convention for propaganda work for the year. If the Universal Negro Improvement Association had done this, a howl of protest would have gone up from "big Negroes" for "wasting the people's money." They would contend that the money could be invested in real estate in America, an investment that he has no means of protecting against white Christian mobs that may covet it, and an investment that would not benefit Negroes outside of America who finance the organization.

To get the Negroes of the world to know that there are 400,000,000 of them breathing God's air; to get this number to realize that they are men and women, not dogs or monkeys; to get them to know that the Creator made them lords of the earth, not to be slaves or peons for other races; to remind those in alien lands that Africa is their ancestral home and it is their duty, in common with those at home, to make of it an earthly paradise, this is the task Marcus Garvey, with God's help, has set out to do. Agents of white governments may persecute him, ignorant, jealous Negroes may scoff at him, but the work goes on just the same. Handicapped by lack of funds, harassed and thrown in prison, yet his spirit soars high above the mean tactics of those who seek his destruction, and in a clear, determined voice he continues to cry "Africa for the Africans," while the tom-toms relay the glad tidings to the remotest corners of the motherland, and languages and dialects re-echo the sound to a startled world. **Truly propaganda is a wise investment.**

First Cook Book on Record Written in 1390

The first cook book of which there is any record was called "The Form of Cury," that is, "cookery," and dates from 1390. It is in manuscript form, for printing was not discovered until years later. In 1475 Lorenzo de Aquila and Sybillinus de Umbria printed in Venice Bartholomaeus Platina's "De arte coquinaria." This was the first cook book printed, relates Frank H. Vizetelly, editor of the New Standard Dictionary, and it was written by the first librarian of the Vatican Library at Rome.

NEW VICTROLA WILL CHANGE RECORDS

Plays Hour of Music Without Hands Touching It

A self-operating talking machine which will change records automatically and will play as many as twelve records and give an hour of music without being touched by a human hand has been developed as the result of five years of research, it was announced today by the Victor Talking Machine ompany.

The new machine is called the automatic orthophonic Victrola. It makes use of the tone reproducing system introduced by the Victor Company a little more than a year ago, but goes further in carrying into effect what inventors have sought for since the first talking machine was built—a machine that would change records automatically.

The new talking machine is operated in a surprisingly simple manner. Twelve of the ordinary disc records are placed in a magazine suspended above the turntable of the instrument. The starter button sets the mechanism in motion. A system of cams takes the record from the magazine, places it on the turntable, brings the tone arm forward and the music starts. When the first record is finished the motion of the tone arm on the "eccentric" groove placed on all Victor records during the last two or three years starts the cam system in motion again, the first record is removed and put in the discard box and a second placed on the turntable. This process continues until the last record is finished, when the machine automatically stops. The pauses between records are brief.

The perfection of automatic playing makes it possible to play the whole of a symphony without interruption or to play ten or a dozen pieces of dance music.

FUTURE UNITED STATES SEEN AS OVERPOPULATED

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—The Malthusian fear which war and disease checked, is worrying scientists at the University of Chicago.

Professor H. H. Barrows in an address to the Hamilton Club figures it out that with the medical success and surgical skill now achieved, and with the present basis of population, there will be 325,000,000 people in the United States in the year 2000. That is only seventy-four years away. What to do with them is the problem the anxious professor puts.

The whole country will be crowded like sardines in a can. The population may spread over the long cold reaches of Alaska and Western Canada. The continental United States is not as large as China and Americans cannot live like Chinese.

"I can't see how Chicago, America, or even the world, will be able to support their populations," said Professor Barrows. "I, for one, find it depressing to learn that population is advancing by leaps and bounds."

The increasing population has "gone through the natural resources of the United States like a horde of destructive grasshoppers," Professor Barrows declared.

"Water power is not being properly utilized, resulting in a coal loss of 114,000,000 tons annually; soil is being wasted—more than $500,000,000 worth annually—by landslides and washouts; sewage is being dumped into rivers, millions of dollars being required to build plants to clean them out again; forests are being slashed down three times as fast as they are grown; veritable rivers of oil are being lost by carelessness or ignorance.

"The scientists of the future will deem this age the most glaring economic perversion in the history of the world."

Georg Brandes, Great Dane, Dead at 85 Years

Georg Brandes, dead at the age of 85, was to Denmark what George Bernard Shaw and Henry L. Mencken have been to England and America. But he differed from them, in that he was more sincere and more serious in his criticisms. Where Shaw or Mencken would clown over what they considered English stupidity or American Babbittry, as the case may be, Brandes would mourn. He took his country, his people, his art—and his lack of a defined religion—seriously. In his own country he was best known for his wealth of biographies of such men of varying tempers and talents as Ibsen, Nietzsche, Chateaubriand, Disraeli, Byron, Shelley, Hugo, Heine, Shakespeare, Goethe and Voltaire. Outside Denmark, Brandes was best known, perhaps, for his sociological, ecclesiastical and literary views. He had no patience with what he conceived to be formalism and dogmatism; and early in his life he inveighed against "ultra-romanticism in literature." Exiled for his revolutionary views, he was the forerunner of a school of criticism which today is accepted as mild compared with ultra-modern thought.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

SMILE

Dribbling Along.—"When we are married I must have three servants."

"You shall have twenty dear, but not all at once."—Everybody's Weekly (London).

Filial Loyalty.—"My boy, when you grow up I want you to be a gentleman."

"I don't want to be a gentleman, pop—I wanna be like you."—Rutgers Chanticleer.

ON TIPTOE

By OLIVE BURTON

I want to always go through life on tiptoe,
Thrilled with expectancy of common wings.
An opened bud, a cloud that parts in splendor,
A sudden flash of brilliant, feathered things.

I greet each day with new anticipation,
My feet, I know, are not with reason shod,
And that is why I'll go through life on tiptoe,
Looking for all the lovely things of God.

NOTES OF INTEREST

Envy Obstacle to Success

In this day of feminine freedom, what obstructs most the achievement and happiness of women and girls? Think it over carefully and decide whether you do not agree that it is a spirit of envy and jealousy. This is more manifest in woman's attitude toward women than toward men, until she marries, and then she is apt to transfer it to her husband's friends and relatives, male and female.

In business, the arts, or professions, this shows itself in an inability to know where healthy rivalry and stimulating emulations end and envy begins.—Miss Wilson Woodrow.

Italy Scowls at France

The French army is manoeuvring in the Alps. This means that France is getting ready for a tussle with Italy. A few years ago France and Italy were allies in the great effort to save the world from German militarism. Now, Italy wants something France has in her possession. Hence the military preparations. The imperialists might be able to save the world for democracy if they were not such a bunch of thieves.—T. J. O'Flaherty.

United States Population

The estimated increase of nearly 13,000,000 in the size of Uncle Sam's home family since the census of 1920 means that we have gained in this seven-year period more people than make up the total population of any country in South America with the exception of Brazil. This increase is greater than the population of Canada, and only a million less than that of Mexico.—Literary Digest.

Ask Yourself This Question

Are you giving yourself generously to the world? Are you flinging your life out with unselfishness, helpfulness, kindliness? In other words, are you giving yourself to mankind in a large-hearted, generous way, or do you give only that which you are forced to give, and get all that you can?—Dr. Marden.

Armaments Necessary To Independence

The treatment which Germany has received since she was disarmed after the armistice can hardly be considered a demonstration of the advantages of military and naval unpreparedness. The European owners of concessions in China would never even consider the modification of the treaty rights which they had obtained by force until China armed, and they could no longer afford to exert the necessary military pressure. Finally, the United States would not be so eager to impose its conception of property rights on Mexico, if the Mexicans were twice as numerous and three times as well armed as they are. A nation which proposes to coerce other helpless nations without submitting the dispute to adjustment or adjudication at the hands of impartial third parties is, of course, itself tending to perpetuate a world in which armaments are necessary to national independence.—New Republic.

Says Ex-Kaiser Is Kin of Noah

BERLIN.—The late Queen Victoria of England and the former Emperor William II of Germany can claim Noah as their direct ancestor, according to a genealogical table recently compiled by Prof. Lugad Albert, a Swedish historian, who has just published a book in German entitled "The Original Bible of the Indo-Germans."

According to Albert, Noah or Ardsear, as he is called in this Bible, reigned in Mesopotamia until 2244 B. C. He was then attacked by the Assyrians and had to flee to Armenia. His flight in a boat is the basis for the Bible story of Noah's Ark, in the unorthodox working out of Albert's theory.

From Armenia his descendants after many vicissitudes emigrated to Ireland, whence a son was transplanted to Scotland, where he became ancestor of the Bruces and the Stuarts. James I had a daughter, Sophie Charlotte, of Hanover, through whom Queen Victoria and William II became direct descendants of Noah.

Sunshine Beneficial to Babies

Chases Rickets and Makes Them Strong

That all babies have a right to their "place in the sun" in order to be assured of normal growth, and that sunlight has the same health giving qualities on the city fire escape as at the seashore is the message conveyed to mothers in the new one-reel film "Sun Babies," which has just been produced by the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor for use throughout the country.

This picture, which takes about a quarter of an hour in showing, illustrates some of the results of the rickets study made by the bureau in the New Haven clinic, in co-operation with the department of pediatrics of the Yale School of Medicine. In a simple and convincing series of pictures of actual cases studied in the clinic, the film gives a striking portrayal of the disastrous results of lack of sunlight and the marked improvement noted after several months of "taking the sun."

A great many babies have traces of the disease and will develop severe rickets unless something is done to prevent it, the bureau says. Prevention and cure are the same—more sunlight for babies!

In an attractive series of baby pictures the film shows that no baby need be sun starved, for the fire escape, the back porch, or the sunny back yard all are good for sun baths.

"Sun Babies" will be loaned by the Children's Bureau to responsible persons and agencies with the understanding that the borrower will defray express charges back and forth and guarantee the safe keeping of the film.

Chop Suey a Novelty To Chinese in China

PEKING, Feb. 19.—The young bloods of Peking are having their first taste of chop suey—and they pronounce it good.

When Americans go down into Chinatown, San Francisco, Los Angeles or other cities which can boast Chinatowns, they think they are having "Chinese food" when they order chop suey. As a matter of fact, the dish is unknown in China save in a few semi-foreign restaurants. It was "invented," so they say, in the Southern Pacific railroad camps in America more than half a century ago and named there. Some cook for Chinese workmen threw in a little of everything and gave the dish a new name.

Peking, however, takes kindly to chop suey. The new restaurant which serves the dish is on Morrison street, about two blocks from the Legation Quarter and less than half a mile from the Forbidden City. There, at the tea hour and at night, may be found a motley assortment of "Young China"; that is, students returned from abroad, their playmates and wives and sisters.

Young Chinese blades of Peking Charleston there, with Oxford bags flopping around ankles and knees. Pretty Chinese girls with unbound feet, bobbed hair and short skirts are their partners. They eat chop suey, laugh over the idea of America calling it a Chinese dish and have gay times similar to the times which "Young America" enjoys in its cabarets.

We imagine we hear the Chinese asking who has a better right to use gunpowder than its inventor.—Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.

Recipe

Eggs New Orleans Style

Brown half a white onion, chopped fine, in two tablespoons of butter in a frying pan. Add a pint can of tomatoes, a small bottle of stuffed olives, chopped, and half a green pepper chopped fine. Put the mixture into a casserole and cook for an hour in a slow oven. By this time, the mixture should be thick, and if there is still too much moisture, add enough stale bread crumbs to absorb it. Add six hard boiled eggs cut in quarters, cover the whole with a half cup of buttered bread crumbs and bake until the top is nicely browned.

THE MINDS OF MEN AND WOMEN DIFFER

Women Think More Rapidly—Men More Deliberately

"Do the minds of men and women differ? No, says the feminist, there is no female mind: the brain is not an organ of sex; as well speak of a female liver. But the truth is that there is a female liver and that the mind has sex as well as the body. The feminist physician, August Forel, said: 'The psychology of men is different from that of women.' Here are a few mental differences between the sexes:

"Women read and think more rapidly, men more deliberately.

"Men are more taciturn, women more loquacious. Women are more receptive of opinions from others, less originative of ideas, less tenacious of tenets, less able to stand alone, not having the sturdy independence of men. Ellis finds that of 600 religious sects prior to about a century ago only seven were founded by women!

"Women are more personal in their emotions, men more impersonal. Men hold more to justice, and women incline more to mercy. Women are more utilitarian, men more aesthetic. Women are more practical in little things, men better managers in the larger concerns of life. Women's minds run to particulars, men's to generalities.

"Advance into the unknown has been mostly by men. On the whole, women are reposeful, passive, yielding, submissive, receptive. Man is active, aggressive, wild, erratic, divergent, extravagant. Leadership is his. He seeks expansion. Accordingly, he has always been the inventor and improver. Genius is incompatible with the particularistic tendency of woman's mind. The greater range of the male mind, its grasp of the abstract account for its greater genius.

"But males are shorter lived than females, because they use themselves up faster."—Pittsburgh Times.

WOMAN FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Quite Possible, Since They Are Senators

The possibility of a woman becoming President of the United States is advanced by Ida Clyde Clarke, a pioneer in the woman suffrage movement, in an article on "A Woman in the White House" in the March issue of the Century Magazine.

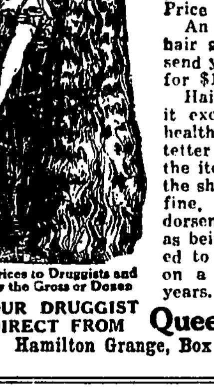
The field of candidates for such an honor is limited, she says, to Miss Anne Morgan, Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth and Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick. Mrs. Clarke admits that if the women were asked to vote for the woman they liked best the majority of votes would be cast for Mary Pickford or "some other queen of the silver sheet," while if the younger generation were represented Helen Wills would be a favorite.

Miss Morgan she described as possessing the human sympathies of a Lincoln, the high impetuous spirit and personal magnetism of a Roosevelt, the inner poise and surety of a Coolidge and the ability to 'out-Hoover' Hoover in organization ability."

Mrs. Clarke offsets Mrs. Longworth's capabilities by saying that the daughter of President Roosevelt has never given an outward sign of political ambition.

Mrs. McCormick, the daughter of Mark Hanna and the widow of Senator Medill McCormick of Illinois, she characterizes as "the only woman in America with a political technique."

"To the majority of people the idea of a woman in the White House is still unthinkable," she writes, "and yet, since women have successfully aspired to honors as high in the political scale as the United States Senate, and since, politically speaking, they are not in a state of arrested development, it is not unreasonable to assume that a woman Presidential candidate is at least within the range of possibility."



THE NEWS AND VIEWS OF U. N. I. A. DIVISIONS

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

The Los Angeles Division held its regular mass meeting on Sunday, February 20. The meeting was opened with the singing of the opening ode. The religious ceremonies were conducted by the chaplain, Mr. W. N. Morgan. President H. Hoxie being very ill at his home, could not be present. The first vice-president, Mr. L. T. Berry, presided over the meeting. He gave a short opening address. The program was as follows: The first page of The Negro World was read by Mr. Currie; selection by the choir, "God Bless Our President"; Aims and Objects read by First Lady Vice-President Mrs. S. C. Swan; recitation by Miss C. Nash; piano solo by Miss Ammon; address by Mr. B. Fowler. Mrs. M. C. Berry, lady secretary, read a letter from President H. Hoxie asking the divisions to start a campaign in the month of March with a silent prayer for the President General's release. We need him badly.

The speaker of the evening was Dr. Gibson. Her subject was One God, One Aim One Destiny." Short addresses were made by Mrs. Edwards and Mrs. Smith. The second vice-president, Mr. F. Tounsel, made the closing address. The meeting closed with singing of the Ethiopian Anthem and prayer by the chaplain, Mr. W. Morgan.

MRS. M. C. BEMBRY,
Reporter.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

The New Haven Division was honored by having with us the Hon. Richard H. Bachelor, special representative of the Parent Body, February 22 and 23 respectively. We were glad to entertain such a noted gentleman. He kept his hearers on tiptoes on both occasions with his wonderful logic and inspiration. Though his coming was not widely advertised, the attendance was exceptionally large. At both meetings the president, Mr. Joseph Ward, presided. We only hope that Mr. Bachelor will pay us another visit before long.

CHAS. H. MILLS,
Reporter.

NOTICE TO DIVISION REPORTERS!!!

Current news of division activities is desired for this page. Do not wait until an event is two or three weeks old to send a report of it to the paper. To avoid this, send in short notes at regular weekly or semi-monthly intervals.—Editor.

FLORIDA, CAM., CUBA

Florida Division held its regular mass meeting on Sunday, February 20. The president presided. The chaplain being absent, the president conducted the religious part of the service. The executive officers, the choir and the different auxiliaries in uniform marched from the outside and took their places while the song "God Bless Our President" was sung. The opening ode was sung, followed by the chanting of the 23rd Psalm and prayer. The forty-ninth Psalm was read for evening lesson, after which the president declared the mass meeting open. The program was as follows: Recitation, Miss D. Burnett, entitled "Our Africa," followed by an address by Miss W. Reid, entitled "The Negro Must Be Free." A great applause was given to these young ladies. Solo by Miss M. Thomas. At this stage the choir then rendered a beautiful anthem, followed by a reading by Miss C. Campbell from the Negro history, a recitation by Miss M. Thomas and a solo by Miss M. Mothersil. At this point Mr. Henry Carter took his oath of allegiance to the tri-colors and received his certificate and other documents, while the last stanza of the Ethiopian anthem was sung. Mrs. C. Knapp then rendered a beautiful solo. A recitation by Mrs. E. Hutchinson and a solo by Nurse Mendez brought a pleasant evening to its close, after the singing of the anthem and prayer.

HANNAH H. REID, Reporter.

TELA, HONDURAS, C. A.

The Tela Division of the U. N. I. A. celebrated "Garvey Day" on Sunday, February 6, 1927, at Liberty Hall in the fullest spirit of Garveyism. The divine service was conducted by Mr. J. D. Dyer, chaplain who delivered an impressive sermon taken from the 53d chapter of Isaiah, followed by hymn No 105, the preamble was then read by Mr. S. Duff, first vice-president. The message from Atlanta, Georgia, was read by Mr. H. A. Mathison, general secretary. Mr. D. E. Thorpe, president, who presided, made the opening remarks in his usual and impressive manner. In continuation of the evening's program hymn No 23 was sung, and we were favored by a recitation, entitled "Lets Put It Over," by Miss G. Engleton, followed by an address by W. B. McDougall, executive secretary. Another and most interesting recitation entitled "Life is what we make it" was given by Miss A. Tatum. Miss J. Flowers was next on the rostrum. She recited with emphasis, "Never say fail," followed by an address by Mr. S. Duff, first vice-president, on behalf of the benefit of the association to Negroes. Quite a favorable recitation was then given by Miss J. Anderson, entitled "Don't you think me bold?" Hymn No 136 was sung, preceded by the president's announcements and address which was based chiefly on the word "Constancy." The attention of the audience was next taken up by Miss Rose Engleton, with a recitation entitled "The cause of Africa's Sons." Hymn No 134 was sung, followed by the closing and striking address of Miss E. R. Bennett, second vice-president, "Be faithful to your cause." The evening's program was closed after an enjoyable time by the singing of the "National Anthem."

W. B. McDOUGALL, Reporter.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Sunday, February 6, President H. Hoxie called the meeting to order at 3:30 p. m. The choir led the singing of the hymn, "From Greeland's Icy Mountains." The religious ceremonies were conducted by the chaplain. The president turned the meeting over to Mr. G. W. Waller, master of ceremonies. He gave a short talk and the program was as follows: Recitation by Mr. Straughter; reading by Mrs. M. Pink; selection by the choir; president general's message, read by Mr. W. N. Morgan, chaplain; piano solo by Miss Ammon; aims and objects read by Mr. W. V. Baird; instrumental solo by Mr. J. Arboin. The speaker of the evening was Dr. J. Bigglow. His subject was "A Tribute to Africa." He spoke of Egypt, which is in Africa, and its great buildings which were built by black men. He said God had dwelt with the Ethiopian race before He dwelt with any other race. God said the Ethiopian shall stretch forth their hands unto Him. He referred to the Hon. Marcus Garvey, whom God has chosen as the leader of our race. He said God is holding him until this race cries unto God for deliverance and freedom in our motherland, Africa. His address was most interesting. President H. Hoxie made the closing remarks. He said the Hon. Marcus Garvey is the leader of 400,000,000 Negroes over the world. The day will soon come when all hands will fall in line under the red, the black and the green. The president brought the meeting to a close with the singing of the Ethiopian national anthem and prayer by the chaplain, Mr. W. N. Morgan.

M. C. BEMBEY, Reporter.

PORTO BARRIOS, C. A.

Sunday, January 31, at 4:30 p. m., a respectable and representative gathering of members and friends were present in Liberty Hall for the purpose of electing and installing officers to serve for the ensuing term. After the ritualistic service had been conducted by F. E. Arnold, second vice-president, the election was held at 5:15 p. m. The following officers were elected and installed: Mr. Austin C. Garrett, president; Mr. Francis E. Arnold, first vice-president; Mr. David Patten, second vice-president; Mr. Lanclot A. Davis, chaplain; Mr. Samuel E. Taylor, secretary and treasurer. Each officer delivered a suitable address as he was inducted into office, after which a visiting friend, Dr. J. Bonilla, who is a true Garveyite, gave a heart-thrilling address which was listened to with rapt attention. At this juncture the meeting was brought to a close with the singing of the Ethiopian anthem, after a most enjoyable evening.

S. E. TAYLOR, Reporter.

WOODSTOCK, S. A.

The Woodstock Division held a mass meeting on Sunday, January 2. The president of the division, Mr. M. E. G. Johnson, presided. The meeting opened at 3:00 p. m. with the usual exercises. On the platform with the president were Mr. W. O. Jackson, president of the Capetown Division, Mr. R. Litsoalo of West London, and several members of the African National Congress. The program was as follows: Piano solo, Miss G. Johnson; duet, Messrs. K. Schracter; reading of a chapter from the bible; introduction of Mr. R. Litsoalo, by the president of the division. Mr. Litsoalo made a very inspiring address. Mr. W. Jackson was the next speaker. The closing address was delivered by the president, Mr. Johnson. The meeting closed with the singing of the National anthem.

R. J. NDIMANDE, Reporter.

ONE GOD! ONE AIM! ONE DESTINY!

"He created of one blood all nations of men to dwell on the face of the earth." Therefore, let justice be done to all mankind.

BIG MASS MEETING

The 7th Anniversary Celebration

of The Universal Negro Improvement Association
New Haven Division No. 29

AT THE MASONIC HALL

76 Webster Street, New Haven, Conn.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON
March 6th, 3:30 P. M. Sharp

PARAMOUNT SPEAKER FOR THE OCCASION WILL BE

THE HON. WM. A. WALLACE
Sec'y-General of the Universal Negro Improvement Ass'n

SUBJECT:
"The Courage of the New Negro"

Other out-of-town and local officers will address you likewise. Come and hear the workings of the association and the helping information of the New Year. Come and bring your family and friends—EARLY.

ADMISSION FREE

JOSEPH WARD, President. CHAS. H. WILLS, Gen. Sec'y.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

The New Orleans Division No. 149 of the Universal Negro Improvement Association held its regular mass meeting on Thursday, February 17. Owing to the inclement weather on Sunday, no meeting was held. A promising number were present on Thursday. The meeting was called to order by the president, Mr. John Cary, Jr. The opening preliminaries were conducted by Mr. Sylvester Jones. The second vice-president, Mr. E. A. Francis, delivered an address, subject, "A Vacant Chair." Notices were given by the president, Mr. Sol Dacus, ex-president of the labor organization of Bogolusa, who spoke of the harsh treatment that Negroes had received there about eight years ago. He said that the Negro men should in some shape of form do something to make this place fit to live in. The lady-president, Mrs. R. J. Walls, urged the ladies to be present on Sunday at 6 p. m. for certain instructions that she has to give them. Notice was given by the executive secretary of a special members' meeting to adopt plans for our excursions for this year. The meeting closed in the usual manner.

The division held its regular mass meeting on Sunday night, February 20, 1927, at Liberty Hall, 2919 South Rampart Street. After the procession the meeting was called to order by the president, Mr. John Cary, Jr. The program was as follows: Opening ceremonies were conducted by the chaplain, Mr. S. A. Jones. "From Greenland's Icy Mountains" was sung by the entire assembly. The president introduced Mr. J. E. Shirley, captain of the Royal Guards of the New York Division, who arrived here recently from Jacksonville, Florida; selection by the choir; address by the first vice-president, Mr. I. Holden, subject, "Let Us Follow Our Leader"; selection by the band; address by the executive secretary, Mr. S. E. Buchanan; announcements by the president; duet by Misses Jackson and Rogers. Captain Shirley delivered an enthusiastic address. He briefly outlined the progress of the U. N. I. A., beginning from the convention in 1924. We are proud to say that Captain Shirley was formerly a member of this division. The meeting was closed with benediction by the chaplain.

Our regular Thursday night mass meeting on February 24 opened in the usual manner. The president in his opening remarks said that our racial progress depends solely upon the unification of the black man. The chaplain, Mr. S. A. Jones, delivered a timely address. Mr. Freddie Small stressed that the Negro forget the white man and look forward to black supremacy. Selection by the choir. A visitor in the person of Mr. Arthur Blackman delivered an address. He asked that we get the spirit of Garvey and love our brethren. Mr. B. S. Gilbert, trustee, urged the members to give their moral and financial support to the U. N. I. A. for the sake of unborn generations. The president and executive secretary will be guests of the Baton Rouge Division Sunday, February 27, 1927.

Rosebud Chapter No. 94 held a business meeting over which the executive secretary of this division presided. The affairs of said chapter were adjusted in an amicable way for the best interests of the association. A visit was made to the Dutch Bayou Division No. 815 Sunday, February 20. Important matters were transacted. That division has again caught the spirit of Garveyism, which will mean much to the U. N. I. A.

LILLIE A. JONES, Reporter.

CENTRAL BAGUANOS, CUBA

On February 12, a cake party was held by Mrs. Rebecca Irons, a member of the Baguanos Division. The party was successful even though the season that we are having is very inclement for Cuba. Mrs. Irons, a true lover of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, put forth her good work in aid of the new Liberty Hall which we are trying to build. The amount made was turned over by Mrs. Irons as a gift to the division.

STANLEY S. COMRIE, Reporter.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA

On February 6 the Kingston Division of the U. N. I. A. celebrated Garvey's Day, and by the attitude in which the people entered the hall one could easily discern that the spirit of Garveyism was present. There was a fair gathering of members and a large number of visitors and well-wishers. The hall took on a lovely appearance. At the opening of the divine service, which was conducted by Mr. I. C. Fraser, a procession of Scouts, Guides, Nurses and Legions, under the command of Major D. E. Rose, paraded around the hall while the organ, presided over by Miss H. Robinson, pealed out that well known tune, "Onward, Christian Soldiers," with the congregation joining in.

The sermon was preached by Mr. C. Erlington, third vice-president, taking his text from St. Marks, 13th chapter, verse 34. The preacher ably compared the career of Moses and that of the Hon. Marcus Garvey. He said when the long expected day dawns for him to step out from behind those bars he will return to us a new Marcus Garvey, physically, mentally and spiritually. In closing he exhorted all, in spite of all failures and troubles which may beset us, to be still of good cheer, for there is no duty so meritorious as when one is working for his own fellow-man. The mass meeting was opened in the usual form with the third vice-president in the chair, who made his opening remarks in a very able manner. The President General's message was read by the lady president, Mrs. G. Jones, followed by a recitation by Miss Senior and two duets, the first by the Misses L. Hewey and H. Robinson, the other by the Misses Scott and Wallace. Two visitors were with us in the persons of Messrs. William Dixon, first vice-president of San Blas Division, and Harold Brady, second lieutenant of the New York Division of Legions.

Mr. William Dixon gave an encouraging address with a brief account of the movements of Madame de Mena in San Blas, showing the troubles she had to face, but assured us that she was still pressing onward. He appealed to all members to be respectful to their officers and officers to be honest in their administration, so that success can be obtained. He related an incident which occurred in San Blas of a Negro who was buffeted by his employer for ignoring the U. N. I. A. At the close he beseeched everyone to be loyal to the cause, for victory must be ours.

At this stage of the meeting the president expressed his pleasure at the large gathering and introduced Mr. H. Brady. Mr. Brady on rising was applauded. His address was mostly for the boys and girls. He said that there are three colors which have come on the scene for the uplift of the Negro—the Red, the Black and the Green—and the time has come for us to unite, so that we can command the things which we need. He called on all to join the U. N. I. A., for it is the best school and church for the boys and girls, and that parents should see to it that their children are enlisted in this noble cause. Mr. Brady certainly gave an interesting address. An article was read by Mr. I. C. Fraser, giving a synopsis of the trial of the Hon. Marcus Garvey. The collection was taken and announcements were made, followed by the closing ceremonies and the singing of the National Anthem.

H. V. ROBERTS, Reporter.

MONTREAL, CANADA

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Edgar Archibald Vaughan, of Georgetown, Demerara, British Guiana, on Thursday, January 20. Mr. Vaughan resided at 140 College street, Montreal. Mr. Vaughan was a very active member of the division and will be greatly missed. He was secretary of the division for some time and was also founder of the literary club in the division.—Reporter.

LAS CASCADAS, C. Z.

Madam M. L. T. DeMena, assistant international organizer of the U. N. I. A. and A. T. L., paid an official visit to the Las Cascadas Division on Sunday, February 6, and conducted a very successful mass meeting, which will never be forgotten by those who heard her.

Her address was so encouraging that no doubt could be entertained that those who caused the division to be closed for practically six months will again man the program and fight for the freedom of Africa. She spoke with her usual eloquence and bade her hearers to be watchful about conditions now prevailing throughout the world, but especially on the Isthmus of Panama. She told her hearers to be careful as a race of black people who must build upon their own achievements.

She continued on a subject of "Blue-prints" and kept her audience spellbound for fully forty-five minutes. She said the Negro has no blue-prints to make him a George Washington of America or a Lloyd George of England. The only blue-prints the West Indian Negroes ever saw is the blue-prints handed him and say, "Go down to the swamps and mark here or there." The Negro needs a blue-print. Get together, she said, co-operatively, and then we will be able to produce a blue-print which will be greater than any the world saw.

Our chief, the Hon. Marcus Garvey, she said, has given us a blue-print to trail by, and now he is in prison. Some of you say that you will not follow a prisoner, but all great men that bring any great act of humanitarianism suffered. Christ suffered death and all other great men have suffered. Our chief, Marcus Garvey, who was born in St. Anns Bay, in the Island of Jamaica, caught the vision of a race freedom; he went to England, where God called him out, and said, Go to Pharoah and say, Let my people go. Solemnity reigned as Madam DeMena ended her address by saying: Think of him who is behind prison bars; think of him who has prepared a blue-print for the 400,000,000 Negroes of the world and sang "God Bless Our President."

She exhibited the picture of the Hon. Marcus Garvey, taken in November, 1926, which was well appreciated by all in attendance. The president's message was read by the acting president, Mr. A. B. Swaby, and all stood and sang "O, Africa, Awake." The meeting was brought to a close by singing the American national anthem, the Universal Negro Improvement Association anthem and prayer.

CHAS. H. ABERDEEN, Ex-President.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

On Sunday, February 20, Pittsburgh Division held its regular mass meeting. In spite of the bad weather, a good crowd was in attendance. The members showed their loyalty to the division by turning out to the meeting as usual during the absence of the president. The first vice-president, Hon. Z. D. Green, presided at the 8:30 p. m. meeting. The program was as follows:

Front page of the Negro World was read by Mrs. Aurelia A. Haynes; short talk by Mr. Sylvan Williams; remarks by Mrs. St. Clair; remarks by Mr. Q. E. Edwards; "All Around the World," sung by congregation; an inspiring address was delivered by the first vice-president. He encouraged the members to pay their pledges at their earliest convenience and work hard and earnestly for the release of the Hon. Marcus Garvey. He said that this is no time to trifle, but we must put our shoulders to the wheel and work, fight and die for Africa's redemption.

The program at 8:30 p. m. was short and very encouraging. Opening preliminaries were carried through as usual. The program was as follows: Short address by the second vice-president, Mr. W. H. Abberton; remarks by Mr. James Minifee; singing by the congregation; remarks by Lieut. A. E. St. Clair; closing remarks by the first vice-president. A collection was lifted. Announcements were made and the meeting closed with benediction.

MRS. LOUISE J. EDWARDS,
Reporter.

TORONTO, CANADA

Toronto Division held a special program on Sunday, February 20. The entertainment was called a rally to the colors of the U. N. I. A. The religious ceremonies were conducted by the chaplain, Mr. D. Marshall. The scripture lesson was from the 86th Psalm, 1-13 verses. The program, conducted by Mr. S. S. Scott, treasurer, was as follows: Hymn; address by the president, "The Unification of the Negro Peoples of the World"; hymn, "All Praise to our Redeeming Lord." We were delighted to hear the voice of the Hon. Marcus Garvey in one of his speeches in Liberty Hall, on the autophone; piano solo by Miss Myrtle Braithwaite, accompanied by Master Ivan Braithwaite (violin); address, Mr. E. Gunter; piano selection, Mr. Leroy Williams; selection by the choir. Madame Anderson, evangelist, gave very interesting remarks on "Looking for a Man." The Negro World and the announcements for the coming week were given by the president. The meeting closed with the singing of the National Anthem. All went home much inspired to return at 8:30 p. m.

At 8:30 p. m. the meeting opened in the usual manner with prayer and reading of the scripture by the chaplain. The speakers of the evening were Mrs. T. H. Whyte of the University of Toronto and Curtiss M. Ruffin, U. S. A. The program was conducted by Mr. Dudley Marshall, chaplain. It opened with a hymn, "Sound the Alarm," and an address by Mr. T. H. Whyte, "Should the Negro Go Back to Africa." He outlined the whole situation, beginning with the first Negroes that were taken from Africa to Spain as slaves, then to the West Indies and South and Central America to work for their masters for over 350 years. He said: "Now that they are free they should return and build up a home for their posterity, according to the program of the founder of the U. N. I. A." The program continued: Selection by the chair, "The Captain Is Calling"; address, Mr. C. M. Ruffin, "Christianity and the Negro." He outlined the history of Christianity, how the various religions sprung up and the part that the Negro took in spreading the doctrine of Christ. After a selection by the choir we were favored by hearing the speech of the Hon. Marcus Garvey on his return from the West Indies. The meeting closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

S. MICHAEL, Reporter.

NOTICE

TO

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES

of Divisions

We want you to become local advertising solicitors for the

NEGRO WORLD

Good inducements. It is our intention to make this paper one of outstanding import amongst the race. Your co-operation along this line will help a great deal in making it possible. Therefore, if you are interested write for full particulars to

HAROLD C. SALTUS
Advertising Dept.
56 West 135th St., N. Y. C.

To All Divisions and Chapters

We are calling upon you as members of the Universal Negro Improvement Association to see to it that your secretaries and presidents make their proper monthly reports to this office. Many secretaries have neglected to do this and letters sent to them from this office have failed to bring response. We are therefore taking this means to urge the members to insist that these reports be made from now on or elect officers who will make them.

That your interests may be protected it is absolutely necessary for us to have these reports each month. You pay in your dues and expect the Parent Body to receive that which is due them. Your Constitution instructs these secretaries what they should do, but many of them have failed to do their duty and your interest as members suffers thereby.

This is imperative and if we are to have success it must be done. Yours for better things in 1927, with "forward" the watchword, we are

Fraternally yours,
UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.
W. A. Wallace, Secretary-General.

NOTICE

Divisions are urged to send in regular weekly reports. To insure prompt publication, matter must be typed or plainly written on one side of the paper. Make your reports snappy and interesting by omitting all unimportant details.—EDITOR.

Spanish Section

SECCIÓN EN ESPAÑOL
por La Asociación Universal para el Adelanto de la Raza Negra
54-56 Oeste, Calle 135,
Ciudad de Nueva York, N. Y.
PROF. M. A. FIGUEROA, Editor

Esfuerzos de los verdaderos reformadores—Nadie prosperará por illo tempore a costa del debil—El mundo escuchará el clamor de los que demandan justicia—Fraternidad única solución del problema de la familia humana—Nuestro pueblo tendrá su patria con todos los privilegios y oportunidades

Tomando en cuenta todo lo que se ha escrito y realizando la importancia de tan grandes exposiciones, es la razón por la cual los mas grandes reformadores del mundo han luchado lo indecible, por hacer una raza humana todo amor, toda simpatía, sin que no existan distingos de grupos, donde blancos y negros se odien, se repulsen y se antagonicen, en vez de vivir en paz con una buena voluntad y una hermandad sincera; donde los derechos de cada cual sean respetados, sin menoscabo a lo inalienable en cada ser.

Ello será una reformación tal que salvará al mundo de muchos trastornos, de muchas amarguras y de muchos dolores; porque no es la fabricación de grandes de guerra, inmensos cañones, poderosos aereoplanos ó la invención de gases mortíferos lo que hará conseguir una paz estable, sino el entendimiento de todos los grupos humanos; una fé sincera, una lealtad de hermanos será lo que rescatará al universo de esta caverna humana, donde solamente hay vicio, intrigas, maldad y odio sempiterno entre los hijos de un mismo Creador.

Si los grandes estadistas y los directores de la conciencia espiritual del mundo, olvidasen por un momento el egoismo de sus propias razas, y llamasen las mismas a conferencias en donde los edictos que se presentasen no traigan el sello exclusivo del ango-sajon, del teuónico, del celta ó del anglo-americano; sino que esos mismos edictos tuviesen inspirados bajo un punto de vista de consideración humanitaria, entonces no habría duda que nos encontrariamos frente a frente con un mundo nuevo, envuelto en una nueva civilización.

Los amigos blancos no pueden prosperar con las desventajas del tamizado; si tal se hiciese, no hariamos nada más que levantar una montaña de confusión y de remordimiento para nuestros hijos. Esto es historia; ella nos relata los mismos acontecimientos del pasado y nos dirá lo mismo del futuro. Si es así, ¿porqué no guiar nuestros esfuerzos a un porvenir verdad y desapasionado?

Pocos son los reformadores que luchan por tan hermoso ideal. Aquí y allá un hombre blanco y una mujer, un amarillo, un tamizado ó un hombre negro, mientras el gran ejército de egoistas engolfados en el placer y con ellos una millonada de esclavos, marchan indiferentes hacia una misma destrucción. Garvey en la prisión, un rey Jorge en su castillo; un indígena del Congo tratado salvajemente, un gobernante bebiendo su buen vino; un negro senegales azoteado en la finca de su dueño, un Poincare conducido en landau por los Campos Eliseos; una negro linchado en Georgia, un presidente de esta nación hablando acerca de una Corte ó de una Liga; un chino acribillado a balazos en Kia Chow y el emperador japonés bebiendo su té en su palacio de Tokio; un judio asesinado en las fronteras de la Europa Oriental y su Santidad el Papa no viendo mas allá de los muros del egregio Vaticano, no salvaran la raza humana. Pero aquel hombre solitario ó aquella piadosa mujer, sea de la raza que fuere, que clame justicia para toda la humanidad, ya sea Europa con sus blancos, Asia con sus indios y amarillos, Africa con sus negros y America y el resto del mundo con su población mixta, no importe el sinnúmero de persecusíones que se le tiendan ó la injusticia que se le haga, tarde ó temprano traerán un socorro y una ayuda para el resto de nosotros, mortales todos, y vislumbrar una vida mas llevader y mas perdurable.

Existe una fraternidad de humanitarismo que aunque desconocida hasta la fecha, hay que buscarla; hay que ponerla en prática para traer una verdadera solución de todos nuestros problemas humanos. Muchos, aunque pertenecieron a la raza causasica, tuvierno la visión del futuro de los hombres. Ellos trabajaron por la libertad de la humanidad negra; por lo tanto, en medio de nuestros dolores, en medio de ese pensamiento de venganza racial en que nos encontramos, se levantan los espíritus de estos grandes humanitaristas, silenciando así la lengua de la maldad.

Así como en la raza blanca encontramos estos seres superbos, tambien en la raza negra se levantan grandilocuentemente espíritus hermosos, soles difulgentes como un Douglass, un Booker T. Washington, y aquel caracter único del sufrimiento que sintetisa todos los dolores y amarguras de una raza, con aquella paciencia del resignado, el típico Tio Tomás.

Esperamos que los humanitaristas del presente de todas las razas, continuaran la labor en perseguimiento de ese ideal, de esa justicia, libertad, dominio de sí mismo, verdadera independencia humana desprovista de todo egoismo, donde no haya distingos de color ni límites raciales de ninguna especie.

Nuestra raza tiene la imperiosa necesidad de su propia patria, con todas las oportunidades y todos los privilegios de cualquier otra raza. Si laboramos en pro de tal realización, ¿porqué burlarse de nosotros? ¿Porqué tildarnos de ignorantes? ¿Fué ignorancia el libertar a la Gran Bretaña de las garras del invasor? ¿Fué tambien ignorancia el libertar a America de la planta del opresor? Entonces, ¿porqué es ignorancia de parte del negro el luchar por la restitución de Africa?

Hombres de visión preclara y con una imaginación liberal, apesar de girar en un circulo de predisposiciones materiales mesquinas, no han de condenar la labor de reforma humana de cualquier ser, sino que en honor a la justicia, han de dar al cesar lo que es del cesar.

CHEN Y GARVEY

La acción de dos hombres—Una comparación

Los ojos del mundo estan fijos hoy dia en el gran estadista y patriota Eugenio Chen, el habil ministro del exterior de los nacionalistas chinos, quienes escriben actualmente una página gloriosa en la historia de la gran república China.

Eugenio Chen, según versiones, es mitad chino con sangre africana en sus venas. Nació en la isla de Trinidad cuarenta y cinco años ha; atendió a la escuela pública alli y luego partió para Londres, donde se recibió de abogado.

La condición de sus conciudadanos perturbaba su mente, y dejando la metrópolis de los explotadores profesionales, se fue a China donde en sus labor periodística, predicó la doctrina de una China libre y redimida.

El fué muy pronto reconocido como un verdadero leader, un hombre del destino, y las masas le escucharon con entusiasmo. Fué puesto en prisión, pero sus adeptos acudieron a su ayuda e hicieron que el presidente de China le pusiera en libertad, apesar de haber sido sentenciado a muerte.

La suerte decretó también que Marcus Garvey naciera en una de las antillas. De pura descendencia africana, vió la luz por vez primera en la isla de Jamaica, donde recibió su instrucción primaria. Como Chen, él también fué a Londres en donde se dedicó al periodismo.

Su alma, apenada por el clamor de sus hermanos de raza, le reveló la visión de un Africa libre y redimida. Y sacudió de la suela de sus zapatos el polvo del pueblo de Londres.

Pero para proseguir a Africa y sonar alli el clarin de libertad, hubiera sido tal vez su Waterloo; y vino a los Estados Unidos de America, esta gran república, do estan domiciliados el mayor número de negros fuera de Africa.

Aquí levantó su tienda de campaña; aquí fundó la Asociación Universal para el Adelanto de la Raza Negra, registrada, la compañia de vapores la Estrella Negra, registrada, y otras corporaciones auxiliares, inscribiendo en el circulo de su acción el lema de Africa para los africanos dentro y fuera de aquel continente. Como Chen, él fué también reducido a prisión.

Dos largos años han transcurrido y Garvey se encuentra aun incomunicado. Sus adeptos son legión leal, fiel y devota; pero, en lo que respecta a la libertad de su gran leader, tal parecen esperar que otros hagan aquello que debieran hacer por si mismos.

Ya es tiempo para que Marcus Garvey estuviera de regreso en su puesto, demandando para su pueblo la atención y el respeto del mundo, luchando por la libertad y redención de Africa, escribiendo así una nueva página gloriosa en la historia de nuestra raza.

Los Estados Unidos de America miran con simpatia los esfuerzos de Chen y su determinación para redimir a China. Los Estados Unidos de America no deben menos que prestar su ayuda a Garvey, en sus esfuerzos para redimir la madre patria de sus antepasados.

Despertad hermanos, y haced uso de todo medio legal a vuestro alcance, para persuadir al primer magistrado de esta gran república, de modo que os devuelva vuestro leader.

Lo que Chen y sus conciudadanos estan realizando actualmente, Garvey y su pueblo tambien pueden realizar.

El Africa os llama. Responded hoy mismo.

Quieren manejar sus propios asuntos

En resolución adoptada por la Cámara y el Senado de Puerto Rico, se pide que los asuntos de la isla se coloquen en manos de sus nativos.

El presidente del Senado, señor Barceló, y el presidente de la Cámara de Representantes, señor Tous Soto, firman el mensaje al efecto para el presidente Coolidge en los términos siguientes:

El Senado y la Cámara de Representantes de Puerto Rico han resuelto, al inaugurar sus sesiones, presentar sus respetos al presidente de los Estados Unidos y pedirle que recomiende al Congreso que apruebe una ley que ponga los asuntos internos de Puerto Rico en manos de los ciudadanos portorriqueños, tratando esta isla con justicia y reconociendo tales principios de gobierno como la voluntad popular, de conformidad con la más alta concepción de los principios de libertad.

La propaganda malsana

Una parte de la prensa perteneciente a nuestro elemento, ha intentado por medio de una propaganda viciosa, grabar en la mente de sus lectores la impresión de que el negro en las antillas, especialmente en Jamáica, tierra nativa, del Hon. Marcus Garvey, no toma seriamente el programa por él expuesto, para la solución del gran problema de la raza.

Una investigación honesta de parte de esos redactores, revelaria el hecho de que Marcus Garvey ocupa una posición envidiable en el corazón de sus conciudadanos; que la asociación por él fundada goza del respeto y admiración de las masas de su pueblo, contrario todo esto a la propganda malsana, y que el gobierno británico no ejercita intervención, en las actividades humanistas de dicha organización en las antillas bajo su dominio.

Alla en Kingston, capital de Jamáica, donde el esplendor de su naturaleza tropical es incomparable, florece un ramal de la organización. El reverendo S. M. Jones, todo caballerosidad y un infatigable defensor del derecho, es su presidente asi como también comisionado para toda la isla. Esa división además de ser una de las mas influyentes, esta considerada como la mas progresista.

Apesar de evolucionar en el mismo campo del *Gleaner*, la publicación que mas se opone a nuestro movimiento bajo la bandera inglesa, la división antes dicha tiene su propiedad en la calle King, donde esta situado su espacioso Liberty Hall. Su presidente, con la enérgica cooperación de un celoso cuerpo de oficiales y miembros, no ha desperdiciado oportunidad alguna para captarse la simpatía de Jamáica, hacia el ideal de una nacionalidad africana.

El que su labor y sacrificios no han sido en vano, lo demuestra la popularidad que el garveismo ha adquirido en toda aquella isla, con mayor fervor aun desde el encarcelamiento de su creador. Sus reuniones son atendidas regularmente por una gran audiencia, y el nombre de Marcus Garvey es profusamente aclamado, cada vez que es mencionado por los que hacen uso de la palabra.

Estas conclusiones nos llevan al convencimiento de que los enemigos de una institución como la Asociación Universal para el Adelanto de la Raza Negra, sin causa justificada en que basar su oposición, tienen que recurrir a la falsedad, único campo de los pretenciosos infundados.

A todas las divisiones

En esta ocasión recurrimos a los miembros de cada división y capitulo de esta organización, para que hagan que sus secretarios y presidentes envien sus reportes mensuales a esta oficina general con toda regularidad. Muchos secretarios no han cumplido con este deber, y correspondencia enviada a ellos de esta oficina sobre el particular, ha sido desatendida.

Exponemos, por consiguiente, estas actuaciones a los miembros para que insistan en el envio de dichos reportes mensuales, ó en caso contrario, elijan oficiales que se sometan a los reglamentos de nuestra Constitución.

Para. que los intereses de los miembros esten protejidos, es absolutamente necesario el envio de los reportes mensuales. Ellos pagan sus cuotas y esperan que el Cuerpo Parental reciba lo estipulado por el reglamento. Esto es imperativo, toda vez aspiremos al éxito.

Con el mejor deseo y con adelante como contraseña, soy

Fraternalmente vuestro,
W. A. WALLACE,
Secretario General.

Magazine Section

RARE BOOKS ON NEGRO IN SCHOMBURG COLLECTION

Acquired by New York Library Through Purchase by Carnegie Corporation — History and Literature

The Schomburg collection of Negro literature and history has recently been acquired by the New York Public Library through a purchase made by the Carnegie Corporation. This collections, one of the largest and most complete of its kind, is housed in the 135th street branch library, which for two years has served as a reference library for students of the Negro.

There are 4,000 volumes in the collection, many written by Negroes, and 1,000 pamphlets and manuscripts, besides 250 old prints and engraved portraits, some very rare.

African folklore, art, dialects and the history of African and West Indian Negroes are extensively covered in these books. Many of the volumes, bound in hand-tooled leather and printed on vellum, are fine examples of the early bookmakers' art, besides contributing source materials.

Colonial possessions in Africa, South America and the West Indies are dealt with in books of historical, anthropological and general interest. The languages of these early books include Latin, Spanish, French, German, Dutch, Portuguese and Arabic.

The noted Negro scholar and poet, James E. J. Capitein, who was born in Africa and educated in Holland, is represented by an elegy written in Latin and by a small volume of sermons in Dutch that were printed in Amsterdam in 1742. "A New History of Ethiopia," or "Des Kingdom of Abessinia," is dated 1682 and bears the subtitle, "Vulgarly, Though Erroneously, Called the Empire of Prester John."

Samuel Purchas' book, "Purchas: His Pilgrimage, or Relations of the World and the Religions Observed in All Ages and Races Discovered From the Creation Unto the Present, in Four Parts," is in the collection. The date of publication is 1613.

An illustrated edition of "Residence in Ashantee," by Joseph Dupuis, is enlivened with illustrations of creatures and scenes worthy the adventures of Marco Polo. This volume is dated 1824. The other volume is the Koran in Arabic, while "A Book on Physical and Medical Climate and Meteorology of the West Coast of Africa, With Valuable Hints to Europeans for the Preservation of Health in the Tropics," is a detailed picture of living conditions that the colonizer and traveler to that coast might expect.

Toussaint l'Ouverture, liberator of Haiti, is represented in the collection by his original proclamation and address in which he struck for freedom. "An English History of Jamaica," published in London in 1774, and the "History of the Maroons at Sierra Leone," by R. C. Dallas (1803) contribute to the early history of the Negro.

Included in manuscript form are some of Paul Lawrence Dunbar's poems, sermons by Alexander Crummell and speeches by Frederick Douglass, abolitionist and editor, who was born in Maryland about 1817.

A rare first edition is that of "The Poems of Phyllis Wheatley," who was one of the first Negro poets in this country. She was bought when very young by the Wheatley family of Boston. Because of her marked ability she was sent to England to be educated. While there she wrote her poems, which were brought out in England in 1773.

Another early Negro poet represented is Jupiter Hammon, the slave-poet of Lloyds Neck, L. I. He was born about 1720. Worn copies of his poems, which consist of quatrains of dialogue between master and slave, are among the earliest American books in the collection.

The prints were gathered from all parts of the world and represent the habits and customs of Negroes in Guinea, the Congo, Abyssinia, Ashanti and the West Indies.

Pamphlets and manuscript material about the work of Northern Negroes in their effort to abolish slavery, from the early days of American colonization through the Civil War, contain much unpublished material. Other source manuscripts on slavery and the "underground railway" open additional fields of research.

With the Schomburg collection as its nucleus, the 135th Street Library expects to build a complete collection of books about and by Negroes. The reference library thus far has served many purposes. College students working for advanced degrees, authors and editors are among those who have used its materials. History, sociology, anthropology are subjects studied, as well as Negro art, poetry and music.

Arthur A. Schomburg, a Porto Rican and now a resident of New York, spent many years in assembling these books, pamphlets and pictures. He will serve as adviser to the library regarding the expansion and service of the Negro collection.

THE BETTER PART

It is better to lose with a conscience clean
  Than to win by a trick unfair;
It is better to fail and to know you've been,
  Whatever the prize was, square.
Than to claim the joy of a far-off goal
  And the cheers of the standers-by,
And to know down deep in your inmost soul
  A cheat you must live and die.

Who wins by trick may take the prize,
  And at first he may think it sweet,
But many a day in the future lies
  When he'll wish he had met defeat;
For the man who lost shall be glad at heart
  And walk with his head up high,
While his conqueror knows he must play the part
  Of a cheat and a living lie.

The prize seems fair when the fight is on,
  But, save it is truly won,
You will hate the thing when the crowds are gone,
  For it stands for a false deed done.
And it's better you never should reach your goal
  Than ever success to buy
At the price of knowing down in your soul
  That your glory is all a lie.

—National Baptist Voice.

LOVE, BEAUTY AND AMBITION

By E. E. MAIR

O, sleep! Thou sweet restorer of the weary.
  Come kiss my eyelids down that I may rest.
The day has been so long—the night so dreary.
  Come, sleep, thy sweet oblivion is best,
To soothe the sorrows of the sore oppressed.

O, cruel sleep! Why will thou thus abandon my trouble-tossed spirit to its bane?
  Be merciful! Come, hug me to thy bosom.
Help me forget a little while my pain.
Drown thou my sorrows with thy lethean rain.

Thus mused my tired mind when I, despondent,
  Would fain have slept, and, sleeping, care forget.
Nor dream would I, for then the self, ascendant,
  Active remains, while but the body sleeps—and yet.

(To Be Continued)

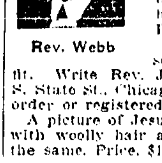
For the dental association we suggest the slogan, "Be true to your teeth or they will be false to you."—Salt Lake Telegram.

Jesus Was a Negro by Blood

King Tut Was a Negro by Blood—

King Solomon Was a Negro by Blood

King Solomon instructed King Hiram to employ black men to work on the Temple. The book entitled, "The Black Man Was the Father of Civilization," has the above matter in it. (Proven by Biblical history.) It gives 2,000 years of the black man's history in the Bible. Price of said book, $1. Agents wanted by sending $1.50 for outfit. Write Rev. Jas. M. Webb, 3638 S. State St., Chicago, Ill. Send money order or registered letter.

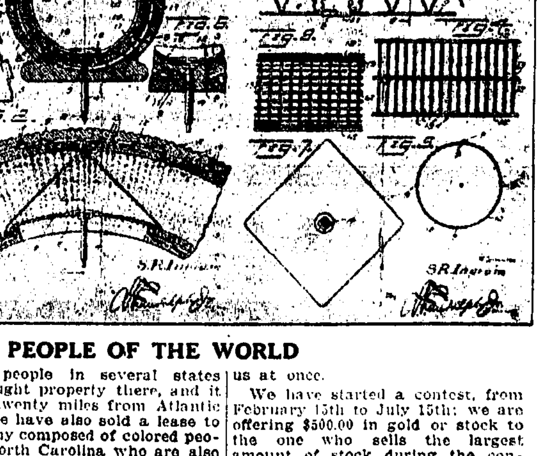


Rev. Webb

A picture of Jesus as a Colored man with woolly hair and a book proving the same. Price, $1.

A PUNCTURE PROOF TIRE

S. R. INGRAM, Inventor



TO THE NEGRO PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

We wish to call your attention to the Combination Puncture Proof Tire, which we believe to be the greatest invention of the age on automobile tires, Samuel R. Ingram, inventor. They have been demonstrated before thousands of people by an automobile equipped with these tires running over nails driven in a board five inches apart and they proved one hundred percent. The first tires were put on the market in September, 1926.

We also wish to call your attention to the great history of America. We are the first Negroes in America to incorporate a Tire Company and make automobile tires. The inventor refused $250,000 for this invention before a tire was made, but he dedicated it to the race and it cannot be sold.

We believe that all of our people who want to see factories in various states of the Union employing our girls and boys and manufacturing automobile tires, will help us to do this by subscribing for at least one share of stock at once. Do not say, "I could have bought stock in the Combination Puncture Proof Tire Co. at $25.00 per share," but say, "I did buy it." An ounce of action is worth a ton of intention.

This company has just taken over $15,000.00 worth of real estate in Mizpah, New Jersey, where we plan to build a factory costing approximately $75,000.00. We believe Mizpah is going to be one of the greatest towns for colored people in New Jersey. Some of our leading people in several states have bought property there, and it is only twenty miles from Atlantic City. We have also sold a lease to a company composed of colored people in North Carolina who are also planning to build a factory for the manufacture of these tires and they have started to buy their site for the same. The said lease means a great asset to this company and it covers five states namely: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. The company feels sure they will pay dividends this year after the annual meeting which will convene in September.

Fill out the subscription below for as many shares as you can, either for cash or on the instalment plan by paying $2.50 down and $2.50 per month on each share, until the amount for which you shall have subscribed is paid in full.

The company wants fifty people at once as experienced bookkeepers, public speakers, salesmen and agents. If you are interested, write us at once.

We have started a contest, from February 15th to July 15th; we are offering $500.00 in gold or stock to the one who sells the largest amount of stock during the contest, and we are asking for 100 contestants. The following names are some of the contestants: Norris Roach, 355 Lenox Avenue, New York City, who is the general agent for that city; Rev. J. R. H. Matthews, Bridgeton, N. J.; Allen J. Lucas, Seabreeze, Fla.; Stanley S. Comrie, Prov. De Oriente, Cuba; Theophilus Holmes, Brooklyn, N. Y.; C. H. Borlean, Bridgeton, N. J.; J. H. Godfree, Easton, Pa.; Mrs. Laura Dublin, Bridgeport, Conn.; Benjamin Chambers, Claude Smith and Albert Deaton, Camden, N. J. If you care to enter the contest, write us at once and we will instruct you what to do. Will you not help us to win this battle and start the Wheel of Commerce and Industry to turning? If so, fill out and send the attached blank today.

COMBINATION PUNCTURE PROOF TIRE CO., INC.
630-32 Kaighn Avenue, Camden, N. J.

I hereby subscribe for............shares of the Capital Stock of the above company at $25 per share, making a total of......................Dollars, on the following terms; $........................with this order; balance of $2.50 on each share in monthly payments until fully paid for.

Name ....

Address ....

State ....

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM

Negro Womanhood A Glorious Creation

To the Editor of The Negro World:

The Ethiopian woman of the present day is a glorious creation. Negro womanhood has met and overcome many discouragements. Negro womanhood has walked in darkness, and by grit and determination emerged into light, bringing with it a light which shines far and wide.

Negro womanhood has succeeded under greater difficulties than any other race and nation has had to meet and overcome. For many generations the Negro woman had the door of hope closed in her face. The schoolhouse was bolted and barred against her entrance. She was debauched in body, soul and mind.

Notwithstanding these drawbacks the Negro woman has produced a race which stands forth in the history of the world. She has produced a race which is the wonder of the 20th century. Although she is accorded little praise and encouragement, she goes cheerfully on with the splendid mission with sublime faith in the Almighty and love for her fellowman.

MRS. ARMELIA MINYARD.
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Negro Measured By Accomplishment

To the Editor of The Negro World:

The constructive suggestions of the column edited by Hon. S. A. Haynes merits the endorsement and appreciation of every fair-minded Garveyite. Without our undivided financial support the Parent Body is powerless to continue their stupendous program. Now more than ever before we must rally to the issue. We are on our way to nationhood, which means sacrifice and unlimited financial taxation. No price is too great for our freedom, liberty and protection. Look at China—they have let the world know in unmistakable terms their determination for unity, self-government and independence—and the world has stopped to listen and consider their declarations. Negroes must not falter in this onward march for recognition and national representation. By our acts and deeds we shall be known.

Statesmanship is the Negro's crying need today. In the past we have mistaken leadership for statesmanship. Any individual can become a leader if he can secure a following, but if our conditions is not being improved by the leadership of the past we should speedily renounce their stewardship and select persons endowed with the essential qualifications of statesmanship. The Hon. Marcus Garvey has clearly defined this attribute pertaining to our race. We need and must have persons who are interested in the welfare of the masses, rather than those of any particular group. Our movement is a democratic one in every sense of the word. U. N. I. A. means one for all and all for one. We are extremely pleased with the encouragement given by Hon. Samuel A. Haynes.

ARTHUR S. GRAY.
Oakland, Cal.

Toil and Suffering Price of Victory

To the Editor of The Negro World:

I am a member of the Clarksburg Division of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. The members of our division are doing all in their power to get every Negro in this city and county to join the organization. It is the greatest project ever presented to anyone for the uplift and betterment of the Negro.

The condition of the Negro throughout the world is enough to make the angels weep. Negroes have toiled and suffered in America for more than 250 years without even receiving a fair deal. Shall he go on and on without any attempt to get justice? God forbid!

Every Negro leader, preacher and teacher should fall in line with the Universal Negro Improvement Association in its program of uplift and emancipation. No race ever got far without toil, sacrifice and suffering. Let us get to work to put over this great program. T. H. SEALS.
Clarksburg, W. Va.

Souls, Minds and Bodies Must Be Educated

To the Editor of The Negro World:

The world is in a state of political unrest. Negroes should not allow themselves to be duped by the cry of "democracy," but should weld themselves together as one inseparable group, while others rage and fight. Negroes have taken a part in the conflicts and triumphs of other nations and races. Now they should think of themselves as one great racial group and try to accomplish something for their own.

The 400,000,000 Negroes scattered over the face of the globe are just beginning to know themselves. Their great rallying cry is "Africa for the Africans, at home and abroad," the motto of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and of the Honorable Marcus Garvey, its distinguished founder.

Let us educate our souls, minds and bodies to this great cause. Loyal and true supporters of this great organization should have all faith in themselves. If we believe and work faithfully, we will surely win.

S. E. BUCHANAN.
New Orleans, La.

Rodman Wanamaker Offers $1,000 in Prizes To Negro Composers

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28. — Mr. Rodman Wanamaker has made public an offer of one thousand dollars in cash prizes to composers of the colored race, this offer being made through the Robert Curtis Ogden Association, composed of the colored employes of the John Wanamaker store, Philadelphia. This is an organization formed for the educational, social and musical development of its members, as well as for the colored race, within its sphere of influence. The National Association of Negro Musicians is co-operating.

Mr. Wanamaker has divided his offer into five groups of five prizes each. In each group the first prize is $100; the second $50, the third $25, the fourth $15, and the fifth $10, thus making twenty-five prizes.

The types of composition specified by Mr. Wanamaker are as follows:

1—A Hymn of Freedom. This number to be a four or more part chorus, either a capella; that is, without accompaniment, or with accompaniment for orchestra or piano.

2—A love song. This may be a song for any voice, soprano, tenor, contralto, baritone or bass (but only for one solo voice). The accompaniment may be for piano or orchestra, or the composition may be a purely instrumental one for orchestra or for solo instrument.

3—A Lullaby. This number may be in the form of a spiritual, either an old tune with a new harmonization or an original composition, but the form must be maintained. It may be as in No. 2, vocal or instrumental.

4—A rhythmical step, to be entitled "Prestidigitation." A jig, dance or scherzo, in any form for piano, band or orchestra.

5—Melodies and Motifs of Synchronous Effects—that is, two or more melodies, either old ones or original, or both, worked together at the same time in the composition; a theme or melody with variations or elaborations in free form.

United States Leads In Salt Production

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The United States is the world's leading salt producer, its 1925 output of 6,000,000 tons being about 30 per cent. of the total world production.

Figures show that Germany is the largest exporter of salt.

WHITE OLIGARCHY MUST GO AND GIVE WAY TO UNIVERSAL DEMOCRACY

So Declare S. African Natives in Great Conference—Attitude of Imperial Conference Deplored

BLOEMFONTEIN, Jan.—At the annual convention of the South African National Congress, the president, the Rev. Z. R. Mahabane, dealt in his presidential address with the position of the native races as from the date of the Union. In stating the claims of the natives, he declared that the white man was utterly wrong in arrogating to himself the position of an absolute monarch or despot, and that the day of the white oligarchy in this land must go and give place to a universal democracy.

The Congress considered a long resolution on the Union's new status as affecting natives, inter alia deploring the habit of the Imperial Conference in failing to recognize the presence of a non-European element in the population of the Union whenever the destiny of South Africa is under its consideration.

Feeling of Alarm

While the Congress recognized the achievement of the Union Prime Minister in securing the status of soverign independence for the people he represents, it voiced the feeling of alarm and the apprehension of the Bantu population of the Union at the consequent elimination of the Imperial factor from the national affairs of the Union of South Africa, in view of the fact that the white races of this country have proved, by a series of antinative legislative measures extending over a period of 16 years, to be utterly unfitted for undertaking legislative and administrative responsibility for the less developed races of this land.

The convention further expressed disappointment at the apparent failure of the Imperial Government to observe and honor assurances given by it to native chiefs from time to time in regard to constitutional rights and other prescriptive rights of the Bantu.

The convention implored the powers that be to see to it that the right of British subjects of appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council shall be retained, as well as the constitutional power of the Governor-General to reserve native bills for the signification of the pleasure of His Majesty the King.

Berlin Mashers Face Drastic Penalties

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—Berlin police have revived an ordinance prescribing drastic penalties for mashing in the German capital.

Cavaliers who approach unfamiliar ladies will hereafter run the risk of atoning for their action during two weeks in jail or, if they are luckier, by paying a fine.

Deputy Police Chief Ferdinand Friedensburg has just brushed the dust off a 1903 ordinance, calculated to stem the epidemic of mashing on Berlin streets and in public conveyances. In announcing this policy, Friedensburg declared that police headquarters have recently been flooded with complaints from women, who assert that Berlin men have recently become shameless in their advances.

London Skirts to Be Shorter, If Possible

LONDON, Feb.—Skirts are going to be shorter than ever, so far as London is concerned. This was revealed at a dress parade held at the Hotel Savoy. Not a single dress shown—either for day or evening wear—was cut below the knees. Dress materials, it appears, are constantly getting lighter in weight. The new woolens and silk-and-woolen mixtures try to compete with silk crepe. There is a very attractive new English material which is called "Angora stockinette." It is made of silk and rabbit's wool.

Poisoned Liquor Deaths Showing Gains

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—The menace of poisoned liquor is not confined to section or locality. Dry as well as wet States are suffering from its contamination.

Such are the findings of Matthias Nicoll, Jr., State Commissioner of Health, who has just completed a study of deaths from alcoholism covering the whole of the public health registration area of the United States.

In making his report Commissioner Nicoll announced he had set the wheels in motion looking to a conference in May of the State and regional health officers of the entire country, with a view to treating the problem from a public health standpoint.

The New York official has taken the question up with Dr. Chesley, State health officer of Minnesota and Secretary of the State and Provincial Boards of Health, who in turn has referred the matter to the Executive Committee of that organization.

Dr. Nicoll believes a special conference will be called or that poisoned alcohol deaths will form one of the major subjects of discussion at the next regular meetings in Washington.

Moroccan Tribes Still Fighting the Spaniards

RABAT, Morocco, Feb. 25.—An outbreak among dissident tribes is reported from the Spanish Zone. It is said the Ktama tribe forced the Spanish auxiliaries occupying Bab Silb to evacuate the locality after eight days' fighting, in the course of which the leader of the auxiliaries, Mahommed Elfosi, was killed. The Spanish colonel, Cappaz, set out with a column to aid the auxiliaries, but was obliged to return to his base. The Ktamas are stated to be advancing on Targout, the inhabitants of a number of villages fleeing for safety to the French zone.

Flappers Are Defended By Episcopalian Bishop

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—The modern flapper found a defendant today in the ranks of what is generally regarded as the "enemy." Bishop Charles E. Woodcock avowed preference for the flapper of today over her hoop-skirted predecessor of fifty years ago.

"All this talk about the younger generation going to the bow-wows is nonsense," he said. "The young ones of Chicago have convinced me that the future of the country is safe. In their hands lies the future, and it seems to me that they are capable hands."

Bishop Woodcock was one of the leaders in the Bishops' Crusade of the Episcopal Church which conducted special meetings during the last week in this city.

Civil War Widows Receive Pension Increase

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—A bill to grant a flat $50 monthly pension to all widows and remarried widows of Civil War veterans was passed unanimously by the House today and sent to the Senate. Representative Elliott, Republican, Indiana, author of the measure, said it would affect 195,000 widows and cost approximately $23,000,000 annually. It would increase the present rate by $10 a month.

S. Africa Communists Protest Dismissal of Two I. C. U. Officials

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. — The dismissal of two Communists from official positions in the I. C. U. led to a discussion and strongly worded resolution at recent proceedings of the South African Communist Party conference in Johannesburg. The two natives concerned were present as Communist delegates.

The resolution is as follows:

"This conference recognizes in the dismissal of Communists from official positions in the I. C. U., an act calculated to split the union and to betray the oppressed non-European masses of South Africa into the hands of the government and the master class. It feels convinced that much remains to be disclosed as to the financial and other business reasons behind this action. It urges the rank and file of the I. C. U.:

"To fight for the immediate and unconditional reinstatement of the dismissed officials;

"To purge the I. C. U. of all reactionary bureaucratic and corrupt elements:

"To insist on the rank and file being consulted on all matters of union policy;

"To press for a militant policy every time and no compromise with the 'boss' class, and

"To demand an immediate campaign against the enslaving Pass Laws and Hertzog bills.

"This conference further resolves on redoubled efforts by the Party to acquaint the native working masses with the truth about their position as workers and trade unionists, and with the necessity for action along Communist lines (including united action of all sections of the working class) as the only way to their emancipation from political and economic slavery."

The South African Labor Party was under criticism at both yesterday's and Saturday's sessions, and it was determined that there shall be no affiliation with it so far as the Communist Party is concerned. The great objection to the South African Labor Party, according to the discussion, was that it advocated Socialism for the whites only.

Regarding the National Party, speakers described this as a capitalist organization. The Pact as a whole was not working in the interests of the toiling masses.

The chairman, Mr. J. Shields, considered it not improbable that the National and South African parties would come together "to exploit the workers."

An interesting interlude in Saturday's proceedings was the appearance of some eight Chinese, members of the Kuo Min Tang Party.

Reform in "Yes" and "No" Now Sought For

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—The General Federation of Women's Clubs wants better "Yes's" and "No's" put into circulation and the flapper and her boy friends generally to quit using their "fearful and wonderful language."

The two most common short words of the English language, Mrs. Katherine Knowles Robbins, Chicago, chairman of the Better American Speech Committee of the federation, said yesterday. Issue from the throats of most Americans in strange ways. "Yes" is usually yep, yeah, uh-huh or ya, and "No," nup, nope or huh-uh, she said. Mrs. Robbins called attention to the national "Better Speech Week" sponsored by the Federation, starting Monday.

King Albert Prefers Bicycle to Automobile

PARIS, Feb. 12.—The King of the Belgians has endeared himself to French cyclists. During his recent visit to the French Riviera, where he enjoyed magnificent weather, instead of entering a limousine and speeding along the wonderful Corniche road, King Albert mounted a bicycle and rode daily some fifteen miles between Nice and Hyeres.

He was often seen repairing his punctures with skill and alacrity by various American motorists who chanced to pass the royal wheelman.