LET'S PUT IT OVER

The Indispensable Weekly
The Voice of the Awakened Negro

THE Negro World
ONE GOD, ONE AIM, ONE DESTINY

Reaching the Mass of Negroes
The Best Advertising Medium

A Newspaper Devoted Solely to the Interests of the Negro Race

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BAD AND PURCHASABLE NEGROES WHO FIGHT THEIR OWN RACE OPPOSE WORLD-WIDE MOVEMENT

SCATTERING VICIOUS AND ARRANGED NEWS TO STIFLE GROWTH OF RACE

Negro Masses Should Not Support Vicious Negro Leaders Who, Through Jealousy, Oppose World Movement for Good of Race

NEGRO LEADERS WOULD STARVE IF MASSES DIDN'T SUPPORT THEM

Every Member of U. N. I. A. and of the Race Should Boycott All Negro Leaders Who Fight Movement

LET THEM STARVE, WHETHER THEY BE PREACHERS, POLITICIAN OR WHATNOT, LET THEM STARVE IF THEY OPPOSE —LEAVE THEIR CHURCHES AND MAKE THEM GO TO WORK AND HUSTLE

Fellow Men of the Negro Race, Greeting:

This week I desire to converse with you on the very serious step we should take to safeguard ourselves against the enemies of our freedom, and to draw to your attention the evil designs that are being resorted to by the corrupt members of our race to injure our work and hope of salvation.

Sinister Group of Colored Men

At the present time there is a strongly organized sinister group of colored men, who do not want to be Negroes, operating in the United States, West Indies and elsewhere, who are directly or indirectly being used to crush the rising ambition of the Negro race, especially the masses. These outcasts, consciously or unconsciously, have lent and are lending themselves to every sort of deviltry and mischief in the endeavor to sidetrack and defeat the high and lofty purpose of the masses of our people as directed through the program of the Universal Negro Improvement Association to save the race.

Last Stage of Existence

When it is considered that the Negro race is now in the last stage of its existence as a composite part of our human civilization, and if the leaders do not direct and lead in the right direction, that the race will be obliterated or exterminated in another hundred years in the rush for the survival of the fittest, then we can fully realize the great harm and injury that is being done to us by the unholy group above referred to. The greatest enemies of our race today are not the outsiders whom we know we have to reckon with in the struggle to survive, but that damnable, selfish, crooked, racially soulless, crafty, prideless and unfortunate Negro preacher, journalist and politician who sells himself to the first or highest bidder for the one hundred dollars or one thousand dollars [illegible] stall or club, and [illegible] fear to breathe the atmosphere of independence.

Crooked Leaders

Of all the groups of people led in the world the Negro has the most crooked set of leaders. Our leaders sell us to other races, peoples and nations; hence, our universal condition of servitude bordering on the complete return to slavery or extermination. While other peoples among themselves are endeavoring to perfect suitable and helpful racial organizations, publicly or unpublicly known, to safeguard their present and future, the damnable leaders that we have are allowing themselves to be used to discourage the race and thus throw us upon the mercies of a soulless and heartless civilization that seeks to crush the very life-blood of the weak. Instead of helping to strengthen the bonds of organization toward destiny, the wretches whom we call leaders, through jealousy ~~and corruption~~, seek to block every helpful effort made by the Universal Negro Improvement Association to help save the race.

Scattering "Doctored" News

The latest effort of these spineless, cringing, dog-like, characterless, soulless, unscrupulous and raceless curs is to be circulating through the usual agency of corrupt and policyless "nigger newspapers" (that can be bought for 50 cents, and if you refuse to make an offer to be blackmailed with malicious articles published therein from week to week) the "cooked up," "paid for," "arranged," "timed" and "doctored" statement made by Ernest Lyons, Liberian Consul-General of Baltimore (where the Afro-American newspaper of Murphy Brothers is published, against which the Universal Negro Improvement Association instituted a libel suit three weeks ago to the extent of one-half million dollars for their falsely publishing that the organization was to invade Liberia with force of arms and for the purpose of prejudicing the Liberian Government against the organization) not to vise the passports of Garveyites or members of the Garvey movement. The wretches know well that there is no Garvey movement or Garveyites, but for the purpose of confusing the minds of people, and at the same time to escape libel damages, they mention the Garvey movement when they really mean the Universal Negro Improvement Association. The idiots do not seem to realize that the Universal Negro Improvement Association has more to lose than to gain in spending its money in helping to develop Liberia, which, no doubt, some of these scoundrels would like to exploit and rob.

An Offer Not Refused

Liberia has not refused the offer of the Universal Negro Improvement Association as yet to help in her industrial, cultural and commercial development. On the contrary, the Universal Negro Improvement Association is chartered in the Republic of Liberia with a capital of one million dollars, and when the Liberian people state their opposition to the Universal Negro Improvement Association, then it will be time enough for us to pay any attention to the ravings of a few wicked, purchasable Negroes who would sell their race into hell for a few dollars. If the time should ever come when Liberia does not need the help of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, then we can find many more outlets for our energy and money to help our race, and the outlets are many and pressing.

A Program for the People

The Universal Negro Improvement Association cannot be disturbed. We have a program that reaches around the world, and know how to handle it. A bunch of cowardly, cringing and spineless Negroes are not going to tell us how to save our race. The fools haven't enough sense even to hide their trickery. Everybody knows the kind of dirty politics the so-called Negro leaders play, and everybody knows the politicians between Baltimore, New York, Washington and Pittsburgh. The Afro-American of Baltimore and the Pittsburgh Courier of Pittsburgh have been sued respectively by the Universal Negro Improvement Association for libeling the organization in the sum of five hundred thousand dollars each. No doubt they want to make a safe case by destroying the Universal Negro Improvement Association before [illegible] are called for trial, so all friends and co-politicians must help. Oh, gentlemen, you are not too smart not to be found out. It is not such a far distance between America and Liberia, so the cables and mails were set to work conveying "*very bad news*" about Garvey and the Universal Negro Improvement Association to solicit a reply before the investigation of the truth from that section repudiating them and then to give it out to the purchased Negro press to feed to the unthinking public, and thus the cooked up news and the rumor that is being scattered by the purchased Negro newspapers. When the day of reckoning comes to find out all, the "Tea Pot Dome" will look like a school of sprats in comparison with that of a school of sharks. You may fool a part of the people for a part of the time, but not all of the people all of the time. Hello, friends; was Du Bois in Liberia recently? Did he meet any one there who is now in America? Did he leave any instructions behind in Liberia to send out news to America cooked up and prepared? Is he acquainted with the haters of Garvey in Baltimore and Pittsburgh? Has the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People been working hard for the destruction of Garvey in Liberia and elsewhere? How many of the politicians in Baltimore are members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People? Who is the politician that just returned from Liberia who got a job in that country through the political pull of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the rest of the gang? Yes, gentlemen, the searchlight is on you and we are going to have the reflection so that it will go down the ages to show up your deeds to members of the race yet unborn.

Reading History in the Future

The Negro race for the next ten thousand years will read of the machinations and evil designs of such Negroes as are endeavoring to block the progress of the race, even as the white race of today of America read of the perfidious deeds of Benedict Arnold. Garvey has given up his life to expose all of the crooked Negroes who sell the race from year to year. They are naturally out to get Garvey, but he is ready at any time. You plotted to have him indicted and convicted through your politics, but neither the jail nor the gallows nor hell has any terrors for him. He can go to jail or the gallows or hell at any time, any hour, for the cause of righteousness and the program of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. He knows that you are working hard on the forces that be to "get him." He knows of all the machinations of all your agents. He knows what you and your agents are all plotting to do; but when the scandal is exposed, don't hide your heads, for "truth shall have a hearing." The whole world shall know of the corruption, farce and disgrace, and history shall record every word of it. We have a splendid record already, so, whether Garvey goes to jail or to hell, the world will know the truth, and remember, history never forgets; history repeats.

The Hour for Freedom

Try as you may, the hour has come for the freedom of the Negro, and as plagues, diseases and death visited those in Egypt who persecuted and abetted those who did harm and injury to the children of Israel, so the hand of God is ever present today and the prayers of the millions of Negroes of the Universal Negro Improvement Association shall avail much in God's visitation upon our race's enemies within and without. Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hands in spite of all the statements made by such base and degraded Negroes who will connive to do injury to their own race. On with the work of the Universal Negro Improvement Association! On with the program of African redemption! On with the program of ships, and more ships! On with the program to help the people of Liberia!

We are in the final drive for our first ship. We want more money to have her. Let everybody loan some and this will be our answer to the enemies who have been plotting all along the line.

Fight Garvey and Crush the People

The enemies' game is to fight Garvey and the movement now; scatter all kinds of bad and false news through the Negro newspapers about him and the organization; get the people disgusted so that they do not support the organization or loan any money to the steamship project, thereby preventing the organization from carrying out its program as arranged for August and September of the present year. They desire us to fail in doing that, so that at the end of that time they can pounce down upon us and say, "Indict him." "We told you they did not mean what they were saying." "We told you Garvey was crooked." "See, we told you they would do it again." This is what the enemies have been planning and plotting for. They have been working all over Harlem, New York, and all over the country to bring about that condition. But, gentlemen, you are not so wise, after all. We see your game. We can anticipate you at every turn and we are not afraid of you. We are not afraid of hell, where the Negro must be saved. You may have it in your power to plot against the Negro race now, but your day will come, the day of retribution, the day when some one will plot against you, for there is nothing we do to our fellow men in this age that doesn't return to us one hundredfold. We start out to dig graves for others, only to be buried in them ourselves. Temporary power is no guarantee of one's security, and, therefore, when we are temporarily placed in authority we should not abuse it, for some time our brother may laugh at us when we are out in the cold. Let the Negro politicians invoke the aid of their agents and masters, but no politics can destroy the sweeping force of the Universal Negro Improvement Association that has reached the four corners of the world. Four hundred million Negroes have heard the cry. They are watching every act. They are listening to every sound, and the four hundred million Negroes going down the ages shall never forget, shall never forget. As races and nations that took advantage of others in ages past suffered at the hands of retribution; what Germany is now suffering for what she did to France in 1870, so shall the enemies of Negro progress suffer for what they are doing to the race today; enemies within and without. Garvey lives not only for today, but for the next two thousand years, and the history of the Universal Negro Improvement Association shall be as fresh in the memories of men then as it is today. History shall not lie. History shall not forget.

The Patriots of Liberia

If any of the men in Liberia will allow themselves to be used to hurt themselves and the future of their good country, then it will be up to them, but the Universal Negro Improvement Association knows that no true Liberian will aid and abet the crooked Negro politician at this end. The enemies of the race are working not only for the destruction of Garvey, for Garvey is only an incident in the Negro race. The cry is "Garvey, Garvey, Garvey," but it is not only Garvey they are aiming at, so when they hand out kind words of promise, beware of them, for they are only Greeks bearing gifts. The Universal Negro Improvement Association has thousands of friends in Liberia who surely shall not give aid and succor to the enemies of Negro freedom.

Let the fools on this side know that nothing can injure Marcus Garvey or the Universal Negro Improvement Association. The one is determined to do all to safeguard the cause of the race, even to the extent of making the supreme sacrifice. The other is an institution. It is a spiritual movement that cannot be checkmated, that cannot be killed, that cannot be thwarted. It is a movement that lives in the souls of men. How can you kill it? You can crush it at one spot and it comes up in a thousand places. It is like the Christian religion. Men tried to kill it. We find its principles and doctrines taught in the four corners of the world today. So it shall be with the Universal Negro Improvement Association. Try to empty the ocean with a bucket and your labor proves in vain, and so try to stop the Universal Negro Improvement Association reaching the hearts and souls of black men everywhere and your task becomes eternal. Every friend of Marcus Garvey and the Universal Negro Improvement Association shall answer the enemies who are trying to block our progress by giving more support at this time. They are trying to tell us, "We told you they couldn't do it." "We told you they would fail." Answer by loaning money to the Black Cross Navigation and Trading Company and help us put over our program between now and September. It is a challenge. Will you let the plotters defeat us? Will you let the plotters be able to point a finger and say, "We told you so"? Let us laugh at them when August and September come. Let us prove to the world that the Negro is serious and determined. Let us do it in the name of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and the Black Cross Navigation and Trading Company.

Send in Your Loan and Support

Members and friends, we appeal again to you to get behind the Black Cross Navigation and Trading Company and loan the corporation as much as you can afford to enable us to have our first ship. Lend $1,000, $500, $400, $300, $200, $100 or $50 for five or ten years bearing an interest of 5%. This money will help us to secure our first ship. Send in your loan today and don't wait until tomorrow, as the enemy wants you to wait. The enemy wants you to put off and procrastinate so that they can do all the harm they are planning for. Send your loan to the Black Cross Navigation and Trading Company, 56 West 135th Street, New York City, U. S. A.

Biggest Convention in History

And now we are on the eve of our great convention in New York on the 1st of August. Let everybody be there. This convention will eclipse all others. It will indeed be a big time in New York. Come and see. Come and hear. Come and help us rejoice. Come and help us put the program over. Let nothing disturb you, but keep your eyes always on the point of destiny. Remember, that our work is to redeem Africa; to speed up the Negro race industrially and commercially, and in every other way. We must have ships on the ocean not only to trade between America, Liberia and Africa, but to trade with South and Central America and the West Indies. Let us work today so that in the years to come our merchant marines will sail the seven seas. Let us put dozens and hundreds of ships on the ocean, and when that day comes we will be men, because we will be able to support ourselves industrially and economically; we will be men because we will be able to dictate the policies of the race. This is what we are aiming at. This is what the Negro politicians are opposing and selling out for. But we call upon the Negroes throughout the world; as a mass we must push forward our own leaders. We must develop them ourselves. We must not have them given to us. We must no longer have them forced upon us. They have been forced upon us for the last fifty years, and they are stultifying our growth. Let us answer them all now by rallying together and standing for the program of the Universal Negro Improvement Association.

With very best wishes, I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,
MARCUS GARVEY, President-General,
Universal Negro Improvement Association.

New York, July 22, 1924.

P. S.—All divisions, chapters, branches and members are asked to become financial with the Parent Body during the present month and to send in all reports, donations and gifts for the Parent Body during the month of August, as the convention will inflict a terrible expense upon the organization for the month. All the help you can give must be sent to headquarters. Money is urgently needed to carry on the work. Do your best.
M. G.

NEGRO REGIME AT TUSKEGEE NOW CERTAIN

Negro Victory Decisive—Dr. J. H. Ward of Indianapolis to Command the Veterans' Institution

From the New York World

WASHINGTON, July 13.—All-Negro control will be established this week over the Veterans' Bureau Hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., thereby ending with a Negro triumph one of the most bitter race clashes in recent years.

Dr. Joseph H. Ward of Indianapolis, former chief of the surgical service of the hospital, has been appointed chief medical officer and commandant of the institution, succeeding Dr. Charles B. Griffith (white), who has wired Director Frank T. Hines of the Veterans' Bureau that he has transferred the hospital to the colored physician.

Gen. Hines announced today that Dr. Griffith had full authority to make the transfer, discretionary power having been vested in him to establish an all-colored personnel whenever he considered the Negro doctors sufficiently proficient in hospital management. The only white man remaining in the staff of 269 persons is the hospital electrician, who will be relieved as soon as a Negro substitute reports.

Klan Enters Dispute

Immediately after establishment of the hospital, where Negro veterans of the World War receive treatment, a row started over which race should control it. Negro organization maintained that the institution, which is one of the finest of its kind ever constructed, should be run entirely by Negroes.

Tuskegee whites submitted heated protests, sending delegations to Washington. They insisted the key positions should be held by whites. They said they feared the consequences if a number of Negro officers were sent down from the North to manage the institution.

Both sides contended, and backed up their contentions with documents, that the Government had promised them their point. When the hospital site was selected an agent of the Treasury told Tuskegee whites a white officer would be in command. President Harding informed the Negroes he meant to put in an all-colored personnnel.

Trouble broke out in Tuskegee when the Ku Klux Klan injected itself into the dispute last summer. The first Negro to report for duty, a civil service clerk named John Calhoun, left town in a few hours. Dr. Lewis Kenney, head of the Tuskegee Institute Hospital, who agitated for a Negro personnel for the Veterans' Bureau Hospital, received threats and went on an extended visit to New Jersey.

Political Stroke

Negro leaders charged that Alabama Klansmen used sheets obtained from the hospital storerooms to frighten the Negroes, and later were banqueted at the hospital. This was denied by Col. Robert H. Stanley, the first white commandant. For a time the Alabama whites appeared to be victorious. Negroes received places as ward doctors, but a white officer remained in charge, with several white assistants. Gen. Hines said Negroes would be given charge when capable men were found later.

Establishment of an all-colored personnel at this time may be a political stroke of consequence. The loss of Tuskegee was the beginning of Negro agitation for a bolt from the Republican party. It led to anti-Republican comment in the Negro press, an organized effort to use the Negro voters as the balance of power in twenty doubtful Northern States, and the eventual indorsement of Senator La Follette by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Whether transfer of the hospital to Negro physicians at this time can stay the trend away from President Coolidge to LaFollette remains to be seen.

Dr. Frederick A. Stokes, Negro, has been named executive officer at Tuskegee, succeeding Dr. George L. Johnson (white). Gen. Hines today said Dr. Ward, the new commandant, is an excellent officer for the place, an overseas man and "a very clever doctor." He said he had received no recent protests from the Tuskegee whites against putting a Negro officer in charge.

LONDON, July 18.—A rumor of the impending appointment of the Duke of York as Governor of one of the British dominions is revived by The Daily Mail, which traces the report to visits which the duke made to Downing Street and the Colonial Office yesterday.

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SPAIN TO RECALL MOST OF TROOPS FROM MOROCCO

Rivera to Leave Only Strong Garrisons at Forts and Volunteer Flying Columns

CEUTA, Morocco, July 18 (By The Associated Press).—General Primo Rivera, president of the Military Directorate of Spain, who is here in connection with the Moroccan revolt, has indicated that he will withdraw all of the Spanish peninsular troops from the fighting front, leaving only strong garrisons on the coast and at fortresses such as Melilla, Ceuta and Tetuan. It is said he plans to use volunteer troops as flying columns to maintain order and in punitive expeditions.

At present in the Spanish zone the regular peninsular troops number 70,000 of all arms, including 39,000 infantry, 3,000 cavalry, 11,500 artillery, 8,000 engineers, 4,500 supply services and 3,000 ambulance corps.

Apart from these white troops there are regular and irregular native units numbering 20,000 men and a foreign legion of approximately 6,000.

NEW IMMIGRATION LAW IS REPLETE WITH RED TAPE

Work of Consuls and Troubles of Applicants Greatly Increased — Big Falling Off in the Rush from Europe

From the New York Times

The labor imposed upon our consular and other officials by the new immigration restriction law is equaled only by the formalities to which aliens wishing to come to this country are subjected. Recent reports from European capitals have described thousands of persons storming our consulates in their desire to get in an application to come to this country before the quotas are exhausted. These persons have all to be examined by our consular officials, and before they can be permitted to sail must fill out lengthy applications and supply affidavits of various sorts. Formidable as is all this red tape, it is in the interest of the immigrants in order to obviate such cruel hardships as were not uncommon under the old law, when men and women sailed for New York only to be deported because their country's quota had been filled while they were on the sea.

The Johnson bill divides aliens into quota and non-quota immigrants. The number in each quota is limited by law. In the non-quota class are the wives and unmarried children under 18 of American citizens, as well as ministers and professors, together with their wives and unmarried children under 18, and bona-fide students coming here temporarily. Aliens temporarily visiting Europe are also classed as non-quota immigrants. In the quota class special preference is given to children between the ages of 18 and 21, and to the mothers and fathers of American citizens, as well as to skilled agricultural workers with their dependent children under 16. These, taken together, may not exceed one-half of each month's quota.

In order to obtain preference under either of these two classes all persons claiming relationship with an American citizen must have the citizen petition the Department of Labor, explaining the degree of relationship and other information, and adding that he will support the immigrant if necessary to prevent his becoming a public charge. The petition must be accompanied by the statements of two or more responsible persons to whom the petitioner is known. An alien wishing to visit Europe temporarily or to return therefrom after a temporary visit must fill out a petition containing information as to his original entry into the United States and other matters. If this petition is found to be in order he will be granted a permit, which may be extended, if necessary, upon application to the Commissioner General of Immigration. This entitles him to entry over and above the quota provisions.

The time required in obtaining the necessary information for these various classes of aliens is the principal cause of the lull in the movement of immigrants. Heretofore the month of July has been characterized by a feverish rush of foreigners from every port in Europe. It is only a year ago that steamships were racing to Sandy Hook in order to land their immigrant quotas betimes. The new law has divided the yearly quotas into ten monthly quotas instead of into five, as heretofore. This was for the express purpose of eliminating the crush at Ellis Island at the beginning of each month. Most of the hardships under the old law appear to have been removed, but the task of the consuls in sorting and passing on the enormous numbers of would-be immigrants is certain to be arduous. It will be many months before the machinery of the new law works smoothly.

Seizure of Munitions On Ship in India

LONDON, July 18.—The police of Singapore have detained the North German Lloyd steamer Schlesien and seized fifty cases of ammunition aboard marked "machinery for Tientsin," according to a Singapore dispatch to The Daily Mail. The police of Colombo confiscated a number of rifles on the Schlesien when the vessel was there recently.

PATRIOTIC LEAGUE OF HAITI APPEALS TO UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION TO HELP PLUCKY BLACK REPUBLIC REGAIN HER INDEPENDENCE

Industrial Future of Haiti Should Appeal to Negroes—Marcus Garvey Promises to Use Strength of Organization to Help Free and Develop Haiti for Black Race

MUCH WORK FOR BIG ORGANIZATION TO DO FOR HAITI

Dr. Holly, Son of Late Bishop Holly, Delivers Splendid Address Outlining Conditions in Haiti—Bishop McGuire Also Makes Strong Appeal for Haitians

NEGROES OF AMERICA AND WEST INDIES SHOULD HELP

LIBERTY HALL, Sunday Afternoon, July 20.—The announcement that the well-known Dr. A. P. Holly, former consul-general for Haiti, at the Bahamas, would speak, brought out a large crowd of the U. N. I. A. members as well as those who take interest in the cause of the restoration of Haitian independence. The speeches were of an exceptional order, and the appearance on the platform of an old worker for the cause, Bishop McGuire, gave a ring of the old times to the proceedings. Among the audience, too, were several sons and daughters of Haiti, who had gathered principally to see and hear their famous countryman tell of the misfortunes of that gallant little Negro republic which had set alight the torch of liberty for an enslaved and downtrodden race, and had been the means, finally, of bringing about the emancipation of all the slaves in the British Colonial dominions.

The Flag of Haiti

The presentation to the association of the flag of Haiti with its inspiring symbols, the first Negro national flag, evoked long and repeated cheers, which were gracefully acknowledged by Dr. Holly.

The three addresses of the evening were of an exceptionally high order and were highly appreciated by the audience, especially those who are in a position to realize the condition of affairs in Haiti and who gave a most attentive and sympathetic hearing to all that was uttered.

The proceedings were commenced by the announcement by the President-General of the association's opening hymn, "From Greenland's Icy Mountains." This was followed by a piano solo and the singing of the well-known hymn, "For Those in Peril on the Sea," as a remembrance of those members of the association who are on sea on their way to Liberia. The President-General also in the course of his preliminary remarks referred to the object of the celebration of Rose Week, which was for the raising of funds with which to purchase materials to be sent to Liberia.

Introducing the Speaker

Hon. Marcus Garvey said: We have with us this afternoon Dr. A. P. Holly, the illustrious son of the illustrious Bishop Holly, of Haiti. Dr. Holly has been a representative of the Republic of Haiti, as Consul-General in the Bahamas. He has been here in this country for some time in a far-off southern section, and he has come to New York to lay before the people the cry of Haiti, for the return of its freedom. We are going to have him as our principal speaker this afternoon. Along with Dr. Holly and other natives of Haiti, we are here to join in the protest against the continued occupation of Haiti, which is one of the stars in the crown of Ethiopia. Haiti, like the rest of the places for which we are fighting, must be redeemed, and the U. N. I. A., with the Haitian Patriotic League and those fighting for the restoration of Haitian freedom, is going to make its voice felt in August, as touching the injustice done to that country. We of the U. N. I. A. are very much interested in Haiti, because we have hopes and plans for Haiti industrially. We hope, in the not far distant future, to be able to make Haiti one of the countries for us to develop in her mineral and agricultural resources, for the good of its people, and for the good of the black race. As soon as our ships are well on the seas Haiti will be one of the principal countries of call, where we hope to take the produce and different things made by the natives of that country to the different markets of the world, including that of America, and we hope that Haiti will play a great part in the future of Africa's redemption. I can foresee the day when we will have a direct route, and trade, between Haiti and the great continent of Africa. We cannot leave Haiti out, so it is our duty to give it our help and assistance.

Haiti to me is the Gibraltar of the West Indies. It is the only free black country in the West Indies. It is the center around which all the other islands radiate, and we hope the time will come when Haiti will be to the other islands what Paris is to the rest of Europe. As I stated, it is going to be the Gibraltar of the West Indies, and so we want you to give all the help and encouragement you can towards the freedom of that country. I cannot well understand the policy of America in Haiti. Sometimes I try to understand it one way, and sometimes I have to look at it the other way. Sometimes I believe the American occupation of Haiti was for the purpose of helping the people as they try to present it and adduce arguments to convince us, while, on the other hand, I am strong-

(Continued on page [illegible])

NEGRO AND INDIAN IN SOUTH AFRICA

They Have the Same Opinion of the White Man's Hypocrisy and Greed, with Religion for Cloak

The following is from the Democrat, a paper published by an Indian at Nairobi, Kenya, East Africa; and the Abantu Batho is a South African paper edited and published by native Africans of Bantu origin.

In the struggle for power man resorts to subterfuges of all kinds to out-do the others. Christianity has been one of the most abused morals in the world. For hundreds of years men resorted to the Christian religion, and used it to deceive the other portion of the world, and the rest of mankind. It is the subterfuge of the white man when he wants to deceive you; he tells you about Jesus, he tells you about heaven, he speaks of the beautiful things of the Christian religion, which he himself does not believe in and does not practice. He preaches them to you because he believes it is the easiest way to reach your emotion and to appeal to your sentiment, and deprive you of that which he wants. Such a subterfuge the white man has used in Africa, such a subterfuge the white man has endeavored to use on all the unfortunate peoples of the world. He sends out his priest, his bishop and his missionary to foreign lands to pave the way for colonial dominion or exploitation of the native peoples and their lands.

Now, in the modern analysis of things the black man is wiping the scales off his eyes and is seeing things as they are. The prime minister (General Smuts) said in his speech at the City Banqueting Hall, Cape Town, welcoming the deputation from the London Missionary Society:—"There are many natives today who look upon the white man and the Christian religion as their enemies." This is not true. The native hates none in the great creation of God, but he realizes that he is in a soulless, heartless, material world. Christianity demands that its followers be meek and humble, that there be no racial discrimination, that forgiveness should be practiced.

But, after nearly 2,000 years of professed Christianity, do we find the white man humble, forgiving or submissive? Sometimes one is forced to feel that the Nazarene died in vain, and that he came into the world too early, for his advent has made but little difference in the white man's heart.

White Man's Aim of Peace

The nations of the world have just emerged from a devastating war, in which they threatened the destruction of a civilization remarkable for its scientific discoveries. One thousand, nine hundred years ago the world was enjoying a period of peace and calm such as it had never experienced before. Rome, mistress of the world, ruled supreme, her eagle carried by her well disciplined and victorious legions, and so remarkable was that peaceful condition that the Romans erected a temple and upon its portals were inscribed in letters of gold the words: "The temple of Eternal Peace." One thousand, nine hundred years have passed, and that temple is now buried among the ruins of ancient Rome, and other temples have been erected for the purpose of preaching peace, the fatherhood of God and brotherhood of man. Yet there is no peace. The peace which we are now enjoying may be likened to the calm before the storm. The nations of the world are only taking a breathing space before they once more come to grips in a deadlier and more destructive war. With such a coception of peace, the strong and rich oppressing the weak and the poor, with the canker of racial prejudice eating at its very vitals, how can the white man expect peace in the true sense of the term? Who can think that he can come to my house, put me out, take all I possess, and then talk to me about peace and justice, and, after robbing and knocking me down, talk to me about a League of Nations for Peace? All the burglars get together, after robbing the black man of his land, and then say—"Let us have peace." There is not going to be peace until we all believe in the rights of all men. ("Abantu Batho," a radical native South African paper.)

Attention of Subscribers!

Frequently we receive notices from Post Offices to the effect that subscribers' copies are not delivered for either of the following reasons:—"Removed, Left No Address"; "No Such Number"; "Not Found"; "Refused" or "Unclaimed."

Beginning with the issue dated August 2, we shall publish under the heading, "Service Column," the names of subscribers so affected during the month of July; in September we shall carry the names of those affected during the month of August, etc.

Subscribers who experience difficulty in getting their papers regularly are asked to scan this column. The reason for non-delivery may become apparent and corrective measures be put into effect to our mutual satisfaction.

E. R. MATHEWS, Business Mgr.

Distinguished Africans Visiting in United States

From the Christian Recorder

A number of distinguished African ministers and scholars are now in America, having come as delegates to the recent African Methodist General Conference at Louisville, Ky. Among them are Rev. S. J. Mahote of Transvaal, J. T. Tantsi of Orange Free State, South Africa; A. A. Mereka of Kroonstadt, B. D. Nojekwa of Johannesburg, Transvaal; Rev. Phigeland of Cape Town, and Rev. F. M. Gow of Cape Town; also Rev. I. C. Steady of Freetown, Sierra Leone, West Africa. Rev. Steady is a graduate of Wilberforce University and Yale, and Rev. Tantsi of Wilberforce. The others were educated in South Africa. They will sail for their native home on August 2.

MORAL STANDARD MUST BE HIGH

We Cannot Remove the Old Landmarks or Move in Winter Without Having Troubles of Our Own

(From the Norfolk Journal and Guide)

It is a matter of vital concern to the race that its standard of morality be maintained at the highest all of the time, not only in one place, but in all places. The best interests of the race require it. It is a lamentable fact, however, that we can't always have all that is best and that is required. The most that we can hope for at any time is that the best will always overtop the worst in our morals, as in everything else affecting our wellbeing. It is the common complaint everywhere that there has been a marked falling off in the moral tone of all people, which was greatly helped along by the World War, moral laxity being one of the evils that accompany and follow war; but there are other causes for the laxity, among them the world wide tendency to luxurious living and pleasures and the greater freedom in the relations of the sexes, which has a direct relation to the decline of religious faith and observance, about which we have so much complaint.

You cannot remove the old landmarks and set up new ones, nor move in winter, without having troubles of your own, as the Scriptures warn us.

We have it from many sources, in our exchanges and in our observation, that there is a distinct falling standard of morality in our group, as in that of others, with which we are only relatively concerned, which the thoughtful are bound to notice and protest against as a matter of race conservation. The freedom allowed our young people between the ages of ten and twenty, the lack of oversight of their coming and going and their whereabouts and doings, is one of the phases of the question not to be overlooked. It was not so in the old days, and it should not be so now.

The latest outburst of indignation against the falling moral standard among our group comes through the Indianapolis Freeman, an old, conservative war horse which is not given to flying the track. The Freeman alleges the greatest possible laxity in the high and low social circles of our group in Indianapolis, and in doing so has "let loose the dogs of war," to all of which it makes reply: "Silly arguments, abuse, ridicule, may serve to lull to sleep consciences that are already seared by overmuch indulgence, but they do not and cannot do away with the fact that Indianapolis needs to clean house, and to inaugurate a renaissance of noble-mindedness, intellectual and moral culture and worthy endeavor." That is the position to take. A high standard of morality among us must be maintained, and it is the business of our press and pulpit to help maintain it. Let those who are guilty howl when struck. That is what they are struck for.

U. N. I. A. OFFICERS AT WHITE HOUSE

A committee of three officers of the Universal Negro Improvement Association visited Washington, D. C., on Thursday, July 18, and interviewed Hon. C. Bascom Slemp, Secretary to President Coolidge. Business relating to the Universal Negro Improvement Association was discussed, the interview lasting an hour.

DO NEGROES EVER ASSAULT WHITE WOMEN IN U. S.?

Five Lynchings in the Last Six Months, Due to Migration, Shows That Falsehood Is Unmasked

By HUNTINGTON ADAMS
In The Nation

Mr. Robert Herrick's remarks on "the usual crime" in his article on "The Race Problem in the Caribbean," published in your issue of June 11, are excellent, but not nearly strong enough, I believe. The following experience shows how different is the picture in the British West Indies from that painted in our Southern States.

Some years ago, when I was on a steamer on my way to Jamaica, I read "White Capital and Black Labor," by Sir Sydney Olivier (now Lord Olivier, Secretary for India in the British Cabinet). The following passage attracted my attention:

"Now the fact is that in the British West Indies assaults by black or colored men on white women and children are practically altogether unknown. No apprehension of them whatever troubles society. I say this as an administrator familiar with the judicial statistics, as a resident familiar with all parts of Jamaica and all classes of its population, as the head of a household of women and girls which have frequented the suburbs of Kingston and lived for weeks and months in remote country districts with neither myself nor any other white man within call. Any resident in Jamaica will tell the same story. A young white woman can walk alone in the hills or to Kingston in daylight or dark, through populous settlements of exclusively black or colored folk, without encountering anything but friendly salutation from man or woman. Single ladies may hire a carriage and drive all over the island without trouble or molestation. Offenses against women and children come into the courts, but they are not against white women and children. Whatever may be the cause it is the indisputable fact that Jamaica or any other West Indian island is as safe for white women to go about in, if not safer, than any European country with which I am acquainted."

Lord Olivier had been governor of Jamaica for some years. I happened to be seated at table on this steamer next to the Hon. E. St. John Branch, who was attorney general for the British West Indies, and I asked him what he thought of Olivier's statement. After thinking it over he replied that so far as he could remember no case of assault or attempted assault of a white woman or girl by a Negro had occurred in the courts during his term of office. If I remember correctly, he told me he had been attorney general for seventeen years.

Consider the population statistics of the Island of Jamaica: The total population (according to the 1911 census) was 831,383, of whom 630,181 were black, 163,201 "colored," and 15,605 white. That is to say, there were just fifty black and colored people to one white person. Many of the judges, all the policemen, and all of the troops except commissioned officers, were blacks, and there was no such thing as rape of white women.

The Negroes are of the same races as those imported to our country. The slave ships came in general from the same parts of Africa.

What is the answer?

Are we to believe that because of real or imagined ill-treatment here the Negroes have taken to the custom of raping white women, although they do not do it in the West Indies?

Is it reasonable to suppose that if the Negroes do not commit this crime where they greatly outnumber the whites and where there is no danger whatever of their being lynched, they would take to it in a country where the whites outnumber them almost everywhere, where all authority is in the hands of the whites, and where if they should commit such a crime they are almost certain to be caught, likely to be killed without even a semblance of trial, and not improbably under most brutal conditions attended by atrocities such as are seldom found even among savages?

What reliable evidence is there that the assault upon white women by Negroes has ever occurred or been attempted on a scale sufficient so that it might be considered as a likely danger? Certainly the say-so of those who have been implicated in group murders, called lynchings, a say-so which is not given under oath, and not subject to the analysis of cross-examination by legal counsel is not sufficiently convincing.

Can it be that the "usual crime" does not exist and has not existed? (I am speaking, of course, of its existence as a racial tendency, and exclude from consideration sporadic cases of insane degenerates which occur among all races.) If so, it is one of the most despicable lies of all times.

New York, July 1.

PEONAGE VILE STILL THRIVES IN GEORGIA

Horrible Story Told by Two Brothers Who Walked from Georgia to Michigan—Forced to Kill Parents

(From the Flint (Mich.) Journal)

Walter and William Walker, Negro brothers, arrived in Flint a few days ago after walking and running the entire distance between a plantation near Atlanta, Ga., from which they fled and this city. Thinking that the two men had absorbed a little too much "moon" a local policeman proceeded to transport them to the county jail when, much to his astonishment, he discovered that the brothers were not intoxicated but had become weakened from lack of food. Upon questioning it was found that neither had put any digestible food into his system for more than ten days, and because of not sufficient nourishment could hardly stand upon his feet.

Walter told a most pathetic and woeful story of their experiences upon the Georgia ranch and their trip to this northern country. Asked if he had any idea in what part of the United States he was now, the response was that he asked someone and was told he was in Michigan, but the word Michigan did not mean a thing to him.

Beginning his story, Walter said: "We left Georgia when it was cold. I haven't any idea what month it was. We were slaves and had only a small piece of corn bread and water thrown at us to eat each day. From sunrise to sunset we worked, and unless we did a certain amount of work the boss would whip us until we bled." With this statement Walter started to show the scars and bruises which were inflicted upon his black body many months before. Continuing, the older Walker, who is now twenty-eight years old, told of his escape. "Every night I, with fifteen or twenty other slaves, was put in little stalls about the size of that for a mule. Sometimes it got awfully cold, but no more clothing was allowed us. All my life I had lived upon this plantation and never have I tasted milk or any port of meat, although the white people living upon the place ate all they wished. We were not permitted to strike the mules which we drove, but whenever we did not do exactly what we were asked a beating followed. It so happened that one night the boss left the barn unlocked until he went inside the house to eat his supper. During this time my brother and I escaped. No one else dared follow us because they knew if we were caught the punishment would be another beating." At this point in Walter's adventure, his brother, who was lying on a nearby bed, let out a terrible howl. He was in constant fear that someone was coming to take him back to the plantation.

"Once my brother had to beat a man to death because he had run away, and, too, we were forced to beat our mother and father until they died, just because they had gotten too old to work. The first night after we had left the ranch was spent in running most of the time. We didn't know where we were going but just wanted to get away from that place. Many nights we slept in swamps with the water up to our necks in order that no one could find us."

"What did you live on?" Walter was asked.

"Before we got so weak, one or the other of us would outrun rabbits, but after a while we could hardly stand up, and then we had to ask people for food."

All during the conversatiaon Walter sat upon a chair with no expression upon his face whatsoever, while William curled himself up on a nearby bed and now and then let out mournful moans which his brother said were caused from his not having anything to eat for two weeks. Although Walter talked quite freely, William did not utter so much as a word, so frightened was he that someone was coming to beat him.

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AS THE KNOCKERS KNOCK, LIBERTY HALL CAN HARDLY ACCOMMODATE THOUSANDS THAT COME TO HELP PUT THE PROGRAM OVER

Hon Marcus Garvey, in Rousing Address on "How We Fight to Win," Reasserts the Unflinching Determination of the New Negro to Push Through to Victory—Says U. N. I. A. Cannot Be Successfully Opposed by Human Agency—Built on Spiritual Foundation

THOSE WHO SEEK TO UNDERMINE THE MORALE OF THE U. N. I. A. ARE ONLY WASTING TIME

Nothing Will Intimidate Those Who Lead the U. N. I. A. or Sidetrack Them from Their Purpose—The Association Is Here to Stay—Put Garvey Out of the Way and It Will Be Found the Fight Had Just Started—Those Who Control Negro Newspapers Must Be Watched

LIBERTY HALL, Sunday Night, July 20.—Liberty Hall was filled to capacity on the occasion of the weekly mass meeting held by the New York local. It was the culminating night of Rose Week and 50 cents admission was charged, but members and friends came in their thousands and paid willingly in their desire to swell the fund for purchasing material to be sent to Liberia. During the meeting those who did not have the opportunity during the week came forward and bought roses and bouquets. A large number also subscribed towards the purchase of a ship by the Black Cross Navigation and Trading Company.

A feature of the meeting was the enthusiasm of the people who seemed to select this mode of reply to those who are seeking to discourage the membership of the Universal Negro Improvement Association with wicked propaganda. Could the selfish group that is striving to undermine the morale of the membership come from publishing their deceptive bulletins to look in at Liberty Hall, they might be forced seriously to consider whether their game was worth the candle. The attitude of the vast assemblage of Negroes in 138th street, New York City, last Sunday evening was nothing but service of notice on the schemers that the new Negro will not be hoodwinked any longer and refuses to be sidetracked.

THE FIGHT TO WIN

Mr. Garvey, in a rousing speech, which won unstinted applause throughout, emphasized the determination of the Universal Negro Improvement Association to fight to win. He declared that the great fight was not with the white man, but with the selfish groups of men within the race. "The Universal Negro Improvement Association," he said, "is one of those movements that cannot be successfully opposed by human agency. And why? Because the Universal Negro Improvement Association is not a movement of the minute, is not a movement of a day, is not a movement built upon the purely material desires of a race, but the Universal Negro Improvement Association is built upon the spiritual foundation of a people who are part of God's divine plan."

He elicited peals of laughter as he declared his intention of being "the baddest spook ever," of working with might and main, night and day, dead or alive, so that the program of the Universal Negro Improvement Association for a free and redeemed Africa might be put over. The jail and the gallows and death had no terrors for him, and men might find that with his passing the great fight of the Negro for freedom had but started.

"Why do I talk this way?" he asked. "Why do I give my soul and my body and my all to this? Because I see the tears of my mother; because I see the sorrows of my father; because I see the gray hairs of my grand sires brought to the grindstone, and I hear the wailing and the gnashing of teeth and the cry of the ages, and in the name of God I shall not die without leaving an imprint of the Negro on twentieth century civilization."

Mr. G. E. Carter, Secretary-General of the U. N. I. A., also spoke eloquently on the subject, "Will they do it? Dare they do it?"

Following are the addresses:

MR. GARVEY'S ADDRESS

Mr. Garvey said: My subject for tonight is, "How We Fight to Win." Gradually as the Universal Negro Improvement Association takes on the serious aspect of its work, we find those opposed to the freedom of the people projecting themselves forward in opposition to that which they believe that by their individual and their collective strength they can successfully oppose. The Universal Negro Improvement Association is one of those movements that cannot be successfully opposed by human agency. And why? Because the Universal Negro Improvement Association is not a movement of the minute, is not a movement of a day, is not a movement built upon the purely material desires of a race; but the Universal Negro Improvement Association is built upon the spiritual foundation of a people who are part of God's divine plan. (Applause.)

In Fulfillment of Prophecy

What we are attempting to do is a fulfillment of the great plan of the Divine when He said through His psalmist, when He prophesied through His prophets, that princes would come out of Egypt; that Ethiopia would stretch forth her hand unto God. Such being the destiny of a race, nothing in the world that is human can stop the progress of that race in its march to such a destiny. (Applause.)

And so tonight as leader of this movement, I stand before you in the fullness of my spiritual calling to fight the good fight to the battle's end. We are here to tell to the world, to all and sundry, that once in the history of the Negro the hour has come when he marches not to turn back, not to stop, but to reach the point of destiny. How amusing it sounds to me to hear Negroes talk about opposing, handicapping and destroying the Universal Negro Improvement Association. If you can destroy the sun, if you can destroy the moon, if you can destroy nature in her fullest garb, if you can destroy the soul pulse or the soul beat of men, then you can destroy the Universal Negro Improvement Association. (Applause.)

An Indestructible Force

It is a spiritual force that is indestructible. It is indestructible because, I say, it is the spiritual yearning of no one man, but of four hundred million men and women and children, and 1924 and the years succeeding are the time that we are determined to make the spiritual force felt throughout the world.

Indeed, we are stirring up men everywhere, awaking men. There are restless nights, sleepless nights and restless days. They do not know what to do, especially the so-called big Negroes in America. Why, we have them on the run. They are going wild and crazy; so wild and crazy that they are seeking their own destruction. It is said somewhere, "Those whom the gods would destroy they first make mad." We have them all mad now, mad with Garvey, because Garvey is about to put over something that those lazy Negroes could not put over for fifty years.

U. N. I. A. Principles Will Prevail

Now let me repeat from Liberty Hall tonight to all the Negroes in America and the rest of the world who oppose the Universal Negro Improvement Association, you do not know the force you are reckoning with yet; you do not know the man named Garvey yet. You understand that? Garvey will go to hell, and take the devil out of hell and deliver him to the principles of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. (Applause.) Let me tell you this: These Negroes think they can intimidate Garvey and scare the Universal Negro Improvement Association. The Universal Negro Improvement Association was never stronger than at this hour. (Applause.) We are strong because we are determined to put our program over, caring not what men may say, for and nay. Watch the Universal Negro Improvement Association for 1924 and you will find on the 31st of December, when the old year passes out, we have written one of the most glorious pages in the history of the Negro ever written since God Almighty said, "Let there be light."

Dead or Alive

They talk about putting fear in Marcus Garvey. Marcus Garvey was never made to be intimidated or to be cowed. There is one thing I am prepared for, and that is the putting over of the program of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, dead or alive. (Cheers.) And those Negroes who are trying to get Garvey,—they had better make sure Garvey does not die on their hands too early. Bad as Garvey is now, Garvey would be a damned bad ghost, believe me. (Laughter and applause.) Have you ever heard of a bad ghost? Let Marcus Garvey die and he will ride every one of these Negroes into the Hudson river. They should pray that Marcus Garvey does not die yet. And I mean that. It is said that the spirit can go where the individual can't go; that the spirit can go through a key-hole. Well, even a needle-hole Marcus Garvey will go through when it comes down to maintaining, carrying through the principles of the Universal Negro Improvement Association.

Beware of the Shark

Now listen, members of Liberty Hall and members of the Universal Negro Improvement Association the world over. Please do not pay any attention to what these crazy, foolish, jealous Negroes are saying; just go and attend to your business. The years 1924 and 1925 will be the biggest years not only in the history of the Universal Negro Improvement Association but, through the Universal Negro Improvement Association, in the history of the Negro race. Those Negroes smell the thing, and that is why they are trying to see if they can snatch the glory from you at this time. Don't you follow those Negroes. They have something up their sleeves. They have found out you are going to put over something and they want to steal it from you. Well, you sit down and let these sharks steal anything from you.

Do you know what these real estate agents are waiting for? To steal away your plans and charge you high rents. Watch that band of crafty Negroes that run the Negro papers, watch the politicians and the real estate agents; watch them, for they are worse than the white man. They are the clever people who are lined up to fight and to steal your program and to steal your thunder, but so long as Marcus Garvey breathes they will have a hell of a time stealing anything from the Universal Negro Improvement Association.

Great Fight Within the Race

Let me tell you, men, our fight is not half started yet within our own race. The great fight that has to be won is not so much with the white man, because you know them, and you know to what extent you have to carry yourselves to win, but the fight is within the Negro race, with the crafty, soul-less, selfish group, the same kind of group which the white proletariat has had to fight, that same group that has brought Socialism into the world, that same group that has brought anarchy into the world, that has brought Sovietism into the world. It is such a group of Negroes that is fighting the great Negro masses.

Oppressing Negroes in Harlem

Unfortunately we have built up a Negro oligarchy, a Negro plutocracy, that has no use for the poor Negro, just as how white plutocracy has no use for the white proletariat, and you have to watch these skunks. They control your Negro newspapers; they are your politicians; they are your real estate agents. And you have an example in Harlem. They combine with the Jew, and where the white people used to pay $40 a month for rent they make you pay $80. The Universal Negro Improvement Association will give them a fight to hell's gate. When they touch Marcus Garvey, they have touched the wrong man, a man who does not care a damn about jail or the gallows, whose one object is the redemption of 400,000,000 Negroes of the world. (Applause.)

Marcus Garvey again flings out the challenge from Liberty Hall. Come all and sundry, come hell and its legions, we shall fight on and fight on. (Cheers.) One bad Negro has arrived and he is going to stay here, and when he leaves he will leave hell and damnation behind. The program of the Universal Negro Improvement Association shall go through, and it shall go through because it is the only hope, it is the only salvation, of the people.

Why do I talk this way? Why do I give my soul and my body and my all to this? Because I see the tears of my mother; because I see the sorrows of my father; because I see the gray hairs of my grandsires brought to the grindstone, and I hear the wailing and gnashing of teeth and the cry of the ages, and in the name of God I shall not die without leaving an imprint of the Negro on twentieth century civilization. (Cheers and applause.)

"Ready, and Going Through"

You talk about the Goths and the Huns and the Visigoths if there is a God, and there is a God, if there is nature, and there is nature, if the world opposes the program of the Universal Negro Improvement Association the world will see the hell that it never experienced since God Almighty said: "Let there be light." (Applause.) We are ready, and we are going through, and nothing between hell and heaven shall stop the Negro, because death faces the Negro except he organizes to protect himself, and Garvey is not ignorant of the spirit of the age in which we live.

The hour has struck, and I have offered myself on the altar of sacrifice to redeem a race with which I am identified, that has been suffering for over 300 years in exile. I ask you for your co-operation, I ask you for your sympathy, I ask you for your help. When Marcus Garvey dies, the fight has just started. If the spirit ever returns to this world, then I shall return. The oath I took to serve you is my uppermost thought. That shall direct me, and so long as you, the people are faithful and firm, we shall plan and put over the job. Don't be afraid. Only when the last Negro has passed away will I desert the Red, the Black and the Green. (Applause).

Best Year Ahead

Our best year is before us. Let us unite now more than ever and thwart the enemy. Let us sidetrack the enemy who is trying to discourage us. We who lead cannot be discouraged, and all these wicked and false things they are publishing at this time are to discourage you and then to strike at the leader. But let them come. Marcus Garvey is ready for them. They think iron bars can intimidate Marcus Garvey. They do not know him yet. They can put Marcus Garvey in jail for 40 years, and when he comes out he raises hotter hell. I have just made up my mind. I have just decided to see this thing through. You understand? And I am going to see this thing through, dead or alive. Those of you who see spooks, you will see Marcus Garvey dead coming through the doors and sitting on the platform of Liberty Hall. (Laughter).

When Spooks Are Bad

So those Negroes are only wasting time who think they can divert the course of a thing like this. They want to get rid of Garvey. Let them try. I promise them, however, that as Garvey was the baddest Negro alive so shall he be the baddest Negro dead. (Laughter). And I have heard of some bad Negro spooks. Have you not heard of some bad ghosts who break down the tombs, who jump through the window, who get under the bed and who get up on the tree-top, follow you around, get into your pocket? I will be just a little worse than any bad ghost you ever heard of. And they are not going to get this ghost. (Laughter). When you think the ghost is in, the ghost is out. That is my promise to those who think they can intimidate me. (Applause).

MR. CARTER'S ADDRESS

"Will they do it? Dare they do it?" was the subject of the Hon. G. E. Carter's address. This was a quotation, he said, used during the Revolutionary War, and he wanted to ask the same question. The task before the Negro was no easy one, and yet he must assume it. "We are responsible to mankind at large for our acts; the eyes of the world are upon us; we are in the limelight and we must play our part in such a manner that we will ourselves be glad in the performance of the duty and the world will be able to commend us for our acts."

"Go forth," the speaker counselled, "realizing the responsibility that rests upon your shoulders and take pleasure in the things that you find to do. The things done today will redound to the credit and benefit of unborn generations; so let all build together and in a constructive manner."

"Don't Shilly-Shally"

There came a time in a man's experience when a certain amount of urging or encouragement was necessary. During the period of abolition Wendell Phillips developed into one of the greatest abolitionist speakers. He was considered one of the greatest orators of his day, and one day as he was about to leave his house to address an audience his wife, a little woman, caught him by the lapel of his coat, looked him in the eye and said, "Wendell, don't you shilly-shilly; don't you shilly-shally," and Wendell went forth and delivered the greatest speech of his whoe life.

And what is it that the Negro is called upon to do? It is to give to the world what you have been talking about, what you have been dreaming about, what you have been saying will be done. You will begin in this year 1924 the practical part of your program, which will bring to all, those who said it could be done and those who said it could not be done, a free and redeemed Africa.

And dare you do it? Yes, you will, because of its inherent righteousness. You will do it because in the doing will come joy; you will do it because you realize the fact that you owe a duty to your unborn children; you will do it because the salvation of a people depends on it; and no joy can be greater than the consciousness of the fact that you are giving your all to the development of a people the redemption of a people.

Notice to the Delegates Attending Fourth International Negro Convention

The Association is completing arrangements with the Trunk Line Association of the United States of America, for a reduction in the rates of passage of delegates coming to the Fourth Convention of the U. N. I. A.

Delegates must present their credentials or identification to their respective railroad stations, and buy their tickets three days before the opening of the convention.

The special ticket issued by the railroad company must be kept intact and be produced for indorsement during the convention.

There will be a reduction only in the fares of the passengers travelling from points where the rate is over sixty-seven cents from their home to the place of the convention, not otherwise.

A certified delegate to the convention will receive a reduction for his wife or child travelling with him; but for no other relative or person.

All other information will be given on the subject by the Secretary-General of the Universal Negro Improvement Association.

No reduction will be given to ticket-holders who may return to their home later than three days after the convention.

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Do not neglect to enclose 20 cents for each order.
People from Cuba or South America send money with order.

Australia and Canada In Tariff Agreement

OTTAWA, Ont., July 17.—It was admitted in Parliament that negotiations were under way with a view to establishing inter-dominion tariff preference agreements between Australia and Canada. Obstacles that have long stood in the way here have been removed.

VIRGINIA LAW TO FIND OUT WHO ARE WHITE

Beastly Mixing of the Races in the Southern States Shown by Statistics

From Newport News Star

According to statistics recently gathered, the astounding facts are brought out that in the forty years since 1870, to 1890, the increase in mulattoes in Arkansas was 559 per cent; South Carolina, 383 per cent; Georgia, 371 per cent; Texas 348 per cent., and for the same time the increase of mulattoes in the United States as a whole was 251 per cent. Representative Johnson said the 10,000,000 Negroes are being absorbed by the whites, and that in less than two centuries from now there will be no difference between the races. No thoughtful person, who keeps in mind the conditions in the South, doubts for a moment that the facts as stated are true, because the futile effort to save the integrity of the white race is making men of integrity in other matters of life anything but just and honest in their dealings with the question of the amalgamation of the races.

There certainly cannot be any honesty when men practice one code of moral ethics in the day and another at night. Instead of trying to remedy the nauseating mixture by having the Caucasians register, it would be far better to have had a law to prevent any association between these same men and Negro concubines. The effort to hide their perfidy by passing laws which but draw the ridicule of those who know the travesty being practiced is entirely too apparent, and, however much these hypocritical pretensions may fool some people, other people who are in position to know put precious little credence in the ability to accomplish any good by these outward shows, while the same practices which have always obtained are being constantly carried on.

Boston Negro Grocers Organize—Is a Good Idea

From Boston Chronicle

Many of our readers will notice the advertisement of the colored grocers on the front page, which has been running for several weeks. These colored grocers have organized—not to form one company or corporation, but for mutual benefit, to learn from each other the best methods of enlarging and extending their business; to have regular hours for opening and closing; to compare notes and play the game fairly and squarely, realizing that the field is large enough for all and only strict attention to details will turn the tide in their favor.

In this age of acute competition it is refreshing to see this spirit exhibited by our merchants. They have been ably supported by the buying public of the South End which has given a majority of its patronage to these men and has helped to boost and maintain these stores which have steadily grown from small beginnings. The act of keeping themselves before the public by advertising is farsighted; they but follow the example set by the most successful firms in the country. It is the principal method of stimulating interest in an industry; another is the selling of fresh and reliable brands of groceries at the current prices. These methods will insure added patronage which will result in larger stores and open an avenue of employment for us.

People actually Comment on
the improvement in the appearance of Prof. Hayden's hair now that he is using PLUKO HAIR DRESSING regularly. He "is simply amazed," to use his own words, "at the way the use of this preparation has stopped his hair from falling out and has made it so much longer, straighter and glossier."
Prof C. D. Hayden was formerly actively connected with one of the leading educational institutions of the race in the South. He is now in active charge of the Alpha Opera Co.
Get a can of Pluko Hair Dressing today and make your hair beautiful. All druggists and merchants, everywhere, in city or country alike, carry Pluko in stock for their customers and friends. They say, they never have seen anything like the way our men and women are demanding it because it gives such satisfactory results. MORE THAN A MILLION PACKAGES of PLUKO HAIR DRESSING ARE SOLD EVERY YEAR.
Pluko
HAIR DRESSING
Black and White Cans 40¢—Green Cans 25¢
PRICE 40 CENTS
Pluko
WHITE
HAIR DRESSING
FORMERLY BLACK AND WHITE
Makes the Hair Grow Long Soft and Glossy. Removes Dandruff. Relieves Itching Scalp. Will not cause the Hair to become Brittle or Break off
FULLY GUARANTEED

HAMILTON F. KEAN
Here is ONE of the MANY reasons why I am against Walter E. Edge.
He was the only Republican Senator—Who betrayed the President and his party in favor of "rum-running."
He Was the Only Republican Senator who voted against the Republican Party's effort to stop bootlegging on the high seas by the twelve-mile limit treaty with Great Britain.
HAMILTON F. KEAN
Candidate for Republican Nomination for United States Senator from New Jersey.
Paid for by Arthur N. Pierson, Campaign Manager for H. F. Kean

Negro World

56 West 135th Street, New York
Telephone Harlem 2877

A paper published every Saturday in the interest of the Negro Race and the Universal Negro Improvement Association by the African Communities League.

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The Negro World does not knowingly accept questionable or fraudulent advertising. Readers of the Negro World are earnestly requested to invite our attention to any failure on the part of an advertiser to adhere to any representation contained in a Negro World advertisement.

NOTICE TO READERS AND AGENTS

From and After the Issue Dated July 5, 1924, the Price of This Paper Will Be 10 Cents Outside of New York City and Abroad

The Paper Will Continue at 16 Pages

THE MANAGEMENT

LET'S PUT IT OVER

VIRGIN ISLANDERS' PROTEST AGAINST APPOINTMENT OF A JUDGE

THE readers of The Negro World will be gratified to learn through an article by Mr. Casper Holstein, President of the Virgin Islands' Congressional Council, in New York, that the administration at Washington has withheld its approval of the appointment of Mr. Washington Williams, of Maryland, to be district judge in the Virgin Islands.

It is presumed that the appointment will not be approved until the objections to Mr. Williams can be properly considered. Mr. Williams has made himself very offensive and shown himself out of sympathy with the best interests of the majority people of the Virgin Islands, and he should not be appointed over their protest if their objections to him are found to be well founded.

President Coolidge, by appointing an all-race commission to investigate conditions in the Virgin Islands, has shown that he is disposed to give good consideration to the complaints of the majority people of the islands, or to any other body of Negro citizens who have grievances, and that is a very great and substantial gain. We have not always had a President of like mind in the White House.

It would be well for the Virgin Islanders' Congressional Council to have a select committee to see and lay their case before the President at this time, if an appointment for that purpose could be made, and we think that it could. The time to strike is when the iron is hot.

THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION

BEFORE another issue of The Negro World appears, the Fourth International Convention of the Negro People of the World will be gathered together in Liberty Hall, in New York. It is difficult to appreciate the importance of this gathering of the scattered people of Africa at this time without taking into consideration the great awakening of race consciousness which has taken place since the last convention. Everywhere the Negro has begun to think, to speak and to act as never before in his own interests, and his voice of protest against wrong and outrage is now heard in every quarter of the globe.

The World War taught the Negro that the white man needs him more than he needs the white man; it also taught him that as he can fight for the white man he can also fight for himself. These are vital questions. They make for race solidarity, a thing which the whites everywhere seek to prevent the Negro from understanding and applying in his thought and effort for his own benefit.

The Negroes of the Universal Negro Improvement Association who will gather in Liberty Hall have been educated into the principles of race unity and self-help, along with mutual assistance one towards another, to accomplish given purposes, and they will, therefore, approach the wide range of questions outlined in the program with a lively understanding of the consequences of all their deliberations, discussions and actions. They will be conscious of the fact that they have been delegated to speak for others as well as for themselves. The sense of personal obligation to his constituents as well as to himself will weigh upon each delegate and make him strive to do that which will be for the best for all concerned. Membership in the convention will be a memorable event in the life of each delegate.

Everywhere the Negro is fighting for his life, for justice and fair play, for a place in the sun, and he meets the enemy face to face at every turn he makes. To get together in one place the best character and thought of the men and women of the Negro race will mean much to each of them and to the race. The association will give them strength; the interchange of ideas will give them confidence, and the outcome of it all will give them courage when they return to their homes to battle all the more intelligently for the great and helpful purposes in life, in the life of the Negro people, for which the Universal Negro Improvement Association stands.

The Negro World extends a hearty welcome to the members of the Fourth International Convention of the Negro People of the World.

THE DEATH STRUGGLE FOR "A CRUST OF BREAD AND A PLACE TO SLEEP"

IT is always interesting to have others tell us just how we look to them. We are all more or less conceited; we think well of ourselves; we often think we are better than other people; we have a high opinion of ourselves. All this is not bad; it is all helpful, in a way. The person who has a proper appreciation of himself, "who knows his rights and dares maintain them," will go far towards making others respect him and his rights. The trouble comes when we magnify ourselves and what is ours and depreciate and minimize others and what is theirs. Sometimes groups of persons do this, then nations do it. Such groups and nations are interesting studies and are often dangerous to deal with.

Just now the membership of the Universal Negro Improvement Association is made up of a race group scattered all over the world, but actuated by one principle, expressed in the motto: "One God, One Aim, One Destiny." And they are a marked people, as the Jews are, and those who wrong them have troubles coming they do not know of and seldom recognize when they have to combat them. They are as distinct a group, a more distinct group, than the Nordic group, who are not marked people at all, and who are unable to single out and recognize each other on the king's highway. They would all be white if they could, but, not having it in the blood, they have some of all the four colors and war upon each other just as do those creatures which eat themselves when they cannot find something else to eat. And which race group is more disposed to prey upon itself than the white group and those who are not white but manage in some way to escape and hide themselves in the white group?

In his talk at Liberty Hall, as published in The Negro World of July 19, Mr. Khan, an intelligent Hindu, carried the great audience off its feet with his eloquent contrast between Christian and Hindu civilization, between the civilizations of the East and the West. He showed that the 320,000,000 East Indians allow themselves to be ruled by Great Britain, because Great Britain has, for 150 years, pursued a policy which has hitched ignorance upon the people, which has impoverished them, and has used ignorance and poverty as weapons to divide the people against each other. Ignorance and poverty will make cowards of and kill any people in the long run. But the World War taught the East Indians as well as the African people a useful lesson, and they are each profiting by it. Mr. Khan said, as bearing upon what had been learned in the bloody experience of war, and as illustrating the death struggle "for a crust of bread and a place to sleep," the following:

"We will not remain under England because no enemy could be worse than England. My friends, in a sense we are glad that they failed to civilize us because, considering what Western culture and modern civilization teach, we are better off without it. The entire definition of Western civilization is—I may be wrong, but I am putting it in one sentence: Pick others' pockets and fill your own. That is all. Not long ago an American lady went to Africa and India, and this lady had just come back and when she was interviewed she said the most amusing thing that struck her in the wildest isolated and God-forsaken parts of India and Eastern quarters was, that they had no police, no judges, no churches, and they lived better lives than we live with 50,000 police in this city. The reason is this: The African and the Indian, in spite of all their savagry, have a sympathy for human feelings and for mankind. In this modern world it is all for self—all for self. Nothing else."

It is difficult to believe that Mr. Khan has reduced Christian practices to a matter of white self and lining the pocketbook at the expense of others, although those others may belong to the same racial group, and accept his reduction as being the real state of the case, but the facts are in his favor. Our civilization is distinctly selfish and cruel. It has been reduced almost entirely to a matter of something to eat and a place to sleep, with a few reveling in plenty and the many reveling in poverty, but that is the condition of Christendom, more so in Europe than in the Americas, but the tendency is that way, and growing more so all the time.

Let us try to be as good as we can. Angels can do no more. Those of us who are in Christendom and a part of it willy-nilly, should strive to make the most and not the least of it all.

TWELVE CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT IN THE FIELD

WHETHER we will or not, all of us are interested one way or another in politics. Politics is defined to be the science of government, and an expert has recently declared that while mankind have made wonderful progress in all other directions we have made very little progress in politics. That is very true. It is based largely upon an observation once made to us by John Swinton, a famous journalist of three decades ago, who said: "I never knew a man good enough and strong enough, to entrust the liberty of another with." That is sweeping, but not too much so, perhaps, as the tendency to tyrannize, to use delegated authority for selfish advantage, is as old as history, and older, and does not appear to grow less so with the years. Perhaps there will never come a time when the strong will cease to oppress and wrong the weak, when justice will ever be even handed, when we shall ever "do unto others as we would that they do unto us." Why? Because we have so much of the beast messed up in our human nature.

Mankind are still young in the matter of self-government, in delegated government, in dynastic government. They still hang on mob methods of government, or variations of mob methods; that is that might makes right and that selfishness and greed take precedence of honesty and faithfulness in the administration of public affairs. We do not have to lose faith in human nature in this respect because it is so offensive a fact in civil government everywhere. The necessity of laboring for better government is always an obligation, because if we do not so labor government is prone to go from bad to worse. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," is one of those truisms on "whose brow time writes no wrinkles."

All of the political parties in the United States have now placed in nomination their candidates for president and vice-president. Most people know that we have two great parties, the Republican and Democratic parties, the principles of which have come to mean about the same thing when reduced to terms of legislation and administration, especially as far as the Negro citizens are concerned; but most people do not know that there are some eleven other parties in the country and that they have nominated candidates for president and vice-president. That is the fact, however. What does it indicate? It indicates that the people of the country are profoundly dissatisfied with the administration of public affairs and have broken up in groups and blocs. They do not expect to win, but they do expect to make a showing that will command respect and lead, perhaps, to some of the reforms, the benefits, which they have failed to get from the old parties. Political discontent is in the air, Negro citizens being just as unsatisfied and discontented as other groups and blocs.

The Negro World notices with interest that there is no Negro ticket in nomination for the presidency, but Harry C. Smith and George W. Shanklin have got into the Ohio primaries for governor and lieutenant-governor.

Black Methodists May Yet Pull Out From Whites

From Columbia Standard

There is evidence of much trouble brewing ahead in the Methodist Episcopal Church South. The Christianity as taught by Jesus Christ is practicable when the Negro must share it on equal terms with their white brethren in the Methodist Church South, as expressed by some of its ministry. The General Conference, which has been called to decide the terminating points on the union of the two great white Methodist bodies, seems to be gravitating toward a long drawn out litigation with the Negro the bone of contention. It may be that those in favor of union will fight for it, while those who disfavor will fight against it and there you are. However, the Negro will sit still and see the progress each side makes, and it may be that he will have to be given his property and set adrift to shift for himself so that there may be a coming together of the dry bones in each one of these great Methodist bodies. The great question which presents itself to us is, "Will these Christian bodies orphan the Negroes?"

THE WEAKEST LINK IN THE HUMAN CHAIN.

By T. Thomas Fortune

There is a saying worthy of acceptation that "no chain is stronger than its weakest link." Have you ever given that fact a thought? We all know that the big engine is regulated in its movements by a very little steel rod. So the big ship is guided in its movements by a very small steering wheel. Put a halter about a big horse's neck and a very small child can lead it. And it is even now fashionable for little dogs to lead big women by a little string. Plutarch tells the story of a Roman Senator who rebuked a Roman matron with the question, "Has Rome grown so poor in children that Roman women must adopt dogs?"

When we say that the weakest link in the human chain is as important and useful as the strongest we carry forward the principle in human association that "an injury to one is an injury to all." We come by this conclusion by reasoning that if the weakest member of the community can be abused and injured without redress the strongest in the community may be subjected to the like injustice. I have observed this fact in the persecutions which Negro people have been subjected to in a given community. I have watched the growth of the sentiment that if a Negro can be wronged a white person can be wronged, and after a while white gangs have grown up which did not draw the color line at all, but were a terror to blacks and whites alike; and then, after a while, I have seen the white and the black gangs of a neighborhood make common cause against the decent people and the police.

You can't sacrifice the interests of the weakest without prejudicing the interests of the strongest. If we consider that the "law is hardly made for a just man," and if we consider how many laws and law officers we have, and how much we are taxed to keep the law-making and enforcing machinery working, it will be easy to judge that a very large percentage of the citizenship is bad, very bad, and that they are threatening all of the time the life and property of the majority, and if not restrained, would make life not worth living. Most people have a little lawlessness in their makeup. They inherit it, and it is all of the time cropping out.

There is such a general disposition to take advantage of the weakest link in the human chain that, if the disposition were not restrained by law, living would be a very burdensome thing. As matters go now, in the best regulated communities, the strong are all the time imposing upon and abusing the weak, often with the connivance and sometimes with the direct assistance of the police, the constable or the sheriff. It often happens that way; it happens that way every day in some parts of the Southern States. Nobody pays any special attention to it until it throttles and terrorizes a Mer Rouge or breaks forth in mob fury in an East St. Louis or a Tulsa.

It is very true that no chain is stronger than its weakest link. If you do not respect the rights of others they will learn not to respect your rights.

Hilda Won Fairly And Keeps the Prize

From the St. Louis Argus

As a last resort to keep a colored girl, one of their class mates from graduating, a large number of the senior class at Darby, Pa., High School, went on a strike and refused to take part in the graduating exercises of their class. Other methods had been resorted to as a means of robbing Hilda Bolden of her deserved honor, such as threatening the principal and members of the school board, unless the demands of the students were heeded. But the school board and the principal stood pat.

The principal said, "Hilda has won the honor by hard and conscientious study"; but the students said, "We don't want her to lead the class." "You had your chance," said the principal, "and we must run this school upon the principles of right and justice."

The students turned away from their principal, formed a mob and went on a strike. They were face to face with two propositions: one was to face their duty as men and women, or to accept the place of cowards.

We are informed that the parents of the striking students had advised their children to strike as a protest against the colored girl winning the honor. If that is true, the parents are guilty of doing a great wrong. Instead of teaching them the spirit of a coward, they should teach them the spirit of the patriots.

Of course, the incident did not hurt Hilda Bolden. It rather made her feel proud that she had been able to do what those who opposed her couldn't or were too lazy to do. It was not a test of her inferiority, but a test of their superiority. It was not a test as to whether she could measure up, but it showed what a lack of real intelligence is to be found among those students.

WHAT WE BELIEVE

THE Universal Negro Improvement Association advocates the uniting and blending of all Negroes into one strong healthy race. It is against miscegenation and race suicide.

It believes that the Negro race is as good as any other, and therefore should be as proud of itself as others are.

It believes in the purity of the Negro race and the purity of the white race.

It is against rich blacks marrying poor whites.

It is against rich or poor whites taking advantage of Negro women.

It believes in the spiritual Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man.

It believes in the social and political physical separation of all people to the extent that they promote their own ideals and civilization, with the privilege of trading and doing business with each other. It believes in the promotion of a strong and powerful Negro nation.

It believes in the rights of all men.

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSN.

MARCUS GARVEY, President-General

January 1, 1924.

EDITORIAL OPINION OF THE NEGRO PRESS

In our efforts to organize big business let us not forget that Negroes are poor people; they have no money to waste on the mistakes and errors of men who think they know, when they do not. We have need of big business enterprises, but our first and greatest need is a qualified man for the big job, whatever the business. Men do not gather figs from thistles. We do not find blind men leading armies.—Pittsburgh Courier.

Most men have a startling solicitude about fame; and the greater share they have of it, the more they are afraid of losing it.—Nashville Clarion.

The day has passed when a man's party preferences can be told by the color of his skin. Negroes are now voting for any party that stands for human rights, equal privileges, and a visible government.—Star of Zion.

All of us possibly need a new birth of faith in our Government and its functions, in Congress and its power, in the President, if you please, and his duties, in the cabinet which he appoints, and in the many bureau heads and their perogatives. This new birth of faith will have to come from works or service rendered. The Negro must realize that if the candidates, regardless of party, want his vote, they must be told that he will expect candidates to keep their pre-election promises.—Washington Tribune.

Some folks are too lazy for their own good, say nothing about the good of others. They never see the sun rise.—Tampa Bulletin.

Some friends are like leeches, they stick to you for what they get out of you.—Warsaw Sun.

Almost unbelievable things are coming to pass in political affairs. Who would have dared dream even a few short years ago that a Negro would be a delegate to a national Democratic convention? And yet this has come to pass in this memorable year. Its significance cannot be fully grasped. Who would have imagined that a Negro would be nominated for Congress on the Democratic ticket? But that is just what has happened in Chicago. Earl Dickerson, a clean, capable, upstanding young attorney, is the choice of Chicago's democracy to make the race against Congressman Madden in the First District. This is another tremendously significant fact.—Omaha Monitor.

Whatever scientists, the clergy or politicians may have to say at this time, sober and common sense thinking will lead one to the point that our nation is drifting slowly, but surely, into the hands of anarchists and away from law and order. Everything indicates it. The temperament of the minds is frenzy and passionate. There is less soberness and steady driving in the nation today than ever before in its history. There is doubt, little confidence, poor respect for officials, and officials with little or no respect for the public. It is hard to decide just where we are and where we are going, and what will be our status in the next decade.—Birmingham Reporter.

How far shall good will go? What are its limitations? Many think that the mere toleration of others on any basis is an expression of kindness. Others feel that some other people exist solely to be exploited. At all events they ought to be thankful for the smallest consideration. This sort of near-good will is worse than nothing in the judgment of real men. Good will, if worthy of the name, must be mutual and conform to the Golden Rule.—Indianapolis Freeman.

Some people are so contrary that they cannot always agree even with themselves. They will start down the street for one purpose and then turn abruptly back for another.—Richmond Planet.

It is the easiest thing imaginable to criticize the other fellow, but we never stop to think that the very faults we see in our brother bulge out in glaring heaps in us.—Newport News Star.

The constant study of the mortality of the Negro Race by the large white insurance companies is significant in that it appears as if as soon as the mortality of the Race warrants, that they intend to solicit the business of our group. The insurance companies owned and operated by our group have had the advantage of the operation of exclusion of our group as policy holders, but the time is not far distant when the competition will be keen. We must be prepared to offer the best insurance rates and protection to the members of our Race so as to hold their policies and increase the number of policyholders. To succeed in the insurance business or any business, we must be constantly alert.—Pittsburgh American.

It is hard for us to believe that the people of this country are in favor of an invisible government which seeks to wrest the power from the hands of the constituted law enforcement officials and set up a law unto themselves, shaped after their own narrow fancies, based upon race and religious prejudice.—St. Louis Argus.

HEALTH TOPICS

By DR. B. S. HERBEN
of the New York Tuberculosis Ass'n

The Menace

Last week I spoke of the surgeon saving the gallstone patient from the menace of other diseases. What is one of these other diseases? Cancer of the gall bladder is found in most cases to be super-imposed upon the site of old inflammation in that organ. Not all cases give any history of having had an attack of colic from gallstone disease, but there can be found from evidence that such a condition has previously been present.

The average length of time that a condition of cancer of the gall bladder will exist is about eight months and during that time there are all kinds of vague or acute suffering. The type of symptoms is much the same as they are for inflammation of the gall bladder and gall stone conditions. But the doctor will find that there is apt to be a greater enlargement of the liver and more often a tumor in the region of the gall bladder. Sometimes there is an accumulaion of fluid in the abdomen—a condition known to the layman as dropsy.

The diagnosis of cancer of the gall bladder is exceedingly difficult, however, and the treatment is not very satisfactory. Therefore, it would be well to prevent the disease from arising by tending to any condition which gives rise to the suspicion that there is an inflammation of the gall bladder or stones present.

The best suggestion I can make to you is that you prevent the probability of starting trouble in the gall bladder by living a sensible life in which a proper amount of exercise is taken, a reasonable diet is required, and that clothing is sensible. Keep the processes of elimination active by getting a mixed diet and exercise, not by the use of laxatives and purgatives. Keep the muscles of the abdomen firm. Don't allow yourself to get fat and do not lace.

Lastly, when you have suggestive symptoms, do not think that you "probably have gall stones," but make it your business to let a physician find out for sure.

NEGRO HOST OF WORKERS NUMBER 4,824,151

In Agriculture and Forestry 2,178,888 Are Employed, and Own 218,972 Farms —76 Banks and 36 Insurance Companies Thriving

SIXTY YEARS OF THRIFT

BLUEFIELD, W. Va., July 10 (P. N. S.).—Attorney Karl F. Phillips, newly appointed commissioner of conciliation in the United States Department of Labor, was the orator of the day at the Fourth of July celebration and conference of the Miners' Welfare Meeting of the Pocahontas District, at Pocahontas, Va. Commissioner Phillips said in part:

"Our race invested $200,000,000 in Liberty Bonds; we have 72 banks, 36 insurance companies, 218,972 farms, 320 newspapers, 50 building and loan associations, and church property worth $87,000,000. When it is considered that 61 years ago we started with empty hands, I cannot see why we should be discouraged.

Advancement of Negro Labor

"Four million, eight hundred and twenty-four thousand one hundred and fifty-one colored people in the United States ten years of age and over, are engaged in gainful occupations in the onward march of American independence. In agriculture and forestry there are 2,178,888; in the extraction of minerals there are 73,329; in the manufacturing and mechanical industries there are 312,421; in trade occupations there are 140,467; in public service there are 60,552; in professional service there are 80,183; in domestic and personal service there are 1,064,590, and in clerical occupations there are 37,011.

"In the mines there are 598 foremen, overseers and inspectors; 25 operatives, officials and managers; 54,432 coal mine operatives; 71 copper mine operatives; 85 gold and silver mine operatives; 5,312 iron mine operatives; 280 lead and zinc mine operatives; 6,305 quarry operatives; 1,844 oil, gas and salt well operatives, and 3,000 unclassified mine workers. These are colored men and women—contributions to American independence. They represent approximately one-thirteenth of the entire mining forces of America.

Watchfulness of Government

"Unlike many nations, which have risen to false fame upon the labor of their people, without just rewards to them in the way of the privilege of self-government and the unlimited chance to contribute to, and share in, the advancement of their country, America has sought to conserve her efficient labor forces, whose toil and whose productive value have eventually received high consideration from a government which is truly one of the people, no matter how meek or lowly any single human unit may be. This reward is a just one, for, after all, it is the masses of workers who have made possible our advance to world leadership.

Increase in Skilled Classes

"The past ten years have witnessed the greatest advancement of Negro labor that America has ever seen. Within this period we have moved into a calm era of full work and fair wages.

"Of particular interest to the whole country has been the gradual increase in the inclusion of skilled Negro labor in American industrial life. This is true in such typical pursuits as are necessary in the production of some of our most needed articles. In New York City I found that one of the large transit companies is now opening its occupations, almost without exception, to colored workers. More and more as an element of the American group the colored worker is realizing his ambitions and opportunities."

Social improvements, educational advancement and community interests were fittingly dwelled upon by Commissioner Phillips. Many of the members of the Miners' Welfare Conference declared that Commissioner Phillips had delivered one of the most practical and instructive addresses it had been their pleasure to hear for many years.

Commissioner Phillips, who is known throughout the country because of his long and expert service in the Labor Department, stressed the labor question in a most comprehensive manner; racial progress and the functions of the government as related to community life in America were explained in a very instructive manner. An enthusiastic, but thoughtful audience was in attendance. The Methodist Episcopal Church was crowded. Hundreds had to be turned away because of inability to gain admission to the church auditorium. Following the conference Commissioner Phillips left for Chicago, Ill., on official business.

Negro Whipped to Death In Texas by Brutal Whites

MARSHALL, Tex., July 15.—Starr Green, under arrest for the whipping to death of Isaiah Sanders, a Negro farm laborer, near here last Saturday, today told the police he and several other men went to the baseball grounds to whip Sanders because the Negro had cursed Green's brother, Charles, on whose farm Sanders had worked.

When they approached, the Negro drew his knife. Green said that he then leveled a shotgun at the Negro, and was about to shoot when one of his party said:

"Don't shoot; I'll kill him with this bat," and struck the Negro on the head with a bat.

"Then two of us held Sanders and the others whipped him," Green went on. "The Negro was not hard to hold after he had been struck with a bat, and we whipped him about twenty minutes."

VIRGIN ISLANDERS' PROTEST AGAINST A BAD APPOINTMENT CONSIDERED AT WASHINGTON

Washington Williams of Maryland to Be District Judge, Made by Governor Williams, Held Up

By CASPER HOLSTEIN
President Virgin Islands Congressional Council

The latest news received from the Virgin Islands shows that the agitation of Virgin Islanders in America has begun to have important consequences for Virgin Islanders at home. The appointment of Washington Williams of Maryland as district judge has been held up by orders of the Administration in Washington. It will be recalled that recently Virgin Islanders on this side sent protests against the intended appointment to governor Philip Williams, Naval Governor of the Virgin Islands, and to President Coolidge in Washington. It is supposed that the holding up of the appointment is intended to afford the Virgin Islands opportunity to present arguments and facts in the matter in support of the protest.

The various Virgin Islands societies and the unattached Virgin Islanders are fully awake to the importance of the present political situation. The late President Harding was just beginning to take a personal interest in the Virgin Islands when death claimed him. Had he lived, it is reasonable to assume that the interest would have deepened and that some tangible benefit to Virgin Islanders would have resulted therefrom.

The administration of President Coolidge is believed to be friendly to the cause of the Virgin Islands, and the President himself has shown in many ways that he believes in treating all American citizens on a basis of civic equality.

The Virgin Islands, it must be remembered, have many bills in Congress, the two most important being one for citizenship and the other for a civic form of government. Virgin Islanders feel that they should stand shoulder to shoulder with citizens of the great American family and do their part in helping to fight the battles of the great American nation. Virgin Islanders are asking of the American government not to accept them as invalids and parasites, but to recognize them as a people who are willing and prepared to do their part as loyal citizens under the folds of the American flag. We all have hope that under the leadership of President Calvin Coolidge, that fair and impartial American, we will realize our cherished desires.

With the machinery of the government under his control and as the undisputed head of the Republican party, President Coolidge is in position to demonstrate to the Negroes of America whether his policies are friendly to them or not. In this matter of the Virgin Islands, the inhabitants and their friends and supporters see in the case of the Washington Williams appointment a crucial test of the temper of the Coolidge administration on racial matters in general and of its attitude toward them in particular.

The Mont Reily case in Porto Rico was a similar test of the Harding administration and it officially came out on the right side, not without a few stains and scratches, however. E. Mont Reily was an administrative official, however, whereas Washington Williams is to be the head of the judiciary. His personal and political unfitness for such an office has been demonstrated over his own signature again and again. Virgin Islanders and their leaders have an abiding confidence in the New England democracy of Calvin Coolidge. They believe that he weighs men and meaures with an even eye; that he will protect the Virgin Islands peasant and workingman as certainly as he would the greatest industrial magnate in the land from injustice, outrage and exploitation. It is felt that his final action (before election) in this Washington Williams case will show how far they are justified in this belief.

New York, July 21, 1924.

IS THE EDITOR MIGHTIER THAN THE TONGUE?

Combating Immorality in High Places Found to Be No Pleasant Job, but Persists

From the Indianapolis Freeman

It is rather amusing to note the reaction of most people against any form of criticism or anything that can be so construed emanating from a newspaper, notwithstanding the fact that the mission of a newspaper, in addition to publishing the news, is to excite, create and shape public opinion. Every reformation that has swept the world was inaugurated and set in motion by some public spirited writers. Indeed, every moral issue injected in and fought through a political campaign was set up, proclaimed and pushed through by some newspaper. We owe our emancipation not to Lincoln, but to William Lloyd Garrison and Fred Douglass, who set the world on fire through the columns of the "Liberator"; to Harriet Beecher Stowe and her "Uncle Tom's Cabin"; Lovejoy, who was murdered and his newspaper destroyed, and to hundreds of other editors throughout the Northland who saw the great moral wrong and fought it to the death. Indeed, a newspaper is a voice of the people, its criticisms are never personal. It sees a wrong and strikes at it for the good of society. If an individual is hit, that is his fault for being in the pathway. Like the innocent bystander, shot because he happens to be in the pathway of the bullet, not because the bullet was aimed at him. In fact, when a newspaper points to a wrong, the thing has become public property, the very ground is saturated with it; indeed, its percolating stench oozes through every fibre of society. The newspaper, becoming alarmed, sounds the warning cry.

If our premise is correct, the question arises, where does the fault lie? The answer is obvious—find the gossiper. If wrong is done, the gentleman responsible is the social gossiper. We sometimes wonder if it ever occurred to the fellow who gets wrought up over some newspaper article to make a mental inquiry as to where the newspaper got its information. The newspaper gets it from the fellow who got it from the gossiping character assassin, the night-prowling scandalmonger, who whispers poisoned words here and there. Those who take it up add to it until it becomes a tale of "three weeks," reeking with lasciviousness, poison and hate. Who is the gossiper? Why, bless your soul, one of the party, a member of the "gang," your neighbor, your friend, who is careful to tell what you do, always eliminating self. So, dear reader, don't blame this paper for sending a gleaming light down the dark passage of skulking, fawning, cheating, lying, gossiping, or down the devious pathways of vice, wrong and corruption. Don't blame this paper for crying to the young men, "Ahoy, the rapids are below you!" This paper is aware that it is butting its head against a stone wall. It is aware that Indianapolis society is sophisticated, self-willed and set in its way. It is aware that the majority has in a large measure catered to the vices of an active minority, but that fact does not dampen its ardor or dim its eyes. Its mission is clear and it shall "carry on."

Growth of City Population

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Eleven cities have grown into the 100,000 population class in the last year. Estimates of population of the principal cities of the country as of July 1 show there are 79 having 100,000 or more, as compared with 68 last year. The Census Bureau in preparing the estimates did not calculate the population of some of the rapidly growing cities, such as Detroit, Los Angeles, Seattle, Denver, Akron, Bridgeport, Houston and Spokane. The population of the country on July 1 is estimated at 112,078,611.

New York has passed the 6,000,000 mark, Chicago is approaching 3,000,000 and Philadelphia 2,000,000, while Cleveland is somewhat short of a million. Detroit, for which no estimate was made, likely has passed the million, as its population was estimated at almost 996,000 a year ago.

The relative rank of some of the cities is changed by their newly estimated population. New Orleans has passed Cincinnati; Rochester has outgrown Jersey City; St. Paul has surpassed Providence; Oakland's population has grown so that it now outranks St. Paul and Providence, and Springfield, Mass., has passed Grand Rapids.

DHASSI—Author, lecturer and student of Astrology, is only 29 years old. His life has been so crammed with adventure and travel that he has material for many books without stirring out of his studio again. As a Lieutenant in the army for the cause of the Allies, he was wounded twice. Since his return from abroad he is devoting all his time in this country to the study of Astrology. He brings a message of good cheer to his many friends far and near.

DHASSI Will Tell You FREE

WOULD you like to know under which Zodiac Sign you were born, and what significance it has in shaping the destiny of your life?

A number of interesting facts are forced upon our attention as we view the planets and interpret their meaning through Astrology.

I am constantly getting letters from people everywhere on this most popular movement and I have a pleasant surprise for all who write me.

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Please PRINT your name and do not fail to send your birth date, so as to avoid delay. Enclose 12 cents to cover cost of this notice and postage. Address me personally—DHASSI.

TARA STUDIO 1133 Broadway, Dept. 147, New York

WHITE MAN'S RELIGION AND PRACTICE UNLIKE

The Bible Is an Appeal to Faith—If We Have No Faith We Are Not Christians—That's All

I am in thorough accord with Mr. Garvey, who said that much of what is to be found in the Bible, prayer books and hymn books is propaganda stuff, designed and formulated to control and enslave the minds and exploit the weakness and ignorance of mankind, and especially our people.

Let me take this opportunity to congratulate Mr. Martin de Vere Stuart for his brilliantly illuminating articles in recent issues of The Negro World. We need much more of such enlightening matter.

The time has, indeed, come when the intelligent and thinking individuals of the race should unanimously, positively, emphatically and imperatively demand a rational and radical change of those absurd theological dogmas with which we have been deluged for centuries, and which have contributed toward the retardation of our general progress to a considerable extent. Chief among them are the immoral vicarious atonement, the literal Holy Ghost conception story, the infallibility of the Bible, the physical return of Jesus from a material heaven in the skies and the "fall of man."

I am quite cognizant of the fact that the most enlightened minds of the white race are diligently and indefatigably scrutinizing and refuting these monstrous and mendacious dogmas of orthodox theology, in contradistinction to that inadequate and inadvertent attitude of mind, being manifested by the great majority of our people, who have high educational advantages, toward these sophisticated superstitions which are doing great harm to the masses of our people, even though they do not, as yet, realize it.

When irrefragable proofs can be adduced showing that there had been no such a thing as the "Fall of Man" from a state of perfection, as inculcated in orthodox dogmatic theology, and true science, philosophy and anthropology have overwhelmingly given us such irrefragable proofs, then it requires no elaborate argument to prove conclusively that the whole fabric of orthodox scholastic theology has already completely collapsed, in truth and in fact. The shadowy system now exists merely in theory.

I have certainly no use whatsoever for a monarchial far-away God in a material heaven up in the skies. The orthodox or fundamentalist conception of God, and so forth, is becoming more and more repugnant to educated intelligence. My unshaken faith is in the Imminent, Supreme Reality, God, of whom or which, we all are integral parts.

White and Negro preachers have for centuries zealously contended and are still contending for more inherited theological beliefs and traditional opinions. The religious teachings of the past were, and to a considerable extent of the present, are psychologically very imperfect, inadequate and incompatible with modern attainments, achievements and discoveries.

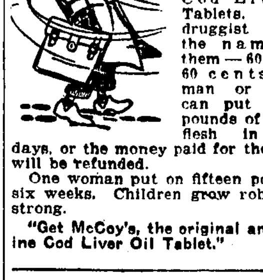
R. H. THOMPSON.
Cristobal, Canal Zone.

Note:—Along with his article, Mr. Thompson sends also a leaflet on "Seventh Day Adventism," which he requests us to publish. We have to decline to do so. We do not invite religious articles for The Negro World. We rather discourage the submitting them to us. We are not a propagandist of sectarianism. Religious controversy leads nowhere. We believe in religious freedom of thought, but do not encourage discussion of it in The Negro World. We prefer that each hold to his own beliefs as we hold to ours.—Editor The Negro World.

"Who Is Your Skinny Friend, Ethel?

Tell him to take Cod Liver Oil for a couple of months and get enough good, healthy flesh on his bones to look like a real man.

Tell him he won't have to swallow the nasty oil with the fishy taste, because the McCoy Laboratories, of New York, are now putting up Cod Liver Oil in sugar-coated tablet form.



Ask for McCoy's Cod Liver Oil Tablets. Every druggist worthy the name sells them — 60 tablets, 60 cents. Any man or woman can put on five pounds of healthy flesh in thirty days, or the money paid for the tablets will be refunded.

One woman put on fifteen pounds in six weeks. Children grow robust and strong.

"Get McCoy's, the original and genuine Cod Liver Oil Tablet."

NOTICE

is hereby given of the annual meeting of the stockholders of the KNIGHTS DEVELOPING & TRADING CO., INC., to be held on July 29, 1924, at Lafayette Hall, 165 W. 131st Street, Room 8, at 8:30 p.m., for the purpose of electing the directors of the company to serve for the ensuing year and for the transacting of all and any other business that may be properly brought before the meeting, including the ratification of all contracts, acts and proceedings adopted or authorized by the Board of Directors or the Executive Committee.

The stock transfer books were closed on June 15, and will remain closed until August 1st.

L. B. ELCOCK, Secretary.
July 15, 1924.

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If you are SICK with RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, LAME BACK, GOUT. If you are suffering with BACKACHE, STIFF MUSCLES, SORE LIMBS, PAINFUL JOINTS, ACHING BONES. If your BODY is full of URIC ACID POISON. If your BONE MARROW is drying up so that you can't WORK, CAN'T DIGEST your food properly—LOSE NO TIME. Get the wonderful.

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Just take a dose. It is very pleasant. Instantly that pain stops. The blood becomes purer; no more SORE, STIFF, ACHING JOINTS; no more SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, NEURITIS—all the RHEUMATIC PAINS gone. Take a step away from the grave!

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Send me the wonderful Joyzone Medicine; also the free book. On arrival, when the postman delivers the package, I will pay him 98 cents (and postage). The Joyzone medicine is guaranteed; my money refunded if I am not satisfied.

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HOW THE NEGRO SPENDS TWO BILLION DOLLARS

Some $40,000,000 for Church Work and Upkeep Every Year—A Very Good Use of His Money

From the Christian Recorder

Occasionally we hear people talking about spending too much for the church. The best calculation shows that the Negroes are spending about $40,000,000 per year for their churches. Some may think this a bit exaggerated, but we prefer to accept the maximum figure. It is also estimated that the Negroes make about $2,000,000,000 a year in wages. That is to say that the Negroes give $2 out of every $100 they make to their church, or 2 cents out of every dollar. That is, the Negro gives 49 times as much to other things as he does to his church.

Take the 2 cents paid for the church. We have 98 cents left, and you will be convinced if you study that the Negro makes good account of this money. If we should judge from Philadelphia, the Negro uses about 30 cents for housing, about 45 cents for food, about 12 cents for clothing, about 10 cents for amusements and other things.

Rather than receiving criticism for the way it uses the 2 cents, we think the church ought to be complimented. The Negro has done more proportionately with this 2 cents than with any other money he has spent. Let us see what the 2 cents has done. The Negro owns $100,000,000 worth of church property acquired out of this 2 cents given the church. The Negro pays fifty thousand preachers a year out of this 2 cents, and they support 200,000 members of their families. This 2 cents certainly has real constructive results.

Now the Negro spends more money in amusements than he does in church. With the money he has spent in so-called amusements he has built thousands of saloons for white people, he has supported thousands of dance halls and theatres, but very few of these for himself. The Negro spends a great deal of money for clothing and shoes, much more than for his chhurch, but where are the shoe factories and great clothing manufacturing places?

In other words, those who look for results see that the biggest results the Negroes have are in their churches, and they imagine all the Negro's money is given to the church. What we ought to do is to use the same forethought and method of organization in other endeavors as we have in churches. We have taken the 2 cents and built tens of thousands of churches, and we should take the 10 cents and build wholesome recreation that our people control. We should take the 30 cents for housing and build our real estate holdings, etc.

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Special sale. Every Negro home should have one of these pretty dolls. Send your order now.

No. 604—Pretty brown skin doll, 15 inches high	$1.95
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No. 607—Doll like a real baby; very pretty	$4.60
No. 608—Special price, 27 inches high	$4.00
No. 611—Pretty doll, with long curls	$5.29

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Here enclosed is P. O. order for $1.50, please send me a 6 weeks trial treatment for my scalp.

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"LET,S PUT IT OVER"

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NOTICE TO Members of Universal Negro Improvement Association

All members of the Universal Negro Improvement Association who desire to go to Liberia, West Africa, to settle to help in the industrial, commercial and cultural development of the country, and who intend sailing September, October, December, 1924, or January, February, March, April or May, 1925, are requested to send in for application form to be filled out.

Address

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSN., DEPT. E

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Let's Put It Over, If We Are Men

SHIPS! SHIPS! SHIPS!

For the Development of Africa and the Negro Race

THE BLACK CROSS NAVIGATION AND TRADING COMPANY, Inc.

(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New Jersey)

For the purpose of building for its own use, equipping, furnishing, fitting, purchasing, chartering, navigating, or owning steam, sail or other boats, ships, vessels or other property, to be used in any lawful business, trade, commerce or navigation upon the ocean, or any seas, sounds, lakes, rivers, canals or other waterways, and for the carriage, transportation or storing of lading, freights, mails, property or passengers thereon.

To navigate the waters of the Atlantic Ocean along the entire eastern seaboard of the United States, and the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, and about Cuba, Porto Rico and West Indian Islands, Central and South America, including the gulfs, bays, sounds, harbors and roadsteads along said coasts, and adjacent thereto, and such navigable rivers as flow therein; the Pacific Ocean along the entire western seaboard of the United States, British Columbia and Alaska, Lower California, Mexico, Central America and South America, including the gulfs, bays, sounds, harbors and roadsteads along said coasts and adjacent thereto, and such navigable rivers as flow therein; the Gulf of Mexico and Panama Canal, the Gulf of California, Puget Sound, the Great Lakes, and all navigable waters and canals that flow therein, or may hereafter be constructed connecting any of the aforesaid waters, and all navigable inland waters of the United States, and of the Dominion of Africa, including the gulfs, bays, sounds, harbors and roadsteads along said coast and adjacent thereto, and such navigable rivers as flow therein; and those of such other continents as may hereafter be determined, it being the purpose of this provision to permit the corporation to conduct its business in any part of the world, as far as may be permitted by law.

OFFICE:

56 West 135th Street, New York, U. S. A.

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TO ENABLE THE CORPORATION TO PURCHASE, CHARTER AND RUN SHIPS, AND TO CARRY ON ITS GENERAL BUSINESS

Loans are accepted only from members of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, and Negroes who are interested in and endorse its program. Loans are not requested or desired from any other Negro. Loans are not desired or accepted from any other person.

A note is issued by the Black Cross Navigation and Trading Company, Inc., to cover each loan for five or ten years

DENOMINATION OF NOTES

You may loan in amounts of $20, $25, $50, $100, $200, $300, $400, $500, $600, $800, $900 and $1,000, bearing interest at the rate of 5% per annum, payable annually.

As soon as a sufficient amount of money is loaned to the Corporation by those interested, its first ship will be purchased and the operation of the business of the corporation will be commenced.

Loans may be forwarded to Black Cross Navigation and Trading Co., Inc., 56 West 135th Street, New York City, U. S. A.

MAGAZINE PAGE

THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT SMITH AND MRS. SMITH RECEIVED IN CUBA

Splendid Reception by the Cuban Divisions and Eloquent Addresses Listened To by Anxious Throngs—Liberty Hall Filled to Capacity

MORON, Cuba, July 10.—Permit me to state that the Hon. Rudolph Smith, third assistant president-general, and Mrs. Smith, of the Universal Negro Improvement Association of New York, arrived on Sunday, July 6.

Moron Division was notified by wire on their arrival at Havana, that preparations must be made for two evening mass meetings on July 6 and 7. The president immediately put his officers on the job to make ready to meet the distinguished guests.

Sunday, July 6, the president was deputized to leave Moron by the 5.30 a. m. train to meet them at Ciego de Avila, at which place they arrived at 8.40. They were met and greeted by Mr. R. O. Russell, president of Moron Division; Messrs. J. D. Boyce, M. B. Daveral, J. Gaynor, president, executive secretary, and other members of the Ciego de Avila Division, respectively. After a short visit to Ciego de Avila's Liberty Hall, they motored to the North of Cuba Railroad station, where they entrained for Moron, where they arrived at 10.30 a. m. They were met at the station by members and special motor cars awaited them. After a short reception at the home of the general secretary, Mrs. F. C. Williams, they were taken to their quarters and from thence to the home of the president where dozens of members shook hands with the visitors, including Mr. Manhan, of the Havana Division.

At 8.30, sharp, when part of the literary program by the chaplain, Mr. J. Lamey, was being rendered, the party entered our Liberty Hall led by the president, while the audience stood and sang the Ethiopian national anthem. Mrs. South performed at the organ. The remainder of the literary program then went through. The president made his opening address, followed by Mr. Victor Fernandez, second vice-president, and Mr. Manhan, president of the Havana Division. An address of welcome was then read by the president, signed by the officers on behalf of the division, followed by the reading of their credentials from the parent body.

At this stage Mrs. Rudolph Smith was then introduced and, with a few suitable remarks, read a message from the president-general, which was received with loud applause. Hundreds of people were outside who could not find space in our liberty Hall, eagerly listening to hear the introduction of the high executive officer. When this was done by the president, the people loudly applauded. The speaker took one hour and three-quarter, to deliver the goods that he brought to us. Thanking the people of Moron generally, he told of his trip to some of the States in the United States, and immediately on his return to New York he was commissioned to Cuba.

He fully explained the aims and objects of the organization, the defunct Black Star Line Corporation, the Liberian colonization, the trial of the Hon. Marcus Garvey, his entering the Tombs and the good that it has done for the organization, and last but not least, "The Black Cross Navigation Trading Company, Inc."

At 11.20 the meeting was brought to a close. Mrs. Ethel Campbell, Miss Robinson, Miss Ogilve, Mr. Meghie and the choirmaster, Mr. R. H. Munroe, gave solos and duets respectively.

As our Liberty Hall is small for such an especial occasion, our third vice-president was deputized to secure a large hall for Monday, July 7, and by courtesies of the officers of the Colored Cuban Society "Union Fraternal," that spacious hall was secured where a large number of Cubans attended and listened to the special and final address of the visitor, which was explained to the Cubans in Spanish by Mr. V. Fernandez. The meeting was brought to a close at 11.35 p. m.

On Tuesday, in spite of a heavy downpour of rain, the meeting was held at Liberty Hall for the purpose of looking over the books and to hear the complaint of an ex-officer. That was done and the party said good-bye and left for Ciego de Avila, accompanied by Senator V. Fernandez.

F. C. WILLIAMS,
General Secretary.

Southern Workman for July

The July issue of the Southern Workman (published by the Hampton Institute Press) is a high-school number. It contains a valuable illustrated article by Dr. John M. Gandy, principal of the State normal school at Petersburg, on "Public High Schools for Virginia Negroes" and a special paper with illustrations on the latest of these excellent schools—the Booker T. Washington in Norfolk. Other articles relating to high schools are "Teaching High School Pupils to Respect Authority," by William Anthony Aery and "On the Teaching of English," by Benjamin Brawley.

An editorial describes the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the Petersburg school and of the twenty-six years' service there of Dr. Gandy. Other editorials announce recent gratifying legislation in regard to Indian affairs. Among the books reviewed are the first one published by the Children's Foundation—"The Child: His Nature and His Needs" and Dr. Schweitzer's notable volume on Africa, "On the Edge of the Primeval Forest."

THE PILOT'S SONG

(Frm The Sub-Base Ballast)

A poor aviator lay dying
At the close of a bright summer's day.
His comrades had gathered about him,
To carry his fragments away.
The airplane was piled on his wishbone.
His Hotchkiss was wrapped round his head;
He wore a spark-plug on each elbow,
'Twas plain he would shortly be dead.
He spat out a valve and a gasket,
And stirred in the slump where he lay,
And then to his wondering comrades,
These brave parting words he did say:
"Take the magneto out of my stomach,
And the butterfly valve off my neck.
Extract from my liver the crankshaft,
There are a lot of good parts in this wreck.
Take the manifold out of my larynx,
And the cylinders out of my brain,
Take the piston rods out of my kidneys,
And assemble the engine again."

LAST GLIMPSES OF HAPPPY HUNTING GROUNDS

By ETHEL TREW DUNLAP

The following poem is based upon a petition signed by fourteen Pueblo tribes pleading with Indian Commissioner Burke not to take from the Indian the right to teach his offspring the Indian religion.

C why the Redman's simple faith destroy?
Why deny those vanquished hosts th' old joy
To trace in frothed clouds happy hunting grounds,
To hear the "thunder-bird" when the bolt bounds?

Untutored in proud science though he be;
Though his Bible's handed down through mem'ry,
To the Indian it is a heartfelt need:
The soul should be free to choose its own creed.

Awe inspired, he beholds the lightning's wrath:
It teaches him how right shall blaze a path.
Then when all calms, and the sky's face turns fair,
He learns devotion from ways of the air.

The smoke that encircles the camp fire's blaze
Mystically tells him of the soul's ways.
In the rituals of the snake dance survive
Truths that keep hope's smothered embers alive.

Sad Pueblos! that now may tell no more,
Stories of the Great Spirit they adore;
To the little papoose the squaw doth bear
On her tired back, with a true mother's care.

Happy hunting grounds may no more delight
When new gods teach thy child to hate thy rites—
Rituals of perpetual beauty and truth
From nature's bible, lost to future youth.

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KING TUT'S TOMB MUST BE GUARDED BY SPIRITS

French Writer Recites the Fifth Disaster That Overtook Those Who Discovered and Planned to Rifle the Tomb of the Dead

Dr. J. S. Mardrus, distinguished French Egyptologist, Orientalist and translator of "The Arabian Nights" and other Eastern works, makes a sensational statement concerning the powers protecting Tutankhamen's tomb against desecration by profane hands. Me says:

"Since the opening of the tomb of Tutankhamen, a whole series of dramatic events have taken place. Here are the facts in the drama:

"A rich Englishman, Lord Carnavon, feeling listless in the mists of his country, decided to finance an Egyptian research. Chance caused a pickaxe to strike the entrance of a subterranean chamber, and there was discovered the only inviolate royal hyogeum in existence. But this 3,300 year old tomb, besides containing treasures of art which have never been equalled, should teach a great lesson in modesty for Europe, for it contains intact, inviolate, all the things which the priests and masters of the funeral ceremony were able to place in the way of protection against profaners.

"I especially insist on this point. It was, therefore, an elementary necessity to be suspicious of the unknown and to take certain precautions both against the visible and invisible. But, either through presumption or negligence, neither was done.

"The twentieth century has treated as nonsensical superstitions those beliefs which existed during the thousands of years of civilization which were the most intellectual that ever flourished on the globe, and forgets the profound words of our master, Pasteur, on the occasion of his reception at the Academy:

"'He who only possesses clear ideas is assuredly a fool.'

Mysterious Power

"The ancients understood the mysterious power hidden beneath things.

"For the first time in the peaceful history of Egyptology a wide publicity campaign has informed the world that on such a day the Pharaoh would be carried forth from his eternal home where he had been resting thousands of years. But what happened?

"On a certain day a stretcher certainly was carried forth, but upon it reposed not the Pharaoh, but the noble Lord himself, sick unto death. Here ends the first act.

"Now comes the second character in the drama. A rich American, a friend of Lord Carnovan's, Mr. George Jay Gould, driven by curiosity, wandered through the funeral valley, forgetting that the Pharaoh's Ka (double) also wandered about that valley. And Mr. George Jay Gould was stricken by a serious illness and joined his friend in the hall of forty-two judges and Amentit. Here ends the second act.

"The third victim chosen by the Pharaoh's Ka resisted for six months. But when Mr. Woolf Joel was boarding his yacht on the Nile an invisible watchman suddenly seized him and took him aboard to the funeral skiff of Osiris, the blue god with the immobile heart. Here ends the third act.

"The next act was told by the press, which announced that Sir Archibald Douglas Reid, English X-ray expert, had died of a mysterious illness when about to X-ray Tutankhamen's mummy. Here ends the fourth act.

"The fifth, and let us hope the last, act is the violetn epidemic and plague which attacked the inhabitants of the land of Ptah, eternal Egypt."

No More Spanish Taught In St. Thomas High

(From St. Thomas Emancipator)

It is openly regretted by an overwhelming majority of people in St. Thomas that the study of Spanish will be discontinued in the high school. On the other hand, a reliable member of the Municipal Committee told us after an interview that in order to meet the demands of the administration for a cut in expenses a compromise had to be made.

When it is considered that the Spanish language has been taught in our high school for the last three years with such satisfactory results; when it is remembered that an acquisition of that language from patriotic and commercial standpoints will help to establish better understanding and more trade between the great republic of the north and her sister republics of Central and South Americas, the two island republics and the rich island of Porto Rico in the Caribbean Seas, we question the attempt to discontinue the study of such a subject in our high school.

German merchants got control of South American trade because North American merchants were slow in mastering the Spanish language. The German government's representatives won the sympathy of the Spanish people during the World War because they understood their politics and traditions. Are we going to make the same mistake in these Virgin Islands? A high school should at least teach one foreign language. Will the high school of St. Thomas be singular?

We understand that the teacher of Spanish will not be required after the end of June. Is it because we have no money available to pay him? The Colonial Council should speak for the taxpayers in this instance since the budget will be discussed.

We will not fail to watch every member on this issue. It is safe to be men, not moral cowards.

GEM OF NYANZA

By ERIC J. BABB

Woman! Thou emblem of virtue and life,
Dost thou know they greater mission here?
Cheering man onward through calm and through strife,
Thou art the factor that nations hold dear.
The hand that rocks the cradle meek and low,
Rules the mighty races of the earth.
It is from thee man's inspirations flow,
To perfect deeds of every worth.
Gem of Nyanza! Paragon of Love!
May women of race thy light behold
That shines from Honor's pedestal above,
Which luster is brighter than burnished gold.
Then shine on! Yes! Shine on! Oh Ethiop's star
On my race that gropes for the light of love,
Gem of Nyanza! Thy pattern leads us from afar,
Guiding us to the greater, higher things above.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE STREAM

By MARTIN DE VERE STUART

Little stream, what are you saying,
As you wend your shining way
Through the woods and fields astraying,
Pausing not by night or day?
Oft at eventide I listen
To your low-sung lullaby,
Watch the sunset colors glisten
On your breast, then slowly die.

Since you do not idly question
What's the meaning of my song,
As through mead and copse meandering
I go happily along:
I will tell you, fellow mortal,
I but sing the world is fair,
And I am the silver lining
Of the clouds that were so drear.

God is good, and God is loving,
And to each created thing,
Whether stream or mighty ocean,
Man or beast or form of wing—
Aye! to each some work is given,
Part in the progressive strife.
I, too, man, have only striven
For the betterment of life.

Mark how green the trees and rushes
Fringing me on either side!
See how fair yon water lilies
That upon my bosom ride?
Watch the sheep and cattle drinking!
(Ah, how grateful for the stream!)
All of us, O man, are toilers,
Working out the Master Scheme.

For, in one way or another,
Each is perfecting the whole,
Every act in life's endeavor
Sends it nearer to the goal.
Nothing useless! Nothing wasted!
Not an atom made in vain.
All, aye, all predestined purpose,
Of the Great Creative Brain.

WHEN WARS SHALL CEASE

By ELMER WORRELL

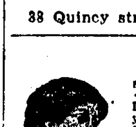
'Twas hoped that war fore'er was o'er,
That earth would hear of wars no more;
By war no more would homes be wrecked,
No more again in mourning decked;
Nor future mothers ever weep
O'er warriors who lowly sleep.

Oh! how do stricken mothers weep,
O'er soldier sons who lowly sleep:
Who lowly sleep down in the grave,
While o'er their beds the lilies wave.
The lilies wave, and, waving, sigh,
"Behold the lads beneath us lie,
The lads keen culture caused to die.
We bless them with the perfumed air,
We kiss them with our petals fair;
We beautify the beds where lie
The lads keen culture caused to die!"

Oh! must the peoples ever fight
Against the mailed fist of might,
Or ever must the war-drums beat
E'en while to-morrow's foes they greet,
Proclaiming there is peace on earth,
That another dawn has birth,
That is come the golden age
Augured by the Hebrew sage;
Who told of days when war shall cease
And earth be clothed in smiling peace!

Never! No! Let hatred cease!
Usher in the dawn of peace!
Let the people of each nation
Learn the law of compensation;
Learn the truth that brutal might
Never has defeated right.
That when reigns the Golden Rule
Supreme lesson in life's school—
Only then shall dread war cease,
Only then on earth be peace!

38 Quincy street, Brooklyn.



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OUTSTANDING SCHOLARS FOR HOWARD FACULTY

Instructors Taking Special Courses Here and in Europe — Promotion for Many Assistants

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Howard University's high standing in the educational life of America has assured permanence because of the progressive attitude of its board of trustees and administrative officers in securing outstanding scholars each year as additions to its teaching force. A number of specially trained persons who have achieved high scholastic prestige have been appointed to take places on the faculty next year.

Among these are: Charles H. Houston of Washington, D. C., a graduate of Amherst and of the Harvard School of Law, who has for the past year pursued graduate work in law in Spain, will have a place on the law school faculty of the university. Young Houston, in addition to receiving the degree of bachelor of laws, from Harvard University in 1922, also received the degree doctor of juridical science in 1923. The award of a scholarship permitted him to take a year of post-graduate work in Spain.

William S. Nelson of New Haven, Conn., a graduate of Howard College, class of 1920, who has since pursued courses at Union Theological Seminary, New York City, the University of Paris and the University of Berlin. This year (1924) Mr. Nelson received the degree bachelor of divinity from the Yale Divinity School. He will teach biblical literature in the school of religion of Howard University.

Lewis K. Downing of Cambridge, Mass., a graduate of Howard, bachelor of science in civil engineering, class of 1921, and who has this year received a similar degree from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will come to Howard next year as instructor in civil engineering, school of applied science.

Miss Gwendolyn Bennett of Brooklyn, N. Y., a graduate of Columbia University, New York City, with the degree bachelor of science in art, will come to Howard next year as instructor in art, school of applied science.

With these additions, Howard's teaching staff will number 175.

During the summer three members of the university faculties are pursuing graduate work in Europe. They are Miss Helen M. Wheatland of the department of romance languages; Miss Madeline V. Coleman and Miss Carolyn Grant of the school of music. A number of other members of the faculty are pursuing advanced work in American institutions holding summer sessions.

The board of trustees at the annual meeting held June 3, 1924, voted advances in rank to the following members of the college faculty: Frank Coleman, from associate to full professor; George W. Hines, from assistant to associate professor; Jason C. Grant, Jr., from instructor to assistant professor; James V. Herring, from instructor to assistant professor; Stewart R. Cooper, from instructor to assistant professor; Miss Madeline V. Coleman, from instructor to assistant professor; Wesley I. Howard, from instructor to assistant professor, and Charles Cecil Cohen, from instructor to assistant professor.

Sharp Distinction Between The Editor and the Preacher

"There is some strange analogy between church and press," says Christopher Morley, in his genial and significant discourse on the religion of newspaper men in the July Century. "Whether it is the successful newspaper's taste for making itself clerical in architecture, or the successful church's appetite for front-page controversy; whether it is that they both make the cruelest and deadliest of enemies if annoyed; whether it is that the newspaper carries on the medieval church's lust of persecution; or that they both mobilize for war sooner than anyone else; or that both are vehicles of great realities, but vehicles so gorgeously mechanized and ritualed that the passenger has almost been forgotten—whatever the basis of the analogy may be, I am not sure, but I feel it to be there.

"And the newspaper man, odd as this may sound, is not the least appropriate student to pursue the wingy mysteries in divinity. For he is kin-spirit of the parson in this, that church and press are perhaps the two professions that have most frankly regarded themselves as separate estates, above and apart from the common man. The priest esteems himself the vicar of God. The pressman appoints himself vicar of news. The priest transmits to the congregation as much of God's doings as he thinks will be not too embarrassing for them to hear. And the newspaper man lays bare that portion of the event which he considers the public will be most anxious to pay for."

A DAY SPENT IN THE CAPITAL OF THE NEGRO REPUBLIC OF HAITI

Lady Davis and Mr. Haynes Enjoy the Beauties and Splendors of Port-au-Prince—Monuments to Dead Black Heroes Who Won Independence

By S. A. HAYNES

On Tour with Lady Davis

ON BOARD STEAMSHIP PANAMA.—It has long been our desire to set foot on Haitian soil and mingle with the sons and daughters of this historic black republic in the West Indies. Thanks to the Universal Negro Improvement Association, we realized our desire today when the steamship Panama docked at Port-au-Prince for a few hours. We had read and heard much of the courage and valor of the Haitians, and we were imbued with a spirit of the highest enthusiasm when the beautiful green mountains of the capital city came into view in the early hours of the morning.

The harbor of Port-au-Prince possesses an endearing simplicity. It has large facilities, and when fully developed it will be one of the most important in the western world. The city itself is a credit to the tastes and administrative ability of the Haitians, there having been but few worthy improvements since the American occupation. The principal thoroughfares are neatly paved. The sidewalks are spacious and the streets are clean and free from pollution. Traffic officers are on duty at certain curves and corners, even though the city has no serious traffic problem.

We were very much impressed with the manly, dignified bearing of the Haitians. Although the iron hand of greed and hate makes itself felt in their island home, in our two hours' tour of the capital city we saw no manifestation of sadness on the brows of the Haitians. They go about their busines with a seriousness and fortitude typical of their brave ancestors.

The elite of the city make their abode in an environment of culture and refinement. In their community one comes in contact with stately villas and handsome homes, flanked on either side by graceful palm trees and comely fountains. There are porches and lovely terraces where tropical flowers and pebbles mingle with the sunshine. There is peace and inspiration in the bosom of these Haitian villas and homes, which are far more entertaining than those of the Nordic stock in Rhode Island, Florida and California.

Before the Statue of Toussaint

The climax of our happiness came when we stood with bowed heads before the statue of Toussaint L'Ouverture, which stands on the Champ de Mars, facing the entrance to the National Palace. No one can look upon the statue of this illustrious character without feeling the urge to carry on where he left off. To the west of the National Palace stands the imposing monument to Jean-Jacques Dessalines. This intrepid Negro military leader vanquished the French army commanded by Rochambeau, who was sent to Santo Domingo to conquer and subjugate the blacks. He drove him out of the country and came to America and joined the American army, serving with distinction. Dessalines was more than a match for Rochambeau. Europe stood amazed at his exploits, and Asia for many years kept on file in her military archives the records of his accomplishments. On the east of the palace is another monument, that erected in honor of Alexander Petion, the first president of Haiti. He was born in Port-au-Prince in 1770.

The National Palace

The National Palace is a prepossessing edifice of Greek design overlooking the harbor. It is the gem of Port-au-Prince and pride of the Champ de Mars. We arrived outside the palace in time to see the inspection of the guards. As we sat in the buggy enjoying the martial air of the band, as we observed the discipline of the guards and gazed exultantly on the palace surrounded with dignity and pomp, we thought of a day, perhaps not far distant, when, somewhere in Mother Africa, there will stand a greater palace, home of the president of the great African republic—a palace so rich in architecture, so noble in simplicity, that millions will cross the waters to worship at its shine and bow in reverence to the culture and valor which it represents.

Verdict of the Sufferer

We were anxious to learn something about the president now in office and the effect of American occupation. We sought the information from those who should be most interested, the taxpayers and laborers. "Haiti needs at this hour a leader who can return to her that independence, that sovereignty, for which L'Ouverture and Dessalines gave their all. Our president shames us. He lacks that courage and manhood characteristic of Haiti. We are confident that yet a little while and our island republic will rise triumphantly from under the heel of alien domination, greater, nobler than before." Such is the verdict of those who suffer.

We saw U. S. marines living at ease. Officers and their families are billeted in luxurious quarters, surrounded with servants and recreation galore. As we passed by we noticed sailors of the U. S. S. Woodcock shooting craps, while natives unloaded incoming ships for fifty cents per day.

Leaving Port-au-Prince, we started on the last lap of our tedious though pleasant voyage, arriving in Cristobal at noon, Thursday, July 3. We bid adieu to the steamship Panama, after thanking the deck steward for showing the Southern Cross, and the purser for the part he played in consigning us to the "annex," via "the bridge of sighs."

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CONVENTION AND GENERAL FUND OF UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION FOR 1924—BIG GATHERING OF NEGROES FROM ALL PARTS OF WORLD

The Universal Negro Improvement Association is now appealing to the members of the organization and members of the race everywhere to do their best to make the convention of 1924 the greatest of all our world conclaves. This year the organization is to discuss at its convention all those vital problems that effect the race and to lay down a solid base for the industrial elevation and development of our people. This year's convention will be far ahead in importance of all the other meetings and will call for a great deal of expenditure on the part of the parent body of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, hence this appeal is made to each and every one to contribute to our general and convention fund. Let every Negro give freely as much as he can afford toward this fund so as to assist the Association to carry out its work. All members should collect and send in to the fund. Address all your donations to the Secretary General of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, 56 West 135th Street, New York, U. S. A. All donations are acknowl- World weekly.

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Home Benevolence Ass., No. 1, Prichard, Ala	4.75
Mrs. Allica Mahaffy's List, Franklin, Pa	3.00
F. L. Bruce, Muckogee	.25
J. E. Card, Muckogee	.50
J. L. Miles, Muckogee	.25
Will Davis, Muckogee	.25
Frank Betty, Muckogee	.25
John Jackson, Muckogee	.25
B. C. Hammon, Muckogee	.20
S. M. Arnold, Muckogee	.50
W. M. Shefield, Muckogee	.50
Joe Wagner, Muckogee	.50
Hampton, Muckogee	.25
Thos. Wright, Muckogee	.25
Tollie Arnold, Muckogee	.10
T. H. Holt, Muckogee	1.00
B. H. Holt, Muckogee	.50
Betty, Muckogee	.30
Henry Edwards, Reeves, Okla	.50
Jas. Wallace, New York City	1.00
Arnold Stapleton, New York City	1.00
Arnold Brown, New York City	1.00
Rose Wheeler, New York City	1.00
Ballomer, New York City	1.00
A White Friend, New York City	1.00
A Friend, New York City	.10
A Friend, New York City	.10
Mr. Willie Hart, Jersey City	.25
G. Jackson, Jersey City	.50
J. Dudent, Jersey City	.10
Philip Dufond, Jersey City	.10
Mrs. Philip Dufond, Jersey City	.25
Geo. Baxley, Jersey City	.10
Frank Howell, Jersey City	.05
Mrs. Albertha Jackson, Jersey City	.25
Jane, Jersey City	.15
Mrs. D. Smith, Jersey City	.13
C. Thompson, Jersey City	2.93
Mrs. Rosa Ancron, Jersey City	1.00
Mrs. Lilian Mowrie, Jersey City	.25
Samuel Ancron, Jersey City	1.00
A Friend, Jersey City	.50
Mr. S. Britt, Cleveland	5.00
Mr. Fred Wiley, Tacoma, Wash.	1.00
Mr. Ermile Nory, New York City	1.00
Alfred E. Hareword, Toronto, Can.	1.00
Mr. and Mrs. George Cummings Toronto, Can.	1.00
Mrs. Louise King, Toronto, Can.	1.00
Nathan Hayes, Toronto, Can	1.00
Mrs. Hayes, Toronto, Can	1.00
Mrs. E. Furguson, Toronto, Can.	.50
Friends, Toronto, Can.	2.26
H. E. Black, Parnassus, Pa	1.00
A. F. McGreever, New Kensington	1.00
A. L. Johnson, New Kensington	.25
Rev. S. J. Nicholson, New Kensington	.25
Oscar Bruce, Parnassus	.25
Randolph Payton, New Kensington	.50
Frank Goodwin, New Kensington	1.00
Louis Hampton, Parnassus	1.00
William W. Ashton, Parnassus	.25
Carrie S. Warren, Parnassus	1.50
Mrs. Adie Wilson, Indian Harbor	.25
Sidney Young, Indian Harbor	.23
Mrs. M. Williams, Indiana Harbor	.10
A Friend, Indiana Harbor	.15
A Friend, Indiana Harbor	.10
Mrs. Susie Bryant, Indiana Harbor	.25
Mrs. Maggie St. Clair, Indiana Harbor	.10
Mr. C. Blackman, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
Isaac Iban, Sola, Camaguey	.60
J. Stubbs, Sola, Camaguey	1.00
Hiram F. O. Peck, Sola, Camaguey	2.00
Mrs. Eltha Lewis, Sola, Camaguey	1.00
John Brown, La Gloria, Camaguey	.50
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Henry Clayton, La Gloria, Camaguey	1.00
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Felip Makia, Oriente	.20
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Jimmie Robson, Crowder, Mo	.10
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Sylvester Chamberlain, Crowder, Mo.	.25
Galeaner Chamberlain, Crowder, Mo.	25
Hamp Dossie, Crowder, Mo	.25
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Annie Smith, Homestead	1.00
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Chas. H. Moir, Homestead	.25
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A Black Friend, Santurce, P. R.	.10
A White Friend, Santurce, P. R.	.15
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Mr. John Matthews, Santurce, P. R.	2.00
Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Palmer, Wilkes-Barre	2.00
Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Logan, Wilkes-Barre	2.00
Mr. Prince Green, Wilkes-Barre	1.00
Rev. G. W. Baily, Depew	1.00
Bias Jackson, Depew	.25
Friends, Depew	.90
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Jonathan Toussaint, Monopla	.40
Enrique Aquilen, Monopla	1.00
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Alfred Morris, Monopla	1.00
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Guss Mickel, Farrell	.25
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Willie, Farrell	.25
A. D. Willis, Farrell	.25
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Luther Baker, Farrell	.25
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Henry Williams, Farrell	.25
Alfred Chancy, Farrell	.25
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Lue Arnett, Farrell	1.00
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A Friend, Braddock	.25
Caser Abbett, Braddock	.25
Willie Pearson, Braddock	.25
John Brown, Braddock	.25
William Keen, Braddock	.15
A Friend, Braddock	.25
Francis Shoter, Braddock	.10
A Friend, Braddock	.10
A Friend, Braddock	.25
A Friend, Braddock	.25
Ernest P. Hanon, Braddock	.25
Hester, Hannon, Braddock	.25
Sam Georgia, Braddock	.25
Dan Wadley, Braddock	.25
J. J. Fullet, Braddock	.25
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J. T. Keengh, Braddock	.25
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Wade Kenner, Braddock	.25
Bessie Wilkins, Braddock	.10
John J. Ancran, Braddock	1.00
M. H. Smally, Braddock	.25
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Dan Thomas, Braddock	.25
D. R. Moore, Braddock	.25
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Laura Obia, Braddock	.25
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Mrs. Effie Williams, Vancouver, B. C.	2.50
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Ben Coffee, Vancouver, B. C.	1.00
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Sam Erdt, Vancouver, B. C.	.50
Miss D. McDowell, Vancouver, B. C.	.25
Friend, Vancouver, B. C.	.10
Mrs. Austin, Vancouver, B. C.	.25
Friend, Vancouver, B. C.	.30
Mr. Granger, Montreal	.50
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M. C. Leksman, Middletown	.10
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Mrs. Pearl White, Chicago	.50
Mrs. G. Davis, Chicago	.50
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J. T. Wells, Norfolk	.10
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John Lewis, Norfolk	1.00
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But We Have Got to Help Make Employment for Those Who Are Prepared

To the Editor of The Negro World:

An article from the Washington Tribune appeared in your issue of the 5th inst., under the caption, "What Our Graduates Are Planning to Do." I read with much astonishment the poor percentage of interest for business represented by the boys and girls graduating from the Dunbar High School, and no desire whatever by the boys for higher mechanical vocations.

The cause for this appalling situation, as I see it, is two-fold. First, these boys and girls have realized that after the completion of their business and mechanical courses, and they have launched out into the world as trained and efficient business men and women and mechanics, they find such avenues toward which their ambitions run are closed to them by other people, and their own people can not employ them. This may not be true of Washington, but I know it is true of New York, and as a trained accountant I have found it so. Consequently, these young and aspiring men and women would meet the eyes of the thinking mind this to the contrary which makes progress economically almost impossible. As these facts with their complications soon lose heart through the lack of employment in the profession they love, and what they may term a grave mistake in choosing a business career, since many will not be financially able to go into business for themselves. Then, secondly, the lack of vision in most of our leaders who fail to inspire the students of these various schools the country over and the younger generation as to the benefit and effect of a business or a mechanical career and the posisbility of adding to the economic development of the race.

The progress of the Negro race toward the building of a national home depends upon its industrial and commercial efficiency, and upon the young men and women who shall fit themselves as mechanical experts, manufacturers of every commodity, operators of commercial enterprises and banking institutions; circulating the wealth among themselves, thus building and strengthening the economic life of the race. The combination of preachers, lawyers, doctors and the social set of the race is a secondary matter in its economic progress, and until our people and children are told these facts by far-seeing men of vision, so long will they grope in darkness, holding on question presents itself: "Whither are we going?" But the answer comes with a hope for relief to thousands of young and efficient business men and women and mechanical experts who have pursued such courses without any hope of finding employment, when the colossal program being undertaken by the Universal Negro Improvement Association with Africa is considered.

The putting over of this program by the successful execution of its plans largely depends upon the honesty, sincerity, training, and experience of those who shall be employed to execute them, under the direction of the chief executive and the executive council of the organization. They should be men and women with a purpose at heart for the salvation of their race, and the building of a national home. With the support and co-operation of the general Negro public it will only be a matter of time when this great program will be put over, which will bring joy to the souls of millions of longing expectants, astonishment to the pessimists and doubting Thomases, and fear to the cringing sycophants and Judases.

SAMUEL A. ASSANAH.
565 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BAPTIST BOARD AND SCHOOL CONGRESS

Cincinnati Meeting Shows Harmonious Working of All Departments—Baptist Convention in September

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (Special).—"There is a law under which every act of man is indicative of the intention and mood of his mind. The doings of the present are usually the pilot of future transaction. Nineteen years ago when the Sunday School Congress was launched upon the placid sea of denominational anticipation by that apostle and father of Negro production and circulation of religious literature, Dr. R. H. Boyd, I had the honor to serve as secretary of the committee on homes, and since that time I have labored and watched with increasing interest its growth from 71 messengers to more than 2,000, and the increase of its power of attraction from an audience of 250, who registered their approval at the first meeting, until the meeting just closed at Cincinnati, Ohio, where thousands assembled day and night for five days, to be treated with intellectual thrills and drink from the fourteen departmental springs of religious information," said the Rev. J. L. Harding, president of the Tennessee Baptist State Convention, this week.

He aso said: "The congress, being a religious offspring of the National Baptist Convention, its healthy condition and magnificent activities indicate the spiritual mode of our progenitor, Dr. J. E. Wood, the president of the convention, was there and was the occasion for an ovation in every department he entered; so conversant is he with every sphere of our church activities, his words were both appropriate and stimulating to those who heard him.

"The wisdom of calling the executive board of the convention to meet at the same time and place with the congress, is discerned more and more as the years go by. The board meeting is the place where every one having an ax to grind proceeds to sharpen it for the battle to be staged at the coming session of the convention. But in the Sunday School Congress, expatiation takes the place of deliberation, and assimilation rather than adjudication is the keynote of every speech. Thus, we have an atmosphere here void of trickery and parliamentary fireworks. Under such conditions the deliberations of the executive board were conspicuous for the absence of ax-grinders; but toleration, good-fellowship and Christian preference predominated; grievances were presented and considered in the spirit of brotherly love. Behold! how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity! The dignity of the body was held in high esteem, and any reflectory remarks were quickly retracted and an apology offered; the welfare of the National Convention was uppermost in the mind of each member.

"Therefore, we conclude, that the recent congress and meeting of the executive board forecast a great convention in September, when we meet in Chicago. Dr. E. P. Jones, the ex-president of the convention, attended the board meeting, and, although he is not a member of the board from his State, he was accorded the privilege of the floor whenever he desired to speak. He enthusiastically pledged his support to President Wood, in carrying to success the program of the administration. That anxiety and hurry to get away so often noticed at board meetings was not in evidence. According to the program, a feast of good things has been arranged for the thousands who are coming from the four quarters of this country, including the foreign fields, to attend the sessions. The financial slogan is $62,500 at Chicago.

"The Sunday School Congress and meeting of the executive board at Cincinnati show that this will be the greatest meeting held in many years.

Hit Father Abraham With a Hammer, So Pastor Is Sentenced

BUFFALO, July 6.—Virgil Pittman, minister of the Church of God and Saints of Christ, has been ordered by Judge Maul into solitary retreat for 100 days, for striking James Hampton, known in the church as "Father Abraham," with a hammer.

Pittman's defense was that Father Agraham attacked him in the pulpit and bit him until he was compelled to defend himself with the hammer. The pastor had made some remarks from the pulpit which did not please Father Abraham and he called the pastor a liar and went after him.

"I think it was very undignified for you, Father Abraham, to call the pastor a liar," said the court, "and I think it very ungentlemanly of the pastor to strike you with a hammer. I am going to send the Rev. Pittman to solitary retreat for 100 days."

The commitment read 100 days in the workhouse.

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THOMAS W. ANDERSON
Minister of Labor and Industry
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
56 West 135th Street, New York City

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

FRANCISCO, CAM., CUBA

On Sunday, July 6, this division held a monster mass meeting, which was one of the best attended meetings held this year. The meeting was opened by the provisional chaplain, A. S. Brown, with the opening ode, followed by prayers. Hymn, "Stand Up, Stand Up, for Jesus," was sung. The chaplain read to the audience the evening lesson selected from first Chapter of the Book of Ruth, from first verse to the last, followed by Hymn 34 from the ritual. He then delivered a masterly sermon from Ruth, first chapter, 16-17 verses: "And Ruth said unto her, entreat me not to leave thee, or to return from following after thee . . . if aught but death part thee and me."

The secular part of the program was entrusted to the third vice-president, W. Pitterkin, who made things hum in his denunciatory remarks about traitors within the race. Thereafter, Miss A. Mighty, a veritable nightingale, sang, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," with singular charm and pathos. Two addresses followed, one by Nathaniel Hammil, whose subject was, "A Good Time Coming for the Negroes." The other by Mr. Josiah L. Reid, the text of whose subject was: "What is the meaning of a lover of my race?"

We were favored with the presence of a member from the Elias division in the person of Mr. Robertson, who gave a sketch of the enforced exodus of the Negro from Africa and his vicissitudes up to the present.

The following solos were then rendered: "Art Thou Weary," by Nurse Good; "Cold Waters," by Mrs. M. Pitterkin; "The Day Thou Gavest Is Ended," by Miss Green. Further addresses were delivered by Nurse Good, J. Chellenger and Mr. Bulgen, after which the chaplain offered prayers for those at sea, for the sick and for the success of the coming convention of Negroes.

The meeting was brought to a close by the singing of the Ethiopian national anthem.

CHRISTOPHER ISAACS.

YONKERS, NEW YORK

The U. N. I. A. Division of Yonkers, No. 547, held its first meeting in the new hall, now located at 96 Woodworth avenue, on Sunday, June 6, 1924, when the hall was packed to its utmost capacity.

The meeting was opened in the manner prescribed in the constitution, the Rev. L. A. Jones reading the lesson of the day from the fourth chapter of Judges.

The opening address was delivered by [illegible] Rev. Hawkins, after which the Hon. Mr. Hulbert addressed the meeting, taking as his subject, "The House Is On Fire." He gave a very inspiring address, and declared that Africa was the goal of our ambition.

The speaker of the evening was Mr. James M. Bateson. He spoke at length on the "Dissatisfaction and Unrest Amongst Negroes of the Twentieth Century," Dwelt on the "Awakened Race Consciousness of Negroes the World Over," and admonished his audience to stick to the slogan, "Africa for the Africans." Among the other speakers may be mentioned Bishop E. A. W. Cook, who drew a striking moral from the activities of the bee. After a short sermon by Elder E. A. W. Cook the photograph of the president-general was unveiled.

GEORGETOWN, BR. GUIANA

This division is still on the warpath, striving daily to assist in the accomplishment of the great task that is before it. The membership is steadily on the increase; while the bond of union between officers and members is getting closer and closer, a state of affairs which is exercising a considerable moral influence on this community. It is our painful duty to record the death of Mr. Canterbury, a newly made member of less than one month's standing. An able-bodied young man of about 21, Mr. Canterbury was drowned on June 8 last, whilst working on a Government steamer.

PETER L. A. HENERY,
Reporter.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO ALL DIVISIONS and CHAPTERS OF THE UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION, ESPECIALLY THOSE LOCATED IN THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA:

This is to officially inform you that the Parent Body of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities League has revoked the charter of the Colon Division No. 18, and has advised the president, Mr. Wm. A. Brooks, and his associates, notably C. A. Reid, John Pilgrim, and Maude Betty, to cease operating in the name of the Association.

We beg to advise the public not to have anything to do with these people if they approach you posing as representatives of the U. N. I. A.

PARENT BODY.
56 West 135th Street, New York City.
April 4, 1924.

NEGRO WORLD NOTICE

Any division of the U. N. I. A. not now receiving the Negro World regularly every week is asked to communicate immediately with

The Circulation Dept.
Negro World, 56 West 135th St.
New York City

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

Auditor-General Electrifies Large Audience

The time-worn adage, "That a king has no honor in his own country," has been kiboshed during the auditor-general's visit to Brooklyn on Sunday last.

As the representative of the parent body and the principal speaker at the dedicational service held by the East Brooklyn Chapter, the auditor-general, Sir F. Levi Lord, not only handled his subject, "Organization," in a masterful way, but left a lasting impression on the minds of members and friends of this fast growing chapter.

The meeting which was largely attended was opened in the usual manner by the president, who, after reading the aims and objects of the association, expressed his gratification at the large number present, including the members from Brooklyn Division No. 2, who, with the legions under Colonel Armstrong, gave the meeting a touch of military aspect. There were also present representatives from other organizations including Mr. Welch, who, on behalf of the United Literary Society, displayed the true U. N. I. A. spirit in his address on "Unity." Mr. Thorpe, who, on behalf of the chapter, spoke on the "Revival of the Spirit of Lott Carey," informed his hearers that we were dedicating not merely the hall, but our lives, to the cause of African redemption. Mr. Daniels, vice-president of the Brooklyn division, spoke encouragingly to the members, advising a continuation of the good work which was reflecting great credit on officers and members alike. The meeting was brought to a close in the customary manner.

S. DALRYMPLE, Secretary.

BRADDOCK, PA.

On July 13 this division held a meeting, which, in spite of powerful opposition may be accounted a complete success, viewed from every angle—moral, spiritual and financial.

We were visited by representatives from Pittsburgh, East Liberty and Homestead.

Messrs. Amos and Allen of Pittsburgh conducted the financial drive, ex-Captain Wieder of Pittsburgh, the legion drive, and Rev. Saulsbury of Homestead, the spiritual.

Preaching the universal doctrine of "One God! One Aim! One Destiny!" President Thompson of Homestead was at his best. Mrs. Carpenter gave the division quite a treat in her clever handling of a delicate ethical issue, and Captain May of East Liberty gave us an intellectual treat in his talk on "Unity in the Churches."

Our Braddock choir, under the able leadership of Mrs. E. White, excelled itself. We are proud of our choir and, although it is but two weeks old, we feel certain that with a little encouragement it will hold its own with some of the best in the other divisions. This division takes this opportunity to register its conviction that Braddock is on the map.

CHAS. E. MOLTKE.
General Secretary.

DONORA, PA.

A mass meeting of the Donora Division, No. 358, was held on Sunday afternoon, July 12. After the preliminaries were gone through, prayer was offered by the president. The secretary of the division gave an address, which riveted the attention of the meeting from beginning to end. Our meetings of late have been made more interesting by distinguished visitors who have made pertinent speeches that have roused the enthusiasm of the members.

These proceedings have resulted in the addition of many new members.

C. P. BEAL, Secretary.

Officers of Philadelphia Chapter

Left to Right—Mrs. Lucy Branch, 2nd Lady Vice-President; Mr. Hardy, 2nd Vice-President; Mr. Nellicliffe, Chaplain; Mrs. Hardiman, 1st Lady Vice-President; Mr. Hardiman, 1st Vice-President; Rev. F. A. Toote, President; Mrs. Williams, Lady President.

PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER GROWING RAPIDLY WITH MR. TOOTE AT HELM

Rev. R. Van Richards, Chaplain to Liberian Senate, Entertained — Hon. Marcus Garvey Pays Flying Visit

The Philadelphia Chapter, No. 47. is making splendid progress under the able leadership of the Rev. F. A. Toote. Too much cannot be said in praise of the efforts of this officer to place the chapter in the forefront of Universal Negro Improvement Association branches, and to make it a power in the community life of Philadelphia. Assuming the leadership of the chapter at the invitation of the officers and members a little over two months ago, Mr. Toote, with characteristic zeal, has increased the membership from 44 to 600, and members are being added daily. The finances of the chapter are in a healthy condition and the morale stands very high, indeed, as can be evidenced from the spirit and enthusiasm with which the chapter's meetings are conducted at the Liberty Hall, at 1717 Montrose street. Meetings are held on Sundays, Tuesday and Thursdays. The President is paying a great deal of attention to organizing the auxiliaries. Black Cross Nurses, Motor Corps, Legions, Royal Engineers and Willing Workers are units that are now thriving, and a healthy spirit of rivalry in contributing to the welfare of the chapter exists among them.

Mention must be made of the lady President, Mrs. Williams, who continues the good work she has always rendered the chapter. She is a shining example to officers and members alike.

The chapter has been entertaining Rev. R. Van Richards, chaplain to the Liberian Senate, who is now in America on a brief visit. The distinguished visitor arrived in Philadelphia on the morning of July 10 and was fittingly received and was entertained at the home of one of our members, Mrs. Laura R. Smith, 1015 South 17th street, whose reception room was beautifully decorated with flowers and bunting. The artistic manner in which the Red, Black and Green were there displayed was splendid to behold, and was well in accord with the delicious luncheon served by Mrs. Smith. Those present were the Hon. Fred A. Toote, president, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Rodgers, Miss Grace Rodgers, Mr. B. E. Spencer, Mr. Moses Moody and Mr. Perry Moore.

In the evening Rev. Van Richards made a profound impression by a wonderful address in which he refuted the malicious statements made recently to the effect that Marcus Garvey or the U. N. I. A. is not welcome in Liberia. On the contrary, he informed us that the people of Liberia were willing and anxious to receive us with open arms. Indeed, after having this asurance of good will from the chaplain of the Liberian Senate, we are better able to see the motive of our enemies in publishing such an infamous libel. The chaplain touched a responsive chord in the heart of each and every member within the sound of his voice, and we hope to have the honor of hearing him again in the near future.

The Hon. Marcus Garvey, president general, paid a brief visit to the chapter on Friday evening, and addressed a large and enthusiastic audience. His appeal for support to the colonization fund met with a very hearty response. The division was also favored during the week-end with a visit by Mme. Sharperson-Young, who gave a very fitting address at the Sunday afternoon meeting.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

It is my desire at this time to bring to the attention of our readers some of the inside workings of our division, No. 125. For some time a band of loyal workers got together and started a Sunday school in order that our young people may become fully acquainted with the doctrines of the U. N. I. A. We have quite a number of juniors on our roll at present, and we are glad to report success amidst many hard struggles. In truth, it was our intention to have divine services, but for some time we were unable to do so. However, through the good efforts of our chaplain, Bro. A. L. Harrison, we started divine service on June 8, and many of our preachers who have been converted to the wonderful doctrine of racial unity, are now filling our platform from Sunday to Sunday. Hence, we are wonderfully encouraged when we see our brothers and sisters making their way to Liberty Hall from morning till night and delivering such sermons as would help put over the program of African redemption. We are looking forward to better times in this division.

ISAAC THORINGTON,
ISAAC TMORINGTON,
Secretary Sunday School.

BERKLEY, VA.

The regular mass meeting of this division was called to order by the president, Mr. W. E. Skinner, on Sunday last at 3 p. m. After the opening exercises the president briefly addressed members on the aims and objects of the association.

The rest of the program gone through is as under:

1. Song by the choir.
2. Address by Mr. Kelly Toysic.
3. Quartet.
4. Address by Mr. A. B. Greene.

WALKER AGENTS TO HOLD CONVENTION IN N. Y.

August 13 to 17, Inclusive, Date of Sessions—Memorial Services for the Great Business Woman

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 17.—The eighth annual national convention of Madam C. J. Walker agents will meet August 13-17, inclusive, in the magnificent Abyssinian Baptist Church, New York City. Advance arrangements indicate that this will be the most important meeting in the history of this, the world's largest organized group of Negro business women. Aside from the usual routine of business, new legislation governing the conduct of their establishments and the usual advanced instruction in beauty culture, the agents will make a pilgrimage to Madam Walker's grave in beautiful Woodlawn cemetery and will select a costly mausoleum to be later erected and dedicated to her memory. The officials of the company will be present, a brilliant public program will be rendered, the annual award of $1,650 in prize money will be made by the company to its agents, and the winners in their grand trip to the Holy Land contest will be named and their prize checks exhibited.

For a day the delegates and friends will be the guests of Madam A'Lelia Walker at Villa Lewaro, her mansion at Irvington-on-Hudson. To intersperse the business sessions, New York has planned a full program of entertainment for the visitors, including a moonlight boat ride up the picturesque Hudson River, a series of programs, parties, sightseeing trips, shopping tours and the like, such as New Yorkers alone can plan.

The convention will close on Sunday, August 17, with memorial services for the late, Madam C. J. Walker, conducted by one of the race's renowned divines.

A gala time is planned and agents from as far away as Jamaica, West Indies, will attend. Approximating the attendance of domestic and foreign delegates, Mrs. Violet D. Reynolds of this city, secretary of the convention, said: "Considering New York's wonderful sights, its advantages as a vacation city, and that our agents have enjoyed a very good business year, we expect no less than several hundred delegates at the convention."

Advance announcements state that headquarters for the convention have been established at the Walker Beauty Salon, 110 West 136th street, where all inquiries should be sent.

Greensboro Pastors Go To New Fields of Labor

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Friday evening, June 13, at 8:30 o'clock, a very enjoyable banquet was served in honor of the Reverends W. H. Hester and B. R. Smith, who are resigning their pastorates to go to larger fields of service.

Rev. Hester goes to the Twelfth Street Baptist Church of Boston, Mass., one of the most representative churches in the East, and Rev. Smith goes to Texas as president of one of the large Presbyterian schools.

President Dudley presided at the banquet and after extending welcome greetings to the audience and to the retiring pastors, he introduced the following persons, who made very appropriate addresses. Prof. Grimes of the A. and T. College faculty and Dr. P. F. Maloy. Rev. W. H. Hester and B. R. Smith, respectively, made very touching addresses, stating that they were very sorry to leave their present connections and associations in Greensboro.

A set of resolutions were adopted at the close of the program, signed by J. A. Grimes, F. D. Bluford and W. H. Markham.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

To All Division Presidents and Commanding Officers, U. N. I. A. and A. C. L.

All Commanding Officers are hereby ordered to submit to the Minister of Legions Office, 56 West 135th Street, New York, Universal Negro Improvement Association, at the earliest possible date, a complete list of the personnel of their respective commands. This report will include only the members who are taking a part in the activities of the Association.

The following is an example of the form in which the report is to be submitted.

(Example) Division..........No.......Date............

Department..........Address...............

Rank	Name	Age	Uniform	Schooling	Remarks
Col.	Doe, John	24-6	Yes	8th Grade	Active
Maj.	Wills, Howard	25	Yes	6th Grade	Active
Capt.	Williams, John	23-6	No	5th Grade	Inactive

Approved: ....
Division President

Signed: ....
Commanding Officer

One of the above reports will be made out for each company. The report for Officers including all the military Officers of the division, will be made out according to their rank on a separate list. The Presidents will be held responsible to the President-General's Office for the exactness of this report. Put an X in front of the persons who will attend the convention and who will be here for the big parade.

WILMER J. ROBERSON,
Minister of Legions.

NOTICE

TO DIVISIONS OF UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION AND THE MEMBERSHIP AT LARGE

The Hon. G. Emonei Carter has been appointed Secretary-General to succeed the late Prince Robert L. Poston, and Sir F. Levi Lord, Executive Secretary of the Detroit Division, has been appointed Auditor-General, to fill the vacant positions as from the 15th inst. Mr. Wilmouth J. Robinson of the Cleveland, Ohio, Division, has been appointed Minister of Legions, to succeed Capt. E. L. Gaines.

PRESIDENT-GENERAL
Universal Negro Improvement Association

DELEGATES TO U. N. I. A. CONVENTION

TAKE NOTICE

1. The Association has just concluded the following arrangements for delegates attending the fourth International Negro Convention with the Central Passenger Association.

Certificates will be issued by the Central Passenger Association offices at the following stations of the Central Passenger Association territory as follows:—

Cairo, Ill., thence Ohio River to Evansville;
thence Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis Ry. to Louisville;
thence Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. to Kenova (See note 1 respecting Louisville & Nashville R.R. traffic between and through Cincinnati and Louisville, and see Note 2 respecting their other branches south of the Ohio River; see Note 3 for exception of Southern Ry. System south of the Ohio River);
thence Ohio River Division of Baltimore & Ohio R.R.; Kenova to Wheeling;
thence Baltimore & Ohio R.R. to Washington, Pa.;
thence Pennsylvania System to Pittsburgh;
thence Pennsylvania System to Titusville (including also line of Baltimore & Ohio R.R., Foxburg to Kane, Pa.);
thence New York Central R.R., Titusville to Warren, Pa.;
thence New York Central R.R. to Falconer, N. Y.;
thence Erie R.R. to Buffalo, N. Y. (including line of Erie R.R., Kennedy to Salamanca, but not including line of Erie R.R. between Salamanca and Dayton, N. Y.);
thence to Niagara River;
that portion of Ontario reached by the lines of the Michigan Central R.R., Pere Marquette Ry. and Wabash Ry. (Note 4);
the Lower Peninsula of Michigan;
thence the Indiana and Illinois shore of Lake Michigan to Chicago;
thence Chicago & Alton R.R., Chicago to Peoria, Ill. (including also the line of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry., Gardner, Ill., to Seneca, Ill.);
thence Toledo, Peoria & Western Ry., Peoria, Ill., to Burlington, Ia.;
thence Mississippi River from Burlington, Ia., to Cairo, Ill., including Hannibal, Mo., and including St. Louis, Mo., for traffic to, from or through Illinois; (see Note 1 respecting Louisville & Nashville R. R.)

NOTE 1. Following portion of Louisville & Nashville R.R. is within jurisdiction of Central Passenger Association: Between Louisville and Cincinnati, and between St. Louis and Evansville with the branches of the St. Louis Division, and as applying only to traffic between Cincinnati proper and Louisville proper, and between Louisville and points north and east of the Ohio River via Cincinnati, and between Cincinnati and points on or beyond the St. Louis Division; and

Traffic between St. Louis and Evansville proper, and between points on the St. Louis Division to points in the North, East and West, which do not move over the L. & N. R.R. line, or competitors' lines, south of the Ohio River;

Traffic between Cincinnati and points south of Louisville, and traffic between the St. Louis Division and points south of Evansville is under the jurisdiction of the Southeastern Passenger Association.

NOTE 2. Other portions of the Louisville & Nashville R.R., south of the Ohio River are not included within Central Passenger Association territory.

NOTE 3. That portion of Southern Railway System within Central Passenger Association territory is St. Louis to Louisville, inclusive, and including intermediate branches; other portions of the Southern Railway System south of the Ohio River are not included in Central Passenger Association territory.

NOTE 4. Local traffic in Canada not included.
April 22, 1924.

(a) Dates on which one-way tickets will be sold to the point at which your meeting will be held and on which "Certificate Plan" certificates will (on request) be issued by ticket agents to members of your organization and dependent members of their families, certifying as to the purchase of such tickets, July 29-August 4, inclusive.

(b) Dates on which special railroad agent will be present for the purpose of validating certificates, if the required minimum of 250 or more certificates issued from authorized territory and on authorized dates are presented, August 2 and 5.

(c) Last date on which validated certificates will, on surrender, be honored by ticket agent at point at which your meeting will be held, for purchase of one-way tickets therefrom to original starting point, at half of the one-way fare effective from point of meeting to original starting point, and via the same route as used on going journey, September 8, 1924.

CENTRAL PASSENGER ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE TO DIVISIONS

The Divisional News Department is asking the cooperation of the officers in the sending in of divisional news.

The following conditions are to be observed:—

1. Prepare your articles with great care so as to be easily read and handled by all concerned with the printing—the editor, compositor and proofreader.
2. Write only on one side of the paper.
3. Double space your lines.
4. Leave a margin of 1½ inches on the left hand side of paper. Typewritten reports will be given preference.

DIVISIONAL NEWS DEPARTMENT
NEGRO WORLD

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Are You Reaching for the Truth?

I will tell you FREE Under which Zodiac Sign were you born? What are your opportunities in life, your future prospects, happiness in marriage, friends, enemies, success in all undertakings and many other vital questions as indicated by ASTROLOGY, the most ancient and interesting science of history?

Were you born under a lucky star? I will tell you, free, the most interesting astrological interpretation of the Zodiac Sign under which you were born.

Simply send me the exact date of your birth in your own handwriting. To cover cost of this notice and postage, enclose 12 cents in any form (coin preferred) and your exact name and address. Your astrological interpretation will be written in plain language and sent to you, securely sealed and postpaid. A great surprise awaits you!

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BIGGEST NEGRO CONVENTION IN HISTORY OF THE WORLD

PROGRAM FOR BIG CONCLAVE OUTLINED

NEGROES COMING FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

FORMATION OF NEGRO POLITICAL UNION TO PROTECT RIGHTS OF RACE

THE UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

INVITES ALL DIVISIONS, BRANCHES, CHAPTERS AND CHURCHES, LODGES, FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS, CIVIC AND UPLIFT BODIES AND NEWSPAPERS, TO SEND DELEGATES TO THE FOURTH ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE NEGRO PEOPLES OF THE WORLD, TO BE HELD AT

LIBERTY HALL
120 to 140 West 138th Street, New York City
NEW YORK, UNITED STATES

FROM AUGUST 1st TO 31st, 1924

This Will Be the Greatest and Most Representative Gathering of the Negro Peoples of the World. The Program to Be Discussed Will Be:

RELIGIOUS

1. **Discussing the Deification of Jesus as a black Man of Sorrows.**
2. **The Canonization of the Virgin Mary as a Negress.**
3. **The Idealization of God as a Holy Spirit, without physical form, but a Creature of imaginary semblance of the black race, being of like image and likeness.**

POLITICAL

1. **Discussing the formation of the Negro Political Union.**
2. **The educating of Negroes in communities where they form the majority population to rise to the responsiblity of self-government.**
3. **Conferring with the white nations and with the League of Nations for an amicable adjustment of the race issue and for a rearrangement of the system under which Negroes are governed.**
4. **Presentation of petition of four million American Negroes on the 6th of August to His Excellency the President of the United States for his consideration of their desire to peaceably build up a country of their own in their motherland, Africa.**
5. **Presentation of a similar petition to the Senate and House of Representatives at their next session.**
6. **Presentation of a similar petition of two million West Indian Negroes in the British Isles to His Majesty King George V. and the Parliament and the House of Lords of Great Britain.**

INDUSTRIAL

1. Discussing the development of Liberia, Abyssinia and Haiti as independent black nations, and other countries, where Negroes form a majority of the population, i. e., Jamaica, Barbadoes, Trinidad, British Guiana, British Honduras and other islands of the West Indies and Africa.
2. Ways and means of adjusting the race problem of the Southern States of the United States of America to the satisfaction of all concerned.
3. Ways and means of correctly educating white public opinion to the needs and desires of the Negro race.

SOCIAL

1. Discussing the educating of the Negro race as to the real meaning of society, and laying down the principles that should guide those who are desirous of becoming socially distinctive.
2. Creating an atmosphere of purity around the young generation of the race, to better prepare them for a higher social life.

COMMERCIAL

1. Discussing the linking up of all Negro communities in a trade and commercial relationship.
2. Promotion of exchange business enterprises in all Negro communities.
3. Encouraging travel among and between Negroes of commercial and industrial professions.

EDUCATIONAL

1. Discussing the formulation of a code of education especially for Negroes.
2. The censoring of all literature placed in the hands of Negroes.
3. The educating of the race to discriminate in the reading of all literature placed in its hands.
4. The promotion of an independent Negro literature and culture.

PROPAGANDA

1. The tabooing of all alien propaganda inspired to destroy the ideals of and the enslaving of the minds of the Negro.
2. The disseminating of education among the race for the promotion of its own ideals.

CONSTITUTIONAL

1. Amending the constitution of the Universal Negro Improvement Association as found necessary.
2. Discussing the annual business of the Universal Negro Improvement Association.

HUMANITY

1. Discussing the promotion of a closer bond of fellowship between the black and white races of the world.
2. Discussing, without prejudice, the aims and objects of the Ku Klux Klan.
3. Discussing the intra-racial problems of the white race, as they affect the Negro.
4. Discussing the program of a white Canada, a white America, a white Europe and a white Australia, as enunciated by white leaders.
5. Discussing the sincerity of the League of Nations as a clearing house for the ills of the world.
6. Discussing France's policy toward the Negro.
7. Discussing England's policy toward the Negro.
8. Discussing America's policy toward the Negro.
9. Discussing the Negro's share of the spoils of war of 1914-1918.
10. Discussing the new German demand for the return of certain colonies in Africa that were robbed from the natives and taken from the Germans during the last war.
11. Discussing the honesty of diplomacy in dealing with the lands, liberties and rights of weaker peoples.
12. Discussing the forwarding of an appeal to His Holiness the Pope of Rome, His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury and the heads of the American churches, as leaders of Christianity, for an honest and human settlement of the problems of humanity, especially as such problems affect the Negro.
13. An appeal to the Kings of England, Italy, Spain and Belgium and their parliaments for a square deal for Negroes in Africa and the colonies.
14. An appeal to the Presidents of America, France and Portugal for a square deal for Negroes in Africa, America and the colonies.
15. Discussing the Negro's attitude in the next great war.
16. Discussing the petition of appeal of the Negro Peoples of the World to the League of Nations for the turning over to them of certain mandatories in Africa now being exercised by alien peoples over the natives.

BEST MINDS OF THE RACE TO BE PRESENT

The above program will be exhaustively discussed at our forthcoming convention, and it is natural to expect that the best minds of our race will be sent as representatives to take part in these discussions. All branches and chapters of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and all other organizations, societies and churches are invited to attend the convention and to take part in its general discussions. Delegates, as usual, will be coming from Africa, Europe, Asia, the West Indies, South and Central America, Canada and the forty-eight States of the American Union. This will be a big time for the Negro race. During the night sessions of the convention (the convention will be night and day for the thirty-one days of the month of August) several of the prominent white leaders of America will speak to the delegates. We are expecting the presence of several Senators, Congressmen and leaders in American public life and education.

NEGRO POLITICAL UNION

Among the important items to be discussed, as outlined by the above program, will be the formation of the Negro Political Union. This union will consolidate the political forces of the Negro through which the race will express its political opinion in America, in the islands of the seas and in all communities where the Negro forms a part. The Political Union shall represent the political hopes and aspirations of the fifteen million Negroes of the United States of America on American questions, domestic to America, and shall represent the interests of the millions of Negroes of the West Indies in their different and respective islands affecting domestic political questions, and so also in the scattered communities of Africa. The union shall have a sympathetic relationship politically, with Negroes all over the world, but each country or community will have its own domestic program for the betterment of the race, in that country or community. But the strength of the union shall be given to any community or country to politically assist it in putting over its political program. As, for instance, if the Negroes of America were politically agitating or working for the passage of any special measure for the benefit of the race, the entire strength of the union would be placed at the disposal of the American section. If the Negroes of Trinidad desired to carry out any political measure for the benefit of that community, the union would use its strength in assisting them, and so with any community where the Negroes live throughout the world. No longer, therefore, will individual politicians represent the interests of the Negroes, but the Negroes unitedly will be represented by the Negro Political Union. Let us all, therefore, work for the successful consummation of the program of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, so that we may be able to glory in a brighter day industrially, commercially, socially, religiously and politically.

ALL UNIFORMED UNITS OF UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION IN THE UNITED STATES ARE REQUESTED TO ATTEND THE OPENING OF THE CONVENTION ON THE FIRST DAY AND JOIN IN THE PARADE AND DEMONSTRATIONS. ALL MEMBERS ARE ALSO INVITED TO ATTEND THE OPENING.

GOD SAVE AFRICA ! ! !

LONG LIVE AMERICA ! ! !

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION
MARCUS GARVEY, President-General

GRAND OPENING OF FOURTH INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF NEGRO PEOPLES OF THE WORLD

UNDER AUSPICES OF

Universal Negro Improvement Association

At CARNEGIE HALL, 57th Street and 7th Avenue, NEW YORK CITY

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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

Se aproxima el momento de la gran reunión internacional de nuestro pueblo—Hagamos del mes de agosto uno de los mas brillantes del año—Nuestro éxito depende de nuestro esfuerzo—Laboremos universalmente en pro del adelanto, de la prosperidad y de la felicidad de la Raza

A cada hora que transcurre nos acercamos mas y mas al periodo de la lucha y de la excitación. Lucha, porque todos y cada uno debemos redoblar nuestros esfuerzos, cooperando así al éxito de la labor en que nuestra organización se halla empeñada; excitación, porque dentro de pocos dias la cuarta convención internacional de los pueblos negros del universo iniciará sus sesiones en nuestro templo de libertad, donde en magna asamblea sus delegados discutirán los problemas vitales de la raza.

El universo entero tendrá su vista fija en nuestras actividades durante el próximo agosto, y es nuestro anhelo el que nada se refleje en contra del buen nombre y de la labor de esta organización.. El éxito de esta magna reunión de nuestro pueblo, beneficio para la organización que la inicia y para la raza que la patrocina, depende exclusivamente del grado de cooperación que aportemos con tal fín. No hemos de esperar de nuestros enemigos, aquellos que siempre intentan mantener la raza en un estado de servidumbre, ayuda ó cooperación alguna; esto corresponde a nosotros mismos.

Hay muchos que nos profesan cierta amistad que no sienten y por ello nada práctico realizan en la asistencia de nuestras grandes empresas. Si hubieramos de llegar a un estado de independencia nacional e industrial tendriamos que depender simplemente de nuestros esfuerzos. Aquellos que aparentan ser amigos de la raza, dentro y fuera de ella, contribuirían mas gustosamente con centenares de pesos para la construcción de una iglesia antes de donar un céntimo para asistir en el establecimiento de un gobierno, porque conocen positivamente el valor relativo que un gobierno ó una nación tiene para un pueblo ó para una raza.

Ellos no desean ver al negro disfrutando de una nacionalidad independiente; los ministros religiosos reciben de su parte toda clase de cooperación en la edificación de sus instituciones, pero a los que se hallan empeñados en la solidificación de una raza y en la constitución de una nación, le es infructuoso recurrir a ellos por asistencia alguna. En vez de cooperar en tal sentido colocan toda obstrucción en el camino de la realización, para evitar que ésta se vea culminada del mayor éxito.

En nuestra causa de colonización africana, recurrimos por consiguiente a todo miembro leal de la organización y de la raza por su cooperación, la cual puede ser ejecutada no como donativo sino como préstamo, toda clase de ayuda financiera a la nueva corporación naviera, institución auxiliar de esta organización, con el objeto de adquirir los medios necesarios de transportación. La embarcación ó embarcaciones adquiridas serán utilizadas en el tráfico comercial, en la esperanza de ponernos en contacto con las diferentes unidades de la raza en el universo entero, ligándolas de ese modo en un intercambio industrial y comercial.

Las transaciones comerciales bien cimentadas entre nuestro elemento, contribuirán indiscutiblemente a la independencia económica de la raza; y haciendo préstamos de, cincuenta, cien, doscientos, quinientos y mil pesos a la nueva corporación naviera por cinco ó diez años, según sea convenido, con el cinco por ciento de interes, se verá ella posibilitada para obtener embarcaciones que han de conducir de un punto a otro nuestro propio comercio, estableciendo entre los distintos pueblos de la raza aquella clase de relación, tan necesaria para su mayor grado de desenvolvimiento.

Todos aquellos interesados en la ejecución del programa de nuestra organización en el presente año fiscal, harán los preparativos necesarios para su asistencia a la apertura de la cuarta convención internacional, la cual tendrá lugar en el Liberty Hall de esta ciudad, en la mañana del primero de agosto próximo, el cual será un gran día de júbilo para la raza. La gran parada procederá del cuartel general de la organización a la una del dia y la recepción oficial se llevará a cabo a las ocho de la noche. Preparemonos para tomar parte en las manifestaciones de dicho gran dia.

Situación económica dominicana

El informe anual pasado al departamento de negocios insulares por el síndico general de las aduanas de Santo Domingo requiere un detenido estudio de ciertas modificaciones necesarias en las disposiciones financieras, que permitan al gobierno de esa república apropiarse una cantidad mayor de las entradas de aduanas para sus gastos corrientes.

Bajo las leyes actuales, todo lo que exceda de tres millones de dólares por entradas de aduanas, deberá aplicarse para pagos adicionales para la amortización de la deuda de la nación a excepción del quince por ciento, resultando que el gobierno dominicano está pagando la deuda nacional muy a prisa, precisamente cuando más necedidad tiene de fondos para sus gastos ordinarios y el aumento de las entradas por derechos de aduanas, sobre tres millones automáticamente aumenta el tanto por ciento de pagos adicionales.

El informe declara que la situación económica y financiera de la república es altamente satisfactoria en general. El total de entradas por derechos de aduanas en el año de 1923, ascendió a mas de tres millones y medio contra cerca de tres millones en el año de 1922, lo cual indica un gran aumento que en nada beneficia al pais, pues el exceso de los tres millones tiene que aplicarse para pagos adicionales de la deuda según ya hemos dicho; pero sin embargo es la mejor señal de la gran mejora que experimenta el comercio en esa república y que prueba que no hay especulaciones mercantiles dañinas en la importación como las habia durante el periodo que siguió a la guerra mundial.

Con sólo una entrada normal de derechos de aduanas, la mitad de la cantidad pendiente representada por los bonos de 1908 y los de 1918, quedará liquidada y cancelada.

Intranquilidad en el Oriente

La revuelta es inevitable en el oriente, ha declarado Lloyd George en la cámara de los comunes. Turquía está ya alarmada de las alegadas concentraciones italianas en Sicilia y Rodas, y en momentos en que las negociaciones de la Grand Bretaña en sus campos de Moslu se hacen dificiles, su exprimer ministro decalra desde su sillón de la cámara que si Italia separa de Turquía grandes fajas de territorio ruso, sería, si no justificable, al menos comprensible y natural. De aqui que no extrañe que sea dificil conservar la paz en Europa.

Parece, en verdad, que es inevitable la revuelta en el oriénte. En Albania hay revolución. Rumania está amenazada de revolución. Trotsky fulmina en Rusia contra Rumania y Polonia y amenaza con recapturar los estrechos. Además, el tratado de Lausana no se ha ratificado todavía, la controversia sobre Mosul está en pie y la asamblea constituyente de Irak no está dispuesta a ratificar el tratado de amistad con la Gran Bretaña.

Albania está bajo la protección de la Liga de Naciones y al consejo de ésta se confiará en definitiva el contralor de la situación. Pero Italia tiene una especie de entendido con la Liga, mediante el cual, en el caso de que ésta quiera solucionar la situación albanesa, confiará a Italia la tarea de llevarla, a cabo, aunque al presente no hay razón para que se produzca una intervención.

Refiriéndonos a Rusia, ¿constituirá ella un peligro para Europa? Londres no está en posición de contestar a la pregunta. Si viviéramos en cualquiera de los paises fronteribos siguientes: Finlandia, Estonia, Latvia, Polonia y Rumania, podríamos sentir un poco de más anciedad. Estos paises están ligados por seguridades mutuas. Polonia y Rumania están aliadas y las tres pequeñas repúblicas del Báltico, Estonio, Latvia y Lituania, tratan de llegar a una confederación. Pero la agresión de Rusia se ha limitado hasta aquí a palabras. Se habla allí mucho de ejército eficiente aunque su provisionamiento es otra materia y nadie sabe lo que realmente puede hacer el ejército.

El verdadero peligro en Rusia está en el interior, pues nadie pretende que sus dirigentes actuales han solucionado el estado de cosas. Si la situación se empeora, Trotsky y compañia puede que lancen una embestida al exterior, peligro que no es inminente aun pero existe. La necesidad esencial é inmediata para conjurar éste y otros peligros es la solución del problema de las reparaciones y la consolidación de la Europa al oeste de la frontera rusa [illegible] una Liga de Naciones que incluyera Alemania. Así vendría luego la incorporación de Rusia

Mraruecos, escollo en que han fracasado todos los estadistas espanoles . . . . . .

(Del Diario de la Costa, Cartagena, Colombia)

Para los observadores acostumbrados a leer la realidad de los hechos a través de las apariencias de la superficie, se hace cada día más claro que el General Primo de Rivera, actual jefe del gobierno español, fracasará también probablemente en los mismos escollos en que han fracasado todos los estadistas españoles, es decir, en Marruecos. Desde el día fatal que presenció hace doce años la firma del tratado franco-español de Marruecos, el Riff ha sido para España, todo en uno, un niño malcriado y un elefante blanco. miremos inmediatamente las revelaciones del mapa. La zona española, mejor dicho, el Riff, dándole su verdadero nombre, se extiende a lo largo de la antigua costa de Borboria y abarca diez mil millas cuadradas aproximadamente. España ambicionó el territoio al ver que Francia extendia sus dominios sobre el resto de las posesiones de los sultanes moros. No queria tenerla de vecina al sur sin otra barrera que una pequeña faja maritima que reemplazase a la de los Pirineos en el norte; y en su demanda urgiendo la adquisición de una zona tuvo el enérgico apoyo de Inglaterra, que era cosa conocida en Gibraltar por España, mientras que Francia dada toda al entusiasmo de alargar su imperio colonial de Africa del Norte, resultaba bien distinto contrincante. No podia, pues, tolerar una rival dominando el mar entre los Pilares de Hércules. No permitiria que el Riff fuese francés. De este pensamiento resultó que España, debido en gran parte a su posición geográfica, se hizo de la zona española de Marruecos. Con la adjuisición comenzaron inmediatamente las dificultades no tanto por la mala administración ó falta de administración de la zona española, sino por la excelente administracionn de la zona francesa.

El General Lyautey, Alto Comisario francés, con vigor y habilidad de fundador de imperios, se propuso ganarse las buenas voluntades de los marroquies para el dominio francés. Su cometido lo desempeñó admirablemente, alcanzando prestigios fuera de los limites provistos con la tranquilidad y la ley reinando por doquiera. Consecuencia que los elementos perniciosos le huyeron refugiándose en la zona española, donde desalcanzados por toda autoridad, respiraron de nuevo, se armaron y atacaron los dominios de la zona francesa cada vez que la ocasión se les presentó, conquistándole mala fama a la zona española. Paris se quejó a Madrid y Madrid contestó diplomáticamente, enviando periódicamente tropas y dinero al Riff para ver que se podia hacer. No obstante, las dificultades no parecian disminuir; era el antiguo bandido Raisuli provocaba las preocupaciones ó Abd el Krim, señor del Gran Castillo, en el que se efectuaban ceremonias rodeadas de la pompa de hace dos mil años. El constante envio de tropas y dinero al Riff se tornó en la pesadilla del pueblo español. El "abismo sin fin de la zona española de Marruecos," se hizo favorito refrán de los lideres politicos españoles, y cayeron y se levantaron ministerios al conjuro de la politica marroquí.

A pezar del ejemplo de Francia rechanzando siempre el método de sangre y fuego para lograr la pacificación de su zona, España seguia procedimientos de violencia en su territorio. Cuando el gobierno metropolitano preguntaba al General Lyautoy si necesitaba refuerzo de tropas, contestaba a Francia que le eran más necesarios ingenieros que soldados y urgía le enviasen comerciantes honrados, agricultores y dinero para la enseñanza pública. Desde el principio el Alto Comisario francés se dispuso a cooperar con los moros en vez de luchar contra ellos. Implantó asimismo toda clase de reformas utilizando de cualquier manera los nativos. Hasta el presente no ha habido ningún Alto Comisario español poseedor de semejante talento. Muchas reputaciones de civiles y militares españoles se han eclipsado haciendo vanos esfuerzos por dominar los marroquies.

Al asumir la jefatura suprema del gobierno de España el General Primo de Rivera en 1923, declaró que liquidaría la cuestión de Marruecos. Vió en en fondo de su corazón, tanto como lo que habian visto en el fondo de los suyos don Antonio Maura y el Conde de Romanones, que el Riff era en verdad un abismo sin fin y que la mejor política española sería abandonarlo totalmente. Ningún hombre de estado antes de Primo de Rivera tuvo el valor de manifestar sus convicciones al respecto; y se comprobó que tampoco él lo tenia, tan pronto asumió la absoluta dirección de los negocios públicos españoles. Mas es lo cierto que Primo de Rivera ha empezado a ver lo que otros estadistas españoles vieron al hallarse frente al problema de poner en práctica sus teorias marroquies.

Hace años don Antonio Maura hizo público que aconsejaba la fortificación de las posiciones conquistadas en Marruecos hasta entonces y que se abandonase la idea de extender más la conquista; pues que la penetración de la zona deberia dejarse a un lento proceso de colonización. El Conde de Romanones además de expresarse en iguales términos al señor Maura, declaró que "si el pueblo insistia" seria quizás necesario retirar por completo el ejército español del Africa.

Lo que Maura y Romanones no dijeron, ó por lo menos no lo explicaron nunca fué al adoptar tal politica de renunciamento, quedaria abierto de nuevo el problema de Marruecos, asunto gravemente espinoso que confronta hoy el General Primo de Rivera. Los términos del tratado franco alemán de 1911 y del convenio franco-español de 1912 son bien claros. Se recoce el protectorado de España sobre cierta parte de Marruecos. Si España dejase de llenar su cometido de protección, bien por retirarse de Marruecos del todo, ó por atrincherarse en determinanda región abandonando el resto de la zona a sus destinos, dejaria hecha una efectiva repudiación de sus obligaciones marroquies la que le llevaria a la anulación de parte suya de los antes mencionados tratados.

Primo de Rivera lo comprende asi y sabe que aún después de que la diplomacia española lograse hacer aceptar de las potencias interesadas el punto de vista de que la "politica de atrincherarse" no era equivalente del renunciamiento de sus derechos al protectorado, sobrevendria el caos en el resto de la zona española, trayendo inevitables dificultades entre España y Francia. Libre de toda traba la zona española, convirtiéndose otra vez en el punto de reunión de todos los rebeldes marroquies, la tarea francesa ha haria mucho más dificil que en la actualidad. Por lo tanto, y para resumir, el jefe supremo del gobierno español se encuentra entre la espada y la pared. De una parte el pueblo español, terriblemente resentido de los sacrificios demasiado cruentes que impone a España la aventura de Marruecos, está presto a sublevarse contra nuevas demandas que se le hagan de hombres ó dinero, y de la otra parte surgen las probabilidades de rozamientos con Francia con la reapertura de las discusiones tan llenas de peligro de hace dos años. Falta ver la manera en que el General Primo de Rivera hará su camino entre Sevilla y Charybdio, si es que se resolviese a hacerlo!!

Hugh A. Studdort Konnedy.

La agitación en las filipinas

Atribuida a los más diversos origenes, es un hecho que la rebelión ó protesta, como se la designe, de los soldados filipinos en Manila, revela algo más que una mala interpretación de determinadas ordenanzas por los subalternos de un regimiento acuartelado en Fort McKinley.

Como anteriores y rápidamente suprimidas revueltas, la actual se trata en los más conservadores y caracterizados diarios de los Estados Unidos, ligeramente, muy ligeramente. Sin embargo, por muy poco que se diga en ese sentido, no cabe tocar tan superficialmente el asunto. Una sedición militar, dentro de una organización tan estricta, eficiente y bien vigilada como la militar americana en el archipiélago, no se produce esporádicamente por un hecho tan baladí como el que se atribuye generalmente a la asonada de Manila.

Indudablemente en el fondo de un acto de protesta colectivo como ese, hay una razón humana bastante poderosa para perturbar el espiritu de disciplina férreamente sostenido en todas las ramas del ejército de los Estados Unidos. Podrá no haber en Filipinas un imperio de "la bayoneta"; pero tampoco puede afirmarse que éstas no se impongan alli, como fuera de alli, lo bastante enérgicamente para que ignoren las consecuencias de un choque los mismos portadores de ellas. Y los soldados filipinos, por reconocimiento de los propios oficiales americanos, son de los mejores entre sus buenos soldados.

Filipinas, quiéranlo ó no los que aquí desean no ver la realidad, esta bajo la influencia de una profundísima y extensa agitación. El pueblo mejor ó peor preparado, pero ya consciente de sus derechos, ne acepta sumisamente el mandato extranjero. Es un hecho perceptible a flor de observación y conversación con los filipinos de todos los partidos y razas, que desean y esperan la independencia. Varían los procedimientos y las fechas aconsejadas para ella; pero únanimemente ven la independencia como fin y a no largo plazo.

En esas condiciones el ambiente del archipiélago no se presta ya a que subsistan las ficciones del mando extranjero sin producir de continuo reacciones populares, más ó menos sofocadas ó abiertas según las circunstancias. Atribuir manifestaciones de descontento entre parte de las fuerzas armadas nativas al bolshevismo es, en opinión de autorizados peritos, grotesco. Y pudiera sólo explicarse la versión como propaganda preparatoria a represiones de carácter social que aquí no produjeran tan mal efecto como la lucha física contra un movimiento nacionalista.

La atmósfera en que se presentó la fórmula independentista filipina de la plataforma democrática en Madison Square Garden, refleja bien la opinión pública americana sobre las Filipinas. Los intereses americanos de allí podrán no ver con agrado la independencia que se aproxima. Pero el pueblo americano verá con menos agrado todavía que se luche por negar a un país a quien se le prometió razonadamente la libertad, el derecho a gobernarse a sí mismo.—*La Prensa, N. Y.*

Nuestro elemento en Cuba

Mientras nuestro elemento no dé señales evidentes de que vive y aspira como colevtidad a participar de todas y cada una de las actividades ciudadanas; mientras se atemorice a la sóla indicación de que puede ser llamado racista por quienes saben que ese calificativo le deprime enervando sus energias para luchar como individuo conciente; mientras no conciba el ideal de alcanzar en lucha pacífica el máximum de sus derechos, y dirija sus iniviativas por el sendero que pueda conducirle a su consecusión; mientras nuestro elemento representativo no actue en beneficio colectivo nuestro elemento en general será aqui simplemente un instrumento de las otras razas.

No debe admitir la indiferencia de que ha sido objeto de parte de cuantos gobiernos han regido los destinos del pais, sino exigir la representación con proporción a sus esfuerzos y a su número dentro de los partidos politicos, a los cuales presta su cooperación. Le es imprecindiblemente necesario combatir todos los convencionalismos que le han hecho aparecer ante propios y extraños como incapacitado para compartir las responsabilidades de su vida de libertad.

Nadie por preocupado que fuera osaría negar que entre los componentes de la raza de color existan politicos de talla, profesionales distinguidos procedentes de nuestros propios centros docentes, comerciantes e industriales de grandes iniciativas y hombres de ciencia que en nada le superan aquellos que se titulan superiores en todos los ramos del saber humano, calificándoles de raza inferior.

El grado de adelanto a que nuestro elemento ha llegado en la civilización del presente siglo debe indicarle que está dotado de todas las facultades naturales de cualquier otra raza, y luego de haber experimentado el grado máximo de la decepción debe hacer el mejor uso de ellas. Nada mas propicio como la organización de ese elemento convirtiéndose en un poder que defienda sus derechos e intereses. Tal oportunidad la presenta la Asociación Universal para el Adelanto da la Raza Negra, de la cual es presidente el honorable Marcus Garvey, habiéndose constituido una de sus múltiples Divisiones en esta ciudad.

Alejandro Estrada.

Remedios, Cuba.

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Sr. Secretario, Oficina General del Cuerpo Directivo,
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56 West 135th Street,
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OUR WOMEN and WHAT THEY THINK-Edited by Mrs. Amy Jacques Garvey

IT is an unmistakable fact that the home and the school are the two great forces that influence the minds of children. Mothers and teachers in their respective spheres exert this influence. The impressions created on the minds of children in these two environments depend largely on the personality and training of these grown-ups.

In the Eastern hemisphere teachers are regarded with respect and reverence equal to that of spiritual advisers; while in our commercialized Western world the profession of a teacher has been reduced merely to a job. No longer do parents threaten children by saying, "I am going to have teacher whip you; you are so naughty." On the contrary mother would attempt to whip a teacher who whipped her child. Yet on the other hand present-day mothers are more prepared to train their children in the homes and the teachers' influence for good can be best exercised by their exemplary conduct in the class rooms, and their associations with the mothers' union, and other clubs, formed for the purpose of preparing mothers in the great task of child-rearing.

Times have changed, and we with them, but let us not ignore the fact that teachers are the guardians of our children's education and they deserve proper financial remuneration, and the respect of young and old.

Below are the opinions of three of our readers on the above subject:

It is a common opinion that those whose duty it is to teach children have assumed a responsibility of fundamental importance. They are dealing not with cold, lifeless facts, but rather with human lives which are of tremendous value to future generations. Childhood days are days of receiving impressions that are bound to last through life. When one realizes the brief period to be devoted to this end, not more than nine or ten years, after which final tendencies are set, one can but appreciate the value of a good foundation.

The teacher impresses much of her character upon the pupil. She must be strict at times. The very briefness of the period of learning calls for a systematic plan and strict adherence to the same. The child must form ideals of life, must get a general idea of his place in society, and must be led to visualize certain religious ideals. Books will necessarily have a large place in this plan. Play will also, take its part, but the character of the teacher will be the best asset. The teacher ought to so act as to gain the confidence and respect of her pupils. To impress them with the knowledge that the world will offer to girls and boys well trained morally and socially the best opportunities in life. Children may not always take kindly to all that they are called upon to do. That is not to be expected, for at times she must lead where, because of lack of experience, they are not prepared to follow. But if there is love and a real desire to help, little by little they will appreciate her efforts and realize that she was right. In after years memory will recall this teacher to them, and they will feel that their success in life was due largely to her teaching and her efforts in their behalf.

D. JOHNSON.

New York City.

Every teacher, consciously or unconsciously, leaves his or her impress on the children they instruct. This is quite natural, because the children are in the formative period, and their minds are plastic. It is also natural because the children spend twenty-four hours (on an average) each week with their teachers for thirty or forty weeks each year, for at least eight years. It is apparent, therefore, that time thus spent so regularly cannot go without its effect.

Now, what is this effect? It is either good or bad, in proportion to the impress of the instructor, who held the important task of moulding these characters.

One can see at a glance how important it is for our teachers to be sincere, thorough, honest and well trained for their tasks. I am of the opinion that the best prepared teachers should be the primary teachers. For it is evident in every walk of life, that men and women, who have reared a superstructure upon a weak foundation, are handicapped. It is the rule to have the less prepared to teach beginners; but the beginners should have the better prepared. Habit fixes itself, and the boy or girl who has a wrong beginning finds it difficult to overcome this handicap.

The influence of the teacher over the child grows with that child in his home, work, church, in fact it accompanies him in every phase of his life. It is necessary that the instructor know his value to himself, his pupil, and the community at large. He must know that he holds the destiny of nations in his hand; and that his opportunity for real service is greater than that of any other class of professionals. Next to the mother in the home, the teacher's influence is more potent than that of any other individual or class.

There is always a dearth of good teachers. This is due to the fact that the world is slow to recognize the actual worth of its greatest benefactors. Hence teachers are underpaid, and they seek other callings that pay them more. The struggle for an economic foothold forces many an honest man to leave his trenches and fill his canteen elsewhere. Some will cry treason! But it is not treason, it is rather suicide to stay.

Every boy or girl recalls his instructors with greater or lesser respect. Many have left their indelible impress for good, others have come in the life and gone out like an unpleasant recollection. But each left his mark.

No teacher should carry his humor into the schoolroom and make the child suffer because he or she "got out of the wrong side of the bed." But, rather, the best should always be presented. The world needs the best in everything. The teacher can send the best or he can send the worst. Next to the home, the influence of the school is to be seen and felt in the affairs of men.

MYRTLE CARTER.

Bayonne, N. J.

The teacher's influence has a great deal to do with the moulding of children into future intelligent, law-abiding citizens. The home training of the child is the foundation upon which the teacher has to build. In many instances where the foundation or home training has been under the worst living and moral conditions, the teacher has been able to develop the child into the highest type of manhood or womanhood so that the child, who, from the start, seemed only fit for the slums and disreputable citizenry, became a person of affluence and a credit to the community.

There is also the child who is apparently unmanageable by its parents. It is generally prophesied that this type of child will end its career in prison or in some other disgraceful manner. This same type of child, many times under the influence of a teacher, who takes time to study the characteristics and disposition of the child, will become a model child. Thus by having patience and a perfect understanding of the child, the teacher is rewarded by having a finished product of manhood or womanhood, which many times had almost been despaired of.

SAYDEE E. PARHAM.

New York City.

SMILE

(From the Daily News)

Good Guesser

Teacher: "Now, who can tell me what political economy is?"

Mike: "Gittin' the most votes for the least money."

(From the N. Y. American)

Mrs. Newlywed

One of the Brooklyn brides went to the grocery. The grocer asked her if she didn't want some nice fresh horseradish. It had just come in.

"No, indeed," she answered haughtily. "We keep a car!"

WEEKLY TEXT

And the work of righteousness shall be peace, and the effect of righteousness, quietness and assurance forever.

—Isaiah 32:17.

Suggestions to Housewives

If children's Russian suits are made large enough to allow for growth, they can be utilized as blouses later on by merely running a drawstring or rubber band through the hems and bringing the hems up to the waistline.

To lessen the job of darning, rub the heels of new stockings with paraffin. Put the stocking over the darning egg and warm the paraffin enough to make it soft on the hand; then rub well. This protects the heel against rubbing and it will not wear out with double the ordinary wear.

White paint can be cleaned and rendered glossy by washing with water in which onions have been boiled.

WOMEN FOR CONGRESS, SLOGAN OF NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

Conference in August to Influence November Elections

WASHINGTON, July 14.—A drive for more women in Congress is planned by the National Women's Party, according to an announcement made here today at the headquarters of that organization. Although there are more than 20,000,000 women voters, they have only one representative on the payroll of Congress. She is Representative May Nolan, of California, a Progressive Republican.

"Women for Congress" will be the slogan of the Woman's Party at the conference to be held at Westport, N. Y., on August 15, 16 and 17, and called for the express purpose of devising ways and means for getting women into Congress.

Delegates have been enrolled from every State, and many of them will motor across the country. Their cars will be decorated with the purple, white and gold banners of the Woman's Party and will broadcast the call for women to get behind candidates of their own sex for Congress.

"We feel that this 'women for Congress' conference will have a powerful influence in the November elections," said Alice Paul, vice-president of the Woman's Party. "England has eight women in Parliament; Germany had more than thirty women in the last Reichstag; there are numbers of women in the parliaments of other European countries. We must bring the United States up to the standard which other countries have reached.

"There should be women in Congress—it matters not to us whether they are Republican, Democratic, Farmer-Labor or Independent—who will work from the vantage ground of the inside to further the interests of women and to express the woman's point of view.

"We have asked our members to bring to this conference the names of women possible as candidates for Congress. At the conference we shall decide which candidates to support and launch a campaign to insure their election."

BEST TRAINING FOR MATRIMONY IS WORK

BERKELEY, Cal., July 7.—The best training for matrimony a girl can get is by procuring employment for a while, in the opinion of Miss Cleo Murtland, associate professor of vocational education at the University of California.

"As an apprenticeship for marriage," said Miss Murtland, "wage earning is an essential feature. Economic freedom of woman is a determining factor in the length of the pre-marriage period, in the stability of the home and in its maintenance. The self-respect of a woman, as well as her position in the family, is determined in part by her ability to be economically independent. More and more the daughter, as well as the son, seeks employment as soon as school days are over."

Miss Murtland classified as the three distinct phases in a woman's development the time preceding marriage, the time of family responsibilities, and the time of middle age when she is released from these responsibilities.

She explained her views at a recent conference of educators. It was the conclusion of the conference that a girl should be educated both as a home-maker and as a potential wage-earner.

What Is Society?

"Society is a matter of give and take. If I give a dinner and invite twenty persons, I get twenty invitations to twenty dinners, or a thousand dinners.

"I have no time for twenty dinners or fifty dinners.

• • •

I cannot enter society life and do other things that I much prefer to do.

• • •

It takes strength and vitality to be in society life. I gave it up years ago and have no desire to return to it."

—Mrs. August Belmont.

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NOTES OF INTEREST

A Man's Opinion On Bobbed Locks

One of the recent men to declare himself against bobbed hair for women is Samuel Goldwyn. His reasons for being opposed to women cutting their hair are that it robs women of their feminine charm; that long hair has ever been "woman's crowning glory"; that the bobbed hair flapper is merely a temporary fad; that bobbed hair gives women a masculine appearance; that short hair makes an otherwise sensible woman look giddy—temperamentally unbalanced; that famous poets and authors do not take the clipped locks seriously; that aspirants for the screen should never bob their hair, as few women are attractive with short hair, and that bobbed hair causes women to spend too much time with the coiffeur. "I am willing to admit," says Mr. Goldwyn, qualifying his objections to short hair, "that there are exceptions to every rule, and that there may be one woman in half a million who can still retain her charm with short hair. But to the others short hair is a detriment rather than an asset. Also you will find that many a woman has tried bobbed hair to her chagrin, and then let it grow again."

How Many Needless Steps Do You Take Daily?

Have you ever stopped to think how many times you walk back and forth across your kitchen while doing your work; for instance, in making an ordinary cake? Do you keep your flour in one place, your spoons and measuring cups in another. Your mixing bowl in another and your flavoring extracts and baking dishes in still other places? If you do, have you ever thought of grouping those things which you use together? Do you keep your bread, bread knife, breadboard and bread plate near together or do you have to take unnecessary steps to collect these things which you always use at same time?

Woman Judge Blames Girls In Pick-Up Rides

Magistrate Jean Norris, of the Woman's Court, recently condemned the habit of girls accepting auto rides from strangers. She referred to the case recently when two girls were thrown out of a car and seriously injured. Magistrate Norris said:

"Any girl foolish enough to accept an automobile ride from a stranger has only herself to blame for the consequences. The girl knows before she enters the car what is likely to happen.

"My advice to these girls is this: If the stranger offers you a ride, refuse. If he insists upon annoying you, tell the first policeman you see and he will arrest the man. That would soon stop this epidemic of joy-riding with strange men."

Pope Offers Medal For Model Church Dress

ROME, July 17 (Associated Press).—Pope Pius personally has taken a hand in a campaign inaugurated by the Catholic Women's Diocesan Clubs against immodest dress for women.

The Pontiff, having heard of the work of these clubs, decided to offer a medal to the club evolving the most attractive modest fashion in women's clothing.

The contest for the medal is divided into two sections—a theoretical section, devoted to the best demonstration that immodest dress is really silly, barbaric and uncultivated, and a practical section, devoted to the actual designing of attractive fashions designed to appeal to good taste.

Equal Rights

In Esthonia women have exactly the same political rights as the men.

French women expect the new Parliament to grant them the right to vote.

Missouri Federation of Colored Women's Clubs

Annual Session Closed—Mrs. Jenkins Re-elected President

(From the St. Louis Argus)

SEDALIA, Mo. — The twenty-fourth annual session of the Missouri Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, which was held in this city June 26-28, has just closed a very successful session.

Much constructive work was done for the benefit of the race, and several changes were made in the constitution and by-laws of the organization.

The president's report was full of advice and replete with information in statistical form.

The Clio Club of Kansas City won the first prize (a silver loving cup) for the best work done during the year, the second prize going to Yates Club, Jefferson City, while the third prize was awarded a St. Louis Club.

Mrs. A. E. Jenkins of Kansas City was re-elected State president. This is her second term of office.

RECIPE

Candied Orange Peel

Remove peel from four navel oranges in quarters. Cover with cold water, bring to boiling point, and cook slowly until soft. Drain, remove white portion, using a spoon, and cut yellow portion in thin strips, using scissors. Boil one-half cup water with one cup sugar until syrup will thread when dropped from tip of spoon. Cook strips in syrup five minutes, drain, and coat with fine granulated sugar.

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DIVORCE AND ITS CAUSES

Utter Disregard of Sancity of Marriage Leads to Divorce—Marriage a Holy Union, Not Merely Civil Contract

By REV. THEODORE STEPHENS

Within the limits of a short paper on a subject as extended as Divorce—its nature, causes and cure—it is impossible to say one-thousandth part of what should be said. The subject needs a thorough exposition from many angles.

Before we can deal with the subject of divorce, we must first consider that from which husband and wife seek to be divorced. Married partners, because of dissatisfaction along certain lines, incompatibility of temperament, adultery, etc., seek to dissolve their union and become free from the companionship of each other. That from which they seek freedom, marriage, "is the precious jewel of human life, and the repository of the Christian religion." So speaks the world's greatest theologian, Emmanuel Swedenborg.

Marriage is also the inmost of conscience. All who are in love truly conjugal are in love toward the Lord, because the marriage of one man with one woman was originally ordained by God, and it originates from and is the sacred symbol of that holy union called "Marriage" that exists between Christ and His bride, the Church.

Of the uprightness and nobility of this estate, we are informed that "It is holy, pure, clean, above every other love given to angels and men."

Men and women seem to know nothing of the sanctity of marriage; they regard it merely as a civil contract to be cancelled at will, when, in truth, it is a life-long union; not only a union of two individuals outwardly, but a union of the affections and the intellect.

The authoritative and sole cause for divorce is adultery of either partner. Nevertheless, the causes of divorce are legion. We name, however, three specific causes, viz.: (1) Utter disregard of marriage as a holy institution—the union of one man with a single woman. This utter disregard of the sanctity of this holy union leads to the burnings of concupiscence for as many women as one man can possibly have, and for as many men as a single woman can conveniently handle under the cover of marriage, or otherwise. This scortatory love—more women than one, and more than one man for one woman—destroys man (man or woman) soul and body. Says Swedenborg: "The interiors of mind and body are burnt out when a man and woman precipitate marriage without order, by not looking to the Lord, by not consulting reason, by rejecting betrothment and obeying the flesh only. . . . Conjugal love shuns the evil of adultery as the destruction of the soul, of the public weal, and of the body" (Conjugal Love).

The God of Heaven says: "Let none deal treacherously with the wife of his youth; for the Lord, the God of Israel, saith, that He hateth putting away."—Malachi ii.: 15, 16.

The two other prevalent causes are ignorance of the vices or virtues of the future husband or wife; a mere infatuation; mesalliance that finally leads to dissatisfaction and secret flirtation and illicit intercourse, or intimacy of men with other women, and of women with men not their husbands. Let men and women consider the sanctity of the institution of marriage—one man to one woman—and they will see that scortatory love destroys this precious jewel.

CHILDREN SHOULD BE TRAINED TO HELP IN THEIR HOMES

"You children are so selfish! You see mother working from morning till night, and unless I make a perfect scene about it you won't help me one bit, and, if you do, it is with such poor grace. I used to help my mother. You are just heartless!"

See here, mother of these ungenerous, heartless youngsters, if you really did help your mother so much, and there is no reason to doubt you, as you are the soul of honor, just take a dip back through your memories just as far as you can go into little girl days and see if you cannot get at the reason why you were such a conscientious little mother-helper. You were not a bit better child at heart than your children. Your propensity toward helpfulness was not instinctive. You are not abnormal! You were "trained" to help, and what you seemed to do so naturally was merely a result of this training.

You were expected to help. You were not implored to do so. You were given certain helpful duties to perform and you were shown how to accomplish them well, and because you had been taught to do them well it was assumed that you should do them so.

A truly selfish child is the exception. Most children have good hearts. They like to help. They only do not not like to do this when they do not know exactly what is expected of them or just how to do the job demanded of them.

In modern homes the art of teaching children how to be helpful in the home would seem, save in exceptional cases, to be a lost one. It takes time and much patience to train a child to satisfactory helpfulness of this sort. The modern mother, so to speak, whisks the job from the child impatiently, preferring to do it herself than put up with the immature bungling. It certainly is a great pity in these days, when maid service costs so much and so many mothers have literally more than they should do in housework.

A mother cannot begin too early with a child the training of this special order. There should not be appeals made to the child to help mother; no sentiment in the matter at all. A duty to do and to do well. A duty like any other duty. If a "job" is nicely done, of course, this should be commended. There need be nothing grim about the training. Time and effort given by the mother in the early training means really excellent work from the children later. Later they will appreciate the importance of their assistance, will see how materially it does help along in the home work. They will see that it "helps mother." They will be glad that it does this, and will of themselves undertake added tasks to ease her burden.

Don't waste any more time and strength appealing to, imploring from, denouncing your offspring on the subject. Just start in your training. And let it be regular, never spasmodic. And expect and insist that duties assigned shall be done, that they can no more be avoided than getting the day's school lessons. Don't notice "bad grace." If May dusts the dining room in sulks—that's May's bad luck. All that concerns you is that the room shall be dusted well. When May finds that her sulks are unheeded she will give them up. In so far as possible in the distribution of tasks try to assign ones that will interest.—New York Sun.

A THOUGHT

Could we but see when and where we are to meet again, we would be more tender when we bid our friends good-bye.

Noted Club Woman of Colorado Passes Away

Mrs. Irene Fife Missed by Lovde Ones

From the Denver Star

If a life in Colorado, and especially in Denver, meant no more of inspiration and usefulness to its fellowmen than to give encouragement through its loyalty, it was certain of the life of Mrs. Irene Fife, who died Saturday afternoon at the General Hospital. "I must go to church and fill my chair, for if it was vacant our pastor would notice it and feel that his choir support was weakening," were her words on the last Sunday that she sang in the choir. How inspiring and encouraging for a young minister, to know and feel the very pulsations of good cheer, hope and loyalty of his faithful choir! What a new dawn for a new beginning for greater accomplishments, although it took a life to make the simple little need known. What a lesson of faithfulness and loyalty to duty exemplified in a life of song and duty to humanity! Such words come only from a sincere and loyal heart with a submissive spirit. A "well done, thou faithful servant, God will take care of you"; "I come to the garden alone," and "shall we meet beyond the river," are only messages that can be enjoyed by a heart and sould tuneful with such spirual vibrations. Her death, her life, and her memory means a renewal in a greater faith, an approach for a greater assumption of duty and a closer walk with our God—all taught through the living and passing of Mrs. Irene Fife.

She was born in Saline County, Ill., and was nearly 50 years of age; was a prominent member in Ruth Bright Chapter, O. E. S.; active in Columbine Chapter of Calanthe; always at her post as secretary of the Negro Woman's Club Home Association; reliable treasurer of the State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs of Colorado; charter officer of the Sojourner Truth literary and charity club; faithful officer and member for years of Shorter's choir and church, as well as having served the People's Sunday Alliance and Azalia Hackley Choral Club as secretary.

May God bless her memory and keep it eternally green.

Race Women in Politics

From the Omaha New Era

The race woman has in her way helped to raise the standard of politics of her group, just as have women of other races, and has done untold good by her presence on the scene, when advice from the makers of the home and the mothers of the future nation had to be sought to iron out the many difficulties.

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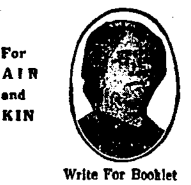

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SAMEDI, LE 26 JUILLET, 1924

La Grande Convention Internationale s'approche—Nous avons besoin de plus d'aide en faveur de la marine marchande—Chaque Negre doit faire son devoir—Le mois d'Aout sera le mois le plus brillant de l'année

Concitoyens de la Race Nègre, Salut:

La période du grand mouvement international s'approche. Nous devons redoubler d'effort et déployer tout ce que nous possédons d'énergie. En quelques jours la Quatrième Convention Internationale des Peuples Nègres du Monde sera officiellement en sessions à New York. Pendant les sessions les délégués et les membres de la Universal Negro Improvement Association se réuniront pour discuter les questions vitales qui affectent le bonheur de notre Race. Les yeux du monde entire se tourneront vers les activités de l'Association, à New York. Pendant toute la durée de la Convention nous ne voulons que rien se passe qui soit de nature à ternir le beau renon et l'oeuvre grandiose de notre organisation.

Nous sommes persuadés que chacun fera son devoir pour le maintien de la Black Cross Navigation and Trading Company. L'appui financier que nous demandons permettra à la compagnie d'avoir, au mois de Septembre prochain, le premier navire de la marine marchande noire pour le transport de nos colons en Afrique. Cet appel général s'applique à chacun qui est intéressé dans la grande entreprise de la rédemption de l'Afrique. Pour avoir promptement, pour le mois de septembre, un navire à notre disposition, il nous faut plus d'argent, il faut que les moyens dont disposent la Black Cross Navigation and Trading Company soient augmentés; il nous faut plus d'argent. Il y a deux semaines de cela qu'un appel pour $125,000 en sus notre encaisse, a été fait. La majeure partie de la valeur sollicitée n'est pas encore entre nos mains; la réponse générale laisse toujours à désirer. C'est ici notre dernier appel. Nous espérons, nonobstant, que ceux qui jusqu'ici ont été délinquants ne manqueront pas, même à la onzième heure d'apporter leurs subsides—à titre d'emprunt—à la Black Cross Navigation and Trading Company pour la mise en oeuvre du plan que nous envisageons.

L'homme est l'artisan de son propre bonheur ou de son propre malheur; autrement dit, notre succès ne dépends pas seulement des dieux; le succès de chacun est une affaire personnelle, soit comme individu, comme peuple, comme organisation, comme Race. Comme peuple comme organisation, ou comme Race, notre succès dépendra de notre coopération et de notre fidélité aux principes que nous préconisons. Nous n'aurons pas l'appui de nos ennemis, nous n'aurons non plus le concours de ceux qui veulent retenir dans les liens de l'esclavage économique la race à laquelle nous appartenons. Plusieurs font profession de nous aimer; ils sont, cependant, dépourvus de toute amitié pour la Universal Negro Improvement Association; d'autre part, ces personnes ne font rien absolument pour aider d'une manière concrète et tangible la bonne besogne que nous faisons. Si nous devons travailler pour la réhabilitation de la Race, au point de vue de l'indépendence nationale, industrielle et agricole, à subvenir à nos propres besoins, plaider, et en même temps défendre notre propre cause. Ceux dans la Race et hors de la Race qui s'appelent amis de la Race, donneront $5 pour aider à bâtir soit une église, soit une école; mais ils donneront guère $10 ou $20, même $5 pour aider à bâtir un gouvernement à former une nation, ou à organiser un peuple. Ils voudront voir les Nègres toujours comme un peuple de nomades, mais les voir organisés comme gouvernement, comme nation indépendente, jamais. Tandisque ces amis, soi-disant, aident dans une direction qui ne signifie rien absolument pour la Race ils ne ferons rien pour rendre la Race indépendente. Le prédicteur reçois d'aide pour la construction d'une église; mais ceux qui désirent la réhabilitation d'une Race rencontrent d'innombrables difficultés. Au lieu d'aider ils mettent toutes sortes d'obstacles sur la route pour obstruer le chemin qui conduit au succès.

Si comme peuple, nous voulons réaliser le moindre progrès, nous devons de notre propre gré faire les efforts nécessaires. Nous faisons un appel à chaque membre de la Race en faveur de la colonisation de Libéria. Chacun peut aider en donnant en emprunt à la Black Cross Navigation and Trading Company les valeurs nécessaires pour l'achat d'un navire. Ce navire sera affecté au commerce international. Nous espérons par ce moyen d'entrer en rélations avec les différentes unités de notre Race dans le monde entier, et à titre d'un traité de réciprocité cordonner dans une société coopérative d'industrie et du commerce, les frères d'une même Race.

Je le répète, pour arriver au bout il faut que nous fournissons nous-mêmes la somme d'enérgie nécessaire. Prêtons à la Black Cross Navigation and Trading Company ce que vous avez d'argent disponible, soit $1,000, $500, $300, $200, $100, $50, pour une période de cinq ans. La valeur empruntée portera un intérêt de 5% l'an. Avec cette encaisse il nous sera facile d'avoir les navires nécessaires à l'expansion de notre programme et à l'avancement de la Race.

Tous ceux qui sont intéressés dans notre programme doivent s'arranger de façon d'être à New York pour l'ouverture de la Convention, le 1er jour du mois d'août. Ce jour—le 1er août—sera un jour mémorable dans les annales de notre histoire. La démonstration que nous réserve ce jour sera sans précédent. Chaque membre et chaque ami doivent faire un effort spécial pour assister à cette Convention, afin de constater cette grande démonstration.

Nous commes confiants que chacun fera de son mieux pour réaliser le grand succès que ce grand jour promet à tous.

J'ai l'honneur d'être,

Votre dévoué serviteur,

MARCUS GARVEY.

Dieu est trop haut et La France est trop loin!

P. J. MEXILE, *dans le Courrier Haïtien"*

Tel fut le cri désespéré poussé par les Polonais en septembre 1831, dans une dernière déroute. Ces vaillants défenseurs du Droit contre le despotisme étant réduits à leurs derniers retranchements, abandonnés de la France, en qui ils avaient placé toute leur espérance, ils furent écrasés sous les bottes tzarines. Les Polonais, surnommés les français du nord n'avaient jamais douté des fraternelles sympathies de la France; aussi leur déception fut-elle changée en désespoir. Dieu est trop haut, pensaient les Polonais, car si les plaintes de ces héroïques défenseurs de la plus sainte des causes avaient pu arriver jusqu'à lui, il aurait empêché le grand crime politique que la force brutale ait jamais consommé. "Dieu est trop haut et la France est trop loin!" n'est qu'une exclamation que l'on fait entendre dans les heures de découragement moral où l'on a perdu toute espérance!

O Haïti! Dieu est-Il trop haut pour entendre tes plaintes et tes gémissements! Non, je ne le crois pas. J'espère, au contraire, que le Ciel sera assez clément pour te secourir, pour te délivrer des fers qui t'enchainent depuis si longtemps. La Liberté, déployant son drapeau, a brisé les chaines de l'esclavage et de l'oppression. O ma Patrie, aies confiance en la puissance d'en-haut! La belle et grandiose manifestation de la ville de Port-au-Prince, ta capitale, pendant les deux journées consacrées à honorer le Corps de Jésus ne restera pas sans effet. Le Ciel s'est penché sur la terre d'Haïti durant ces deux jours, pour écouter les supplications de ses enfants, et se réjouir avec les coeurs fervents, pleins de foi et d'espérance.

Au milieu de tous nos malheurs, un espoir nous reste: Dieu est avec nous; marchons! Oui, marchons avec confiance, marchons sur les pas du Sauveur Jésus qui est la personnification de toute grandeur, de toute puissance et de toute miséricorde!

Espérons! Au moment où nous serons sur les bords du précipice, ce sera peut-être l'heure de la délivrance.

Salut, ô Christ, notre dernière espérance! Nous te saluons au nom de notre Patrie en détresse dont les bras sont liés et la face meurtrie; c'est vers toi qu'elle porte ses regards endoloris. Espérant que nos cris partis de la terre, s'élèveront jusqu'aux cieux, pour le triomphe de la sainte cause de la liberté de notre chère Haïti!

M. P. J. Mexile vient de faire une contribution au *Courrier Haïtien* qui mérite une attention toute particulière. Tout en rappelant à ses devrait se demander si les souffrances morales et physiques de l'Occupation Américaine, le cri désespéré des Polonais en déroute: Dieu est trop haut, et la France est trop loin," il leur dit de ne pas désespérer. M. Mexile donne cet avis à ses concitoyens découragés, avis qui est une consolation, à savoir: "Au milieu de tous nos malheurs, un espoir nous reste: Dieu est avec nous: marchons!"

C'est bien dit. Ces mots sont empreints d'une inspiration évangelique. Cependant, le peuple haïtien devrait se demanded si les souffrances, morales, politiques et économiques dont il semble être abreuvé n'est pas un châtiment de Dieu pour ses parfaits moraux, sociaux et politiques.

Le sort des Haïtiens a une ressemblance frappante à celui du peuple hébreu. Dien leur a donné en héritage la Perle des Antilles. L'ont-ils appréciée, ce Canaan du Nouveau Monde? Ah! voilà la question comme l'aurait dit Shakespeare: "That is the question. Pour notre part nous pensons que non! Nos holocaustes fratricides ont toujours été suivis d'un Te Deum, sur la demande officielle de nos gouvernants!

Le Bon Dieu ne pourra nous être jamais en aide, à moins que le peuple haïtien se débarrasse de pratiques qui offensent le Tout Puissant. Il faut que le peuple haïtien s'en débarrasse! Il faut que le peuple haïtien entire fasse un sincère "Mea Culpa," à l'instar des habitants de la Ninvre. Si non leur sort national sera celui du peuple juif!

"Heureux le peuple, dont l'Eternel est le Dieu." (Psaume de David.)—Editeur.

Roland Hayes attendu a New York

Le célèbre ténor, Roland Hayes, qui vient de poursuivre à Prague et à Berlin sa triomphale tournée en Europe, sera à New York le mois prochain.

Nous aurons le plaisir d'entendre ce grand musicien de notre Race. A l'avance nous lui souhaitons la bienvenue parmi nous.—Editeur.

La Lutte Désespérée de l'Espagne contre le Rif

(*Le Temps.*)

Une note du directoire annonce que les dernières nouvelles parvenues du Maroc indiquent une résistance de l'ennemi dans le défilé de l'oued Lau et la présence de gros contingents de rebelles sur divers points de la zone insoumise, lesquels attendent vraisemblablement pour agir le résultat des combats en cours. La note ajoute que cette situation a décidé le gouvernement à envoyer des renforts tant de Ceuta que de Melilla. Des troupes sont déjà parties relever les forces combattantes.

'De cette façon, conclut la note, nous donneront la mesure de notre force et de notre résolution de relever par les armes, le défi lance par les Rifains. Le directoire ne perd ni son sangfroid, ni sa confance en face de ces difficultés momentanées."

On mande de Tanger:

Les nouvelles qu'on reçoit de Tetouan confirmament les premiers renseignements parvenus ici sur la situation dans la vallée de l'oued Lau, sur la côte entre l'oued Lau et l'oued Tiguisas et dans les tribus des Beni-Saïd, Beni-Hassan et Beni-Hosmar. Etant donné la difficulté des communications dans toute la partie est du secteur, il est difficile de déterminer la position exacte des forces combattantes. Les positions côtières sont assiégées. A l'embouchure de l'oued Lau et jusqu'aux défilés de Hoj, les combats continuent, acharnés. La forte positions de Cobba-d'Arsaa est vigoureusement assaillie. Les tribus des Beni-Saïd, Beni-Hassan et Beni-Meharon se sont soulevées et leurs habitants ont coupé la route qui va à Chefchaouen, un peu plus bas que Souk-el-Arba des Beni-Hassan. Chefchaouen est donc isolée de Tetouan, mais on n'a pris d'inquiétudes sur le sort de sa nombreuse garnison.

On sait maintenant que les avions avaient signalé depuis longtemps des concentrations dans la région soulevée. On ignore encore si on se trouve en face d'une action dirigée uniquement par les Rifains ou devant une tentative de soulèvement général du secteur occidental, ni non plus qu'elle a pu être l'intervention indirecte d Raissouli. Jusqu'à présent, les tribus du nord de Tetouan restent tranquilles. Dans les milieux officiels, on croit pouvoir réprimer le mouvement dès que les renforts annoncés seront arrivés.

Une tournée du maréchal Lyautey

On mande de Fez:

Le maréchal Lyautey, après avoir visité le front d'Ouergha, est arrivé à Fez. Il a assisté à une réunion commune de la chambre mixte de commerce et de la commission municipale où ont été étudiées les questions économiques intéressant la ville et la région. Le maréchal Lyautey a offert dans la soirée, dans les jardins de Bou-Jeloud, brillamment illuminés, un thé aux notables indigènes, qui ont manifesté leur vive satisfaction de le retrouver au milieu d'eux.

AU MAROC

L'Espagne et le khalifat

Quoique le gouvernement de Madrid ne se soit pas encore aventuré à nommer Raissouli khalife de la zone espagnole, les autorités espagnoles de Tetouant ont publiquement donné à comprendre qu'il était chargé du commandement suprême. Les principaux fonctionnaires indigènes et la population lui envoient des lettres de félicitations.

Il est un fait que depuis quelque temps Raissouli administre la partie occidentale de la zone au nom de l'Espagne et nomme ses propres partisans gouverneurs de tribus. Ses relations avec le haut commandement espagnol sont très cordiales.

Abd el Krim, chef du Rif, où il a proclamé la république, demande l'indépendance complète, mais il semble possible d'arriver à un compromis et on raconte que Raissouli servira d'interdmédiaire. Pour le moment, Abd el Krim a repoussé toutes les ouvertures de paix. Dans sa dernière communication avec le gouvernement espagnol, il a rompu tous les pourparlers et menacé d'attaquer une fois de plus les troupes espagnoles.

La nomination de Raissouli comme khalife, si on décide de lui accorder le titre, sera sans aucun doute une source de difficultés avec le gouvernement français et le sultan, car ni l'un ni l'autre ne peuvent par dignité consentir à ce qu'un ancien brigand devienne le représentant du sultan dans la zone espagnole. Un compromis pourrait être trouvé en suspendant l'attribution de ce titre, mais il est douteux que Raissouli accepte ce poste sans bénéficier du titre et des prérogratives royales correspondantes. Il est, en effet, descendant du Prophète et de Moulaï Idris, premier sultan chérifien du Maroc, et est très fier de ses origines.

On a toutes les raisons de croire que le sultan et les autorités françaises du protectorat ont donné à comprendre aux Espagnols que la nomination de Raissouli comme khalife n'aurait pas leur consentement. Il n'en est pas moins vrai que Raissouli est le seul individu assez puissant pour dominer la zone espagnole. Les Espagnols ont récemment réduit le nombre de leurs troupes et toute tentative en vue d'envoyer de nouveaux contingents en Afrique ou de revenir aux expéditions extravagantes d'il y a quelque temps peut provoquer des troubles en Espagne. La politique risquée qui consistertait à laisser Raissouli en charge et à ramener les troupes espagnoles vers la côte est à la fois compréhensible et raisonnable. Ce n'est pas une solution brillante après douze années de guerre au Maroc, mais cela parait pourtant le seul moyen de s'en tirer. Quelque chose doit être fait rapidement pour mettre fin à une période qui a constitué une page si malheureuse de l'histoire espagnole.

Le gouvernement espagnol doit, pour se conformer aux traités existants, proposer deux candidats au sultan du Maroc qui choisit. Lorsqu'après la mort mystérieuse de Moulaï el Mehdi, on parla en Espagne de la candidature possible de Raissouli (déjà discutée lorsque courut le bruit de l'abdication du khalife malade), le gouvernement de Madrid ne tarda point à apprendre par des communications discrètes et officieuses que le sultan ne pourrait sanctionner la nomination d'un rebelle au poste de Tetouan. Il se verrait donc obligé de choisir le second candidat dont on ne parlait pas encore. Le mécontentement fut assez vif à Madrid, et il se trouva dans les milieux gouvernementaux espagnols quelqu'un pour proposer la liste suivante: 1er candidat, Raissouli père; 2e candidat, Raissouli fils, afin de forcer ainsi la main au sultan. Le conseil, estima qu'un tel geste viendrait troubler de manière inopportune les relations franco-espagnoles. Les semaines passèrent, on ne parla plus de rien. Les traités ne fixent pas d'ailleurs dans quelles limites de temps doit être remplacé le khalife défunt.

On ne s'applique pas comment le directoire militaire, les circonstances ne s'étant pas modifiées, songerait aujourd'hui à reprendre un projet abandonné il y a quelques mois.

CHINE

L'attentat contre M. Merlin

On télégraphie de Hong-Kong:

Sur le cadavre de l'Annamite retiré de l'eau samedi dernier, on a trouvée une cartouche de fabrication françaiese qui était intacte, trois dollars de Hong-Kong et une montre qui était arrêtée à neuf heures.

A la suite de l'attentat contre le gouverneur général de l'Indochine, M. Daladier, ministre des colonies, a adressé à M. Merlin, le câblogramme suivant:

Les nouvelles de l'odieux attentat de Canton émeuvent profondément le monde colonial. Je vous prie d'apporter le salut attristé du département à ceux si tragiquement morts et d'assurrer les familles de la grande part que je prends à leur douleur. A vous et aux dévoués collaborteurs de la cause française en Extrême-Orient, qui avez si heureusement échappé à la mort, vont mes cordiales félicitations. J'espère vivement le prompt rétablissement de tous ceux qui ont été blessés et je vous demande de me tenir au courant de leur état.

Le ministre des colonies a, en outre, câblé au gouvernement d'Hannoï:

Le gouvernement, profondément ému par la nouvelle de l'odieux attentat de Canton, vient d'adresser au gouverneur général l'assurance de la grande part qu'il prend à la douleur des familles des victimes et les souhaits qu'il forme pour la guérison des blessés. En ces circonstances douloureuses, la sympathie de la métropole et du monde colonial se tourne vers d'Indochine française, l'une des principales bases de notre politique en Extrême-Orient, vers ses fonctionnaires et colons qui assument leur lourde tâche avec autorité, courage et abnégation, et vers la population indigène dont l'attachement et le dévouement à la République sont si vivement appréciés.

La légation de Chine nous prie de rectifier un fait qui, au pont de vue protocolaire, a son importance. Contraiement à ce qui a été dit, le ministre de Chine, M. Tcheng Loh, n'a pu exprimer des regrets et des condoléances officiels au président de la République et au président du conseil, lors de ses visites de vendredi dernier, car il ignorait encore l'attentat et n'avait reçu aucune instruction de son gouvernement. C'est exactement au cours de sa visité à M. Herriot que la nouvelle de l'attentat fut téléphonée à celui-ci du ministère des colonies et que le ministre de Chine en eut connaissance.

L'EVACUATION DE ST. DOMINQUE PAR LES TROUPES AMERICAINES

Le congres a approuve le traite conclu avec les Etats-Unis qui prevoit l'evavuation de la Republique de Saint Domingue par les troupes americaines—Le traite a ete signe le 13 Juin

LES NEGRES DU MONDE DEMANDENT, A QUAND LE TOUR D'HAITI?

(*Le Courrier Haïtien.*)

WASHINGTON.—On a terminé hier le programme d'évacuation de la République de Saint-Dofingue par les troupés américaines, en choisissant les bâtiments de transport Henderson Kettry, Beaufort et Jason pour ramener les 1,800 hommes qui se trouvent maintenant dans le pays. D'après le programme arrêté avec le Département de la marine, on s'est engagé à commencer l'évacuation, aussitôt que possible après le 10 Juillet, et la terminer aussi rapidement que possible. D'après ce programme, le transport des matériaux devra avoir lieu le 16 août.

Manifestation Religieuse

L'Octave de la Fête-Dieu fut une belle occasion pour le Bel-Aair de manifester sa foi religieuse et sa foi, patriotique. Nous resterons au-dessous de la vérité, en relatant cette émouvante manifestation de l'après-midi du Jeudi 28 juin courant. Tout le Bel-Air était debout, les maisons, —même les moindres bicoques,—étaient toutes pavoisés aux couleurs nationales. La fontaine de Mme Colot était drapée de bleu et rouge, et un grand bicolore, dominant la fontaine, éclaquait aux vents. Des guirlandes traversaient toutes les rues du Bel-Air.

Le reposoir dressé au Calvaire a été d'une très grande simplicité. La niche où reposa Jésus-Hostie était au pied même du Grand Christ. Un grand drapeau de soie bleu et rouge, portant l'inscription, en lettres d'or, JESUS-CHRIST, DELIVREZ HAITI! était placé au frontispice du Calvaire qui fut décoré, à profusion, des couleurs nationales.

Pendant la procession, ce fut sublime d'entendre plus de cinq mille voix chanter:

Dieu de clémence,
O Dieu vainqueur!
Sauvez notre Haïti (bis)
Au nom du Sacré-Coeur!

Pitié, Mon Dieu, c'est pour notre
Patrie,
Que nous prions au pied de votre
autel.
Les bras liés et la face meurtrie,
Elle a porté ses régards vers le ciel.

Et à ce moment-là, la manifestation religieuse prit vraiment son caractère d'une manifestation patriotique. Le peuple chantait avec toute son âme et implorait avec foi la miséricorde de Dieu.

A cinq heures de l'après-midi, le coup-d'oeil de la rue des Fronts-Forts au Calvaire était féerique. Plus de huit mille personnes déambulaient de la butte du Calvaire à la rue des Fronts-Forts, en masse compacte, suivant le Saint Sacrement.

Le 26 juin restera une date inoubliable dans nos annales patriotiques.

Nos compliments à tous ceux-là qui ont concouru à dresser le reposoir du Calvaire.

Il s'est passé, ce Jeudi, un petit incident qu'il nous importe de relater.

Une femme du peuple avait acheté, dans un magasin du bord-de-mer, de la toile pour orner sa maison, à l'occasion de la fête. Par ignorance, elle avait pris les couleurs américaines. Quand le Jeudi, à 2 heures de l'après-midi, elle enveloppa les poteaux de sa galerie avec les couleurs yankees, elle fut apostrophée par les passants et dut immédiatement tout enlever, pour ne pas être écharpée.

Les elections sud-africaines

Le Labour Party sud-africain, réuni dimanche à Johannesburg, a décidé, par 51 voix contre 17, de collaborer avec le général Hertzog et les nationalistes dans le gouvernement. Cette résolution est d'une haute importance, parce qu'elle maintient entre travaillistes et nationalistes le pacte qui n'avait été conclu en premier lieu que du point de vue électoral pour assurer la défaite de M. Smuts et du parti sud-africain. Il est question de donner le portefeuille des mines au colonel Croswell, leader du Labour Party, et celui du travail à M. Boydell, son principal lieutenant. On s'attend d'un moment à l'autre à voir paraitre la liste complète du nouveau cabinet Hertzog.

Pour l'envoi de la Mission du Sénat Haitien aux Etats-Unis

(*Le Courrier Haïtien.*)

Dans un de nos précédents Nos, nous avons publié un appel en faveur de la souscription pour l'envoi du Délégué du Sénat Haitien aux Etats-Unis.

Nous renouvelons aujourd'hui cet appel, certains que nos lecteurs qui sont tous nationalistes et qui pâtissent tous de la situation misérable dans laquelle gît notre pays, du fait de l'occupation américaine et du gouvernement de facto qui sévit sur la Nation, ne manqueront pas d'y répondre avec empressement.

Il faut que tout le monde, à travers toute la République, imitant le geste des Philippins et des Porto-Ricains, concourre dans la mesure de ses moyens pécuniaires, à l'oeuvre du Sénat Haitien qui n'est autre chose que la propre mission du Peuple Haitien en entier.

On sait qu'une somme de près de quatre cents dollars est déjà recouvrée, à cette fin et se trouve en dépôt à la Banque du Canada. Il s'agit de la porter à environ Quinze cents dollars.

Dans les villes où siège un comité de l'Union Patriotique, les souscripteurs voudront bien remettre leur, quote-part au président du dit Comité ou à défaut de ce comité, à l'agent du *Courrier Haïtien.*"

A la rentrée à Port-au-Prince de Me. Georges Sylvain, président du Sénat Haitien, de plus amples instructions seront envoyées à toutes les villes de la République.

Qu'en attendant les citoyens fassent leur devoir, et souscrivent celon les indications publiées.

Haiti deuxieme au tir a la cible

CHALONS. — L'équipe américaine est sortie victorieuse des épreuves de tir à la cible, avec armes libres, aux distances de 400, 500 et 800 métres. Les américains ont obtenu 676 points, les Haïtiens 646 et les Français 644. Les autres pays viennent dans l'ordre suivant: Suisse 633, Finlande 629, Danemark 625, Suède 623, Norvège 595, Afrique du sud 588, Italie 576, Belgique 560, Grèce 527, Roumanie 527, Tchécoslovaquie 502, Uologne 476, Hollande 558, Portugal 437.

Le 8e anniversaire de la victoire de Verdun

Le 8e anniversaire de la victoire de Verdun sera clélébré demain, sous la présidence dumaréchal Foch, qui a quitté Paris à midi pour se sendre à Verdun, où il sera reçu ce soir à l'hôtel de ville par la municipalité.

Aux cérémonies qui seront célébrées demain assisteront tous les représentants de la Meuse au Sénat et à la Chambre. A celle qui aura lieu au cimitière du faubourg Pavé, M. Raymond Poincaré, ancien président de la République, ancien président du conseil, sénateur de la Meuse, prendra la parole, ainsi que le maréchal Foch.

Mettez vos avis dans le Courrier Haitien

Voulez-vous faire connaitre vos produits à Haïti?

Voulez-vous conquérir le marché d'Haïti?

Voulez-vous augmenter le chiffre de vos affaires dans de notables proportions?

Envoyez votre réclame ou votre annonce au

COURRIER HAITIEN

Quotidien paraissant à Port au Prince, Capitale de la République d'Haïti.

C'est le journal le plus lu, le plus repandu et le plus populaire. On ne perd ni son temps ni sont argent quand on donne une annonce au *Courrier Haïtien*, P. O. B. 203.

Administration et redaction,
322 Rue du Mexique, 322,
Port-au-Prince, Haïti.

THE COLONIZATION PROGRAM FOR LIBERIA

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION RAISING FUND OF TWO MILLION DOLLARS FOR BUILDING FIRST COLONY IN LIBERIA

EVERYBODY ASKED TO HELP WITH A DONATION

NEGROES TO HAVE HOMELAND OF THEIR OWN

FOUR SEPARATE COLONIES TO BE BUILT

The Universal Negro Improvement Association is now starting to carry out its colonization plans for helping in the cultural, industrial, agricultural, economic, educational and social development of the black republic of Liberia, west coast of Africa, as a permanent home for the scattered Negroes of the world who desire to live in a country of their own where they may enjoy the benefits of real freedom, liberty and democracy.

The good people of Liberia anxiously welcome to their country their hearts and their ideals the sober-minded, industrious, law-abiding, ambitious Negroes of America, West Indies, South and Central America and Canada who desire to settle among them and become a part of a peaceful growing black nation. The Universal Negro Improvement Association is now helping in this direction as the Jews are helping to build and restore Palestine.

The Association has undertaken to develop four colonies in Liberia, the first to be built on the Cavalla River, to which the first group of colonists is expected to sail in September of 1924 from New York and regularly thereafter.

The Association is to spend two million ($2,000,000) dollars on the development of each colony for public works and other utilities.

They are now raising the first two million ($2,000,000) dollars for the building of the Cavalla colony.

The following plans are to be carried out for the building of each and every one of the four colonies, all government buildings, however, to be under the direction of the Liberian Government and all persons shall observe the laws of the Republic of Liberia accordingly:

BUILDING PLANS

Government

1. Court House and Post Office.
2. Town Hall.
    a. Public Safety
        1. Police Station
        2. Fire Protection
        3. Hospital

Community Interest and Entertainment

1. National Theatre
2. Churches (2)
3. Large Public Hall
4. Public Park.

Public Education

1. Public Library
2. Public Schools (2)
3. Public High School (1)
4. College of Arts and Sciences
5. Trade School and Engineering Works.

Public Utilities

1. Electric Light and Power Plant
2. Water Filtration Plant
3. Sewage System and Sewage Disposal Plant
    a. Transportation Facilities
        1. Roads, Streets and Pavements
        2. Wharf and Dock and Water Front Improvement
        3. Railroad, 4-15 miles.
    b. Commissaries (2)
    c. Dormitories (2)

All those who desire to help the Negro under the auspices of the Universal Negro Improvement Association in developing himself are asked to subscribe to the fund of two million ($2,000,000) dollars now being raised for the promotion of the Cavalla Colony.

The first group of engineers will sail in a few days to start construction work for the accommodation of the first group of colonists who will leave in September.

Please help this fund with a substantial donation. Address your donation to the "Colonization Fund, Universal Negro Improvement Association, 56 West 135th street, New York, U. S. A." All substantial donations will be acknowledged by letter and by publication in The Negro World. Small donations will be acknowledged in The Negro World weekly.

THE FUND

Marcus Garvey	$100.00
Mrs. Marcus Garvey	50.00
William C. Ritter	25.00
New York Division U. N. I. A.	250.00
Mrs. Leola Warden, Columbus, Ohio	5.00
G. E. Barnes and others, Victoria de Lastunas, Oriente, Cuba	25.65
Mrs. P. S. Watterhouse, New Orleans, La.	15.00
Mrs. Peter Jackson and others of the Milwaukee Division Universal Negro Improvement Association	93.10
Friend of U. N. I. A. Francisco, Prov. Camaguey, Cuba	100.00
Mrs. Lucy Johnson, Cincinnati, Ohio	4.00
Other donations	2,734.87
Motor Corps, Unia, Pittsburgh, Pa.	11.00
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Will Ford, Detroit, Mich.	25.00
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Thomas Rowe, New York, N. Y.	10.00
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James Yard, New York, N. Y.	10.00
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C. Reed, New York, N. Y.	5.00
Annie Vassel, New York, N. Y.	5.00
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Wm. A. Pittman, Philadelphia, Pa.	10.00
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Mrs. Harris, San Francisco, Cal.	2.00
M. Harris, San Francisco, Cal.	1.00
S. V. Covek, San Francisco, Cal.	1.00
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Rev. Wm. Jones, Newark, N. J.	5.00
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Black Cross Nurses, Ida May, W. Va.	10.00
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P. I. Parrison, Los Angeles, Cal.	25.00
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Lila Washington, Buffalo, N. Y.	5.00
Catherine Bates, Buffalo, N. Y.	1.00
William Bates, Buffalo, N. Y.	4.00
A. W. Thomas, Buffalo, N. Y.	1.00
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Mr. James Bailey, New York, N. Y.	10.00
Mr. Almyn Bruce, New York, N. Y.	10.00
Mr. James Cornevall, New York, N. Y.	10.00
Mrs. Fitzherbert Pitt, New York, N. Y.	5.00
Mr. H. Simmons, New York, N. Y.	5.00
Mr. Archibald Layne, New York, N. Y.	5.00
Mr. Arthur Thomas, New York, N. Y.	10.00
Mr. John Faid, New York, N. Y.	5.00
Mr. K. Baxter, New York, N. Y.	10.00
Robert C. Brown, Camaguey, Cuba	3.00
Ernest A. Niles, Seattle, Wash.	5.00
S. Membhardt, New York, N. Y.	10.00
Joseph Blackwood, Philadelphia, Pa.	6.00
Will Clay, Geren, Miss.	1.00
Homestead Division, Homestead, Pa.	25.00
Mesa Division, Mesa, Ariz.	11.00
James Bailey, New York, N. Y.	10.00
John Faid, New York, N. Y.	5.00
Uriah Gittens, New York, N. Y.	10.00
Davis King, New York, N. Y.	10.00
Benjamin Williams, New York, N. Y.	5.00
Edmond Royster, New York, N. Y.	5.00
Ellen Blair, New York, N. Y.	5.00
James N. Clarke, Brooklyn, N. Y.	5.00
E. Bynoe, New York, N. Y.	5.00
Charlie Saunders, Brooklyn, N. Y.	5.00
S. Reece, New York, N. Y.	5.00
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Noah Sullivan, Geneva, Ohio	10.00
N. F. Thomas, Boston, Ind.	2.50
Callie Olis, Columbus, Ohio	2.50
J. E. Bedford, Cincinnati, Ohio	5.00
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Martha Pierce, Cincinnati, Ohio	10.00
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Farley Osgood, S. Orange, N. J.	5.00
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R. H. Osgood, S. Orange, N. J.	1.00
S. H. Hollister, S. Orange, N. J.	1.00
A. D. Berresford, Milwaukee, Wis.	10.00
Alice Osgood, S. Orange, N. J.	5.00
Friends, S. Orange, N. J.	8.53
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Samuel Bleustein, Bronx, N. Y.	1.00
Ashley B. Cone, New York, N. Y.	2.00
Elizabeth Douglas, New York, N. Y.	10.00
John H. Eagle, New York, N. Y.	5.00

(Continued on page 15)

HAITIANS APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT FOR THEIR LEADER

Mr. Joseph Mirault, Haitian representative in New York of the Courier-Haitian, has furnished The Negro World with a copy of the following letter:

To Hon. Calvin Coolidge, President, White House, Washington, D. C.

Mr. President:

I have been requested by the Haitian people to acquaint you with the following facts:

A little over one month ago, the supreme court declaring unconstitutional the law on the press taken by High Commissioner Russell and Mr. Borno, Mr. Jolibois Fils and his comrades, who have been thrown in jail over eight months ago, were liberated. Disregarding, however, that decision, the High Commissioner and Mr. Borno had Mr. Jolibois rearrested and thrown again in jail, for the same supposed offense, that of denouncing in the press the lawlessness of the present administration. In face of such a state of affairs, the people can but appeal to you to put an end to such barbarity, which is being carried out in the name of the American people, without their knowing anything about it.

By taking such a stand, Mr. Jolibois is doing what every man who loves his country would do, what you, Mr. President, would do, had your country, the great United States of America, the birthplace of democracy, been invaded by a foreign power, who would subjugate its people and seek to systematically destroy them, as it is being done to the week ad defenseless Haitians. In his fight against the occupation, which has cost the Haitian mothers so many tears, alas! deprived so many wives of their husbands and children of their fathers, Mr. Jolibois never resorted to violence. Yet, this man has been subjected to all kinds of sufferings. The number of times he had been jailed is countless. Attempts have been made several times on his life; but God always saved him.

The starving Haitians, whose sufferings are undescribable, appeal to you, therefore, in the name of humanity, to pass orders to High Commissioner Russell for the immediate release of their leader, against whom no crime can be imputed.

Hoping this appeal to you won't be in vain, I beg to remain, Mr. President, your devoted servant.

JOSEPH MIRAULT.

New York, July 19, 1924.

Toronto Postal Strike Ends After Eleven Days

TORONTO, June 29.—Local postal service employes, who had been on strike for eleven days, returned to work tonight after a meeting at which it was unanimously voted to end the walkout.

By an agreement with the postal authorities, the workers were taken back unconditionally. Minister of Labor Murdock, however, has promised that their wage grievances will be investigated by the House of Commons.

BISHOP I. E. GUINN
E. H. I. C. S.
633 East Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio
Dealer in Pure Negro Literature

No. 6. In one book, History of the American and African Negro Slavery, two combined in one, price $1.65.

No. 4. The part of the Bible not printed in our Bible. Price $2.65.

The Old and New Testament together, $1.15. The Bible on the Ethiopian Black Man, $1.05. A business letter, How to Make Money, $1.02.

New Testament not printed in our Testament, price $3.10. The Signs and Wonders of the World; those who read it may be healed of all manner of sickness and all manner of diseases, price $2.50. Book, Forty Ways to Make Money, $2.10.

The Book of the Prophet Enoch, with a business letter.

Price $2.65

1—The Way to Always Have Luck.
2—The Key to Business Life.
3—The Way to Keep Well.
4—How to Keep a Friend.
5—The Greatest Negro Woman in the World.
6—The Three Greatest Negro Men in the World.
7—How to Master Your Enemies.
8—The Way to Get Healed of Dropsy.
9—The Way to Get Healed of Consumption.

No. 1 to No. 9 is explained in a business letter, price $1.02.

	Price
The Book of Remembrance	$3.00
The Bible Dictionary	3.00
The Trip Around the World	2.50
The Master Key of World Problems	2.15
The Men Who Conquered	2.00
The Drama of Life (Shakespeare)	2.00
The King of Love	2.00
A Prayer Book	1.25
The Book of Psalms	1.55
How to Study the Bible	1.35

Also a business letter, "How to Make Money Quick," $1.02, no C.O.D. business.

5. Negro People of the World, prepare yourselves for the future business world. Buy or rent a typewriter and learn to use it yourself. Get the complete book, "Study of Shorthand Writing," with a business letter. Price only $3.50, and a complete book of shorthand paper and pen. Price $1.50. The complete way to teach yourself, $5.00.

7. We give you pure, truthful literature, and moneys will not be refunded. We work on the square.

8. Nine pieces of literature, namely: Pamphlet History, New Testament, The Judgment of God at the Last Day, Two Racial Songs, with music; A Ritual of the Doctrine of Christ's Church, A Hymn Book, Negroes' Faults, Legal Advice, The Principle of Theology. All of these for one dollar and ninety cents ($1.90).

9. The Great History Work of Negro Industry of the American Negro Man and Woman beginning on page 177, man beginning on page 211. This is the History and Progress of a Race. It is the greatest book written and printed by Negroes, and those who read it will have a different idea of the American Negro. A business letter goes with this book. Price, $3.50.

10. A Book of 200 Ways of Business Industry, and How to Make Your Money Make Money. The Key of the White Man's Success in the Business World, and Money Making. All you have to do is to read this book, pick out the sort of business that you desire to go into. It is the key of knowledge to every Negro who wants to go into business. A business letter goes with this book. Price $2.60.

11. A book of the Life and Work of Booker T. Washington. A business letter goes with it. Price $2.45.

12. A book. The Life Work of Paul Laurence Dunbar, and a business letter with it. Price $2.35.

14. Pocket Dictionary. Price 60c.

All money orders must be made payable in the U. S. A. This is all the price list you need. Do not send stamps to pay for goods. Goods will not be sent C.O.D. And you know the reason why. For other information, send a 2-cent stamp and you will receive a prompt reply.

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM

Two Faithful Workers In the Buckeye State

To the Editor of The Negro World:

Please allow me space to say that I am a reader of your paper, also a member of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, Division 384, of Middletown, Ohio. But I want to say that I am a 100 per cent U. N. I. A. Of course, myself and husband are poor people, but we are willing and stand ready to do all in our power to help to put the program over. We have donated to each and every rally as far as our means would allow us. We have been able to hear Mr. Garvey speak three times and I thought that every word that fell from his mouth were just what we should hear. I heard him in February of this year, first in Cincinnati; the next night in Dayton, Ohio. Then on the 18th of May, this year, I heard him speak and also was in the big parade in Cincinnati.

I have rallied to each call of Mr. Garvey, and rallied day and night for subscriptions and for names to be sent to the League of Nations. I have also rallied as best I could for convention funds. I have sent to the Parent Body $27.75, and am still working, because it is for the greatest cause I have ever signed my hand to.

MRS. ALICE MAHAFFY.
124 N. Center St., Franklin, O.

They Want to Settle Somewhere in New Jersey

To the Editor of The Negro World:

I hope you will please find space in your greatest of papers to print these few lines of inquiry. I am a member of the U. N. I. A., the Division of Donora, Pa. I was an active member of No. 6 Division of Newport News, Va., for two years. I wish to settle somewhere in the State of New Jersey, and would like very much for some
me of some good
he near a good
N. I. A.,
one can
nd

the cause. DAVID SCOTT.
Montclair, N. J.

Thinks the Negro World The Most Wonderful Paper

I am a reader of The Negro World and have been ever since I got acquainted with it—about four years. I find it to be the most wonderful paper I have ever read.

I am very much interested in the uplift of our people and it is my determination to make Liberia my future home, and I am working to that end every day. I have given money on two or three occasions. I am a co-worker under Prof. Forr of this city, and I intend to take upon my shoulders my share of the load, so as to make the burden easy for all of us.

CLEM KING.
San Francisco, Cal.

Traitors in Lagos Town—French in Togoland

To the Editor of The Negro World:

Every Negro in our part here believes the black man cannot achieve anything successfully. Every Negro should exterminate this from his heart and close his ears from hearing anything of the sort. We are to gather ourselves together and work out our own destiny by following the great plan laid out for us by our great leader, Marcus Garvey, that Africa must be redeemed.

About two years ago this Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities League was enthusiastically raging in Lagos Town, but this society has now gone down through the treachery of some Negroes who are ignorantly and hypocritically criticizing the society and thereafter ends to the fierce threatening of the British government.

Presently there is great ill-treatment in Togoland. The French government, which is said to be the protector of this country, excessively treating the natives with every sort of atrocity and unreasonable taxes, seizing on them to work for fifty days or more without giving a farthing; besides this, you must pay your annual taxes from your pocket, not calculating even the unpaid work you executed to them. This barbarous conduct causes the natives to fly to the British territory, where such barbarous conduct does not exist. May God bless Hon. Marcus Garvey for his valuable work.

GLATO, E. L.
Lagos, Nigeria, Africa.

Pelican State Fighter
o Has Much Faith

the Editor of The Negro World:
here is no other movement so dear
ne and so full of promise for the
re.
very much regret to see the
sion among our race and the ani-
ity emanating from such source.
we will conquer and overcome
our flag will yet be unfurled on
hilltops of Africa. My prayers
my wishes to the brethren
ughout the world.

WILLIAM F. JOHNSON.
ew Orleans, La.

rteen-Year Missourian
o "Must Be Shown"

the Editor of The Negro World:
he Negro has been in the United
tes for 300 years and hasn't had
an to stand in his shoes yet like
cus Garvey. Let him as a shep-
d seek out his flock that is scat-
d and deliver them out of all
ces where they have been scat-
d in the cloudy and dark days.
e will bring them out from the countries and will bring them to their own land and feed them upon the mountains, by rivers, and in all the inhabited places of the country.

EMANUEL STREET,
(Age 14).
Charleston, Mo.

"A House Divided Against Itself Cannot Stand"

To the Editor of The Negro World:

A race that sleeps instead of achieving and mapping out its destiny will never be able to measure up to the standard with races of the world. When the Negroes fully realize their strength what will happen? A house divided against itself cannot stand. The Negroes of the world are in the same condition everywhere. It is true they are divided, and that is why they have such a hard time. Everywhere he goes the Negro should be studying the value of unity and not how to do tricks on cards and dice, because cards and dice will not get them anywhere. All the races and nations that have risen to the top have done it through commercialism. The Negroes must get busy in the fields of big business. The Negro problem will be solved when the Negroes are ready to solve it. The idea of unity is embracing men everywhere. I have faith and confidence in my God and I have faith and confidence in the new Negro. That idea of big brotherhood carries out the idea of Christianity.

Organization is the greatest force in the world. All the Negroes who are outside the Universal Negro Improvement Association will fall in line if they think anything of themselves, and if not, they will remain on the outside, but we are on our way to Africa to help build a home for the new Negro.

D. D. TAYLOR.
2473 7th avenue, New York City.

When His Desires Will Be at an End

To the Editor of The Negro World:

The U. N. I. A. is the greatest organization started by Negroes for the Negro since God said, "Let there be light." I am longing for the day when the Red, Black and Green shall float on the lofty hilltops of Africa, then my desires will be at an end.

B. E.
Miami, Fla.

The Sins of the Fathers Fall Upon the Children

To the Editor of The Negro World:

In reading in The Negro World in the issue of June 7, 1924, on page 2, "The Intellectual Murderers," "Race Superiority Idea," "An Incident in the Subway," reminded me of a part of the Testament, as follows: "Ye shall know them by their fruits. Do men gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles? Even so, every good tree bringeth forth good fruit, but a corrupt tree bringeth forth evil fruit." Another quotation says, "The sins of the fathers fall on the children even unto the third and fourth generation." So I am not surprised.

G. N. NICHOLLS.
Guatemala, Central America.

(Continued from page 14)

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Every Man Who Has Lost the Vital Force of Youth May Be Restored

Scientist Makes Wonderful Discovery—Says No Man Under 100 Years Should Feel Old

A new discovery is said to have been made by a scientific study of Serbian mountain people who, scientists say, live longer than any other people. It is said this discovery should add many years to lives of people in all parts of the world and quickly restore manly strength, youthful vigor, grace and beauty lost by neglect or abuse. Scientists agree that the secret of health and vigor lies in the internal glands and, if these glands are stimulated and kept in normal activity, man might live forever and ailments such as tired, worn-out feeling, weakness, nervous debility, sallow complexion, loss of weight, poor memory, premature senility, scrawny neck, restlessness at night, pains, headache, melancholy, despondency, etc., should disappear.

The difficulty encountered by the medical world has been to find the right invigorator for the glands. This new discovery is simple, perfectly harmless, inexpensive, and can be taken in the privacy of the home. It was brought to the attention of the Atlas Laboratories, who, after careful research, have such great faith in its restorative power that they have arranged to make it available to all. The treatment is put up in tablets, known as Vim-Ets, and is said to produce almost immediate results, first indications being improved appetite, nerves toned up, restful sleep and return of youthful vigor. The results obtained by scientific tests were so wonderful the Atlas Laboratories have arranged for everyone interested in long life, youthful vigor and health to test it without the slightest risk. All you need do is send your name and address (no money), to Atlas Laboratory, Dept. 70, St. Louis, Mo., and they will send you a full-size box of Vim-Ets by mail under plain wrapper. On arrival, pay postman only $2 and postage. Foreign orders must be accompanied by cash. If you are not highly pleased in one week, just notify the laboratory and your money will be promptyl refunded in full. Anyone should feel free to accept this trial offer, as it is fully guaranteed.—Adv.

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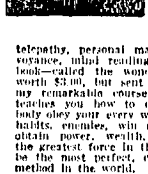

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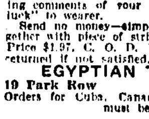

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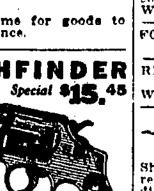

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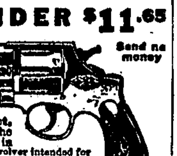

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NEAT, furnished rooms, with use of kitchen; man and wife or two ladies; all latest improvements; $5.00 and $6.00 per week. Apply Beal, 259 W. 153d Street, Apt. 10; call evenings after 6 p. m.

TO LET—Furnished room; couple or single; 25 West 153d Street, one flight—Payne.

TO LET—Neatly furnished rooms; gentlemen preferred. 83 St. Nicholas Place, Apt. 22; phone Audubon 4690. Take 7th Avenue bus, get off 55th Street.

ROOMS to let, furnished or unfurnished. T. A. Marshall, 56 East 130th St.

FURNISHED APARTMENT — Apply 2292 Seventh Avenue, near 144th Street; three flights up—SPENCER.

PRIVATE ROOMS TO LET—Furnished and unfurnished; all improvements. 4 West 129th Street, Apt. 24.—F. Carrington.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOM FOR ONE OR TWO. 246 West 129th Street, Apt. 32.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, 60 WEST 129th STREET, APT. 4D.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, 236 WEST 122d STREET, 1 FLIGHT EAST SIDE.—THOMPSON.

LARGE light room, furnished; reasonable price; 606 St. Nicholas Avenue.—YATES.

REASONABLE, LIGHT, ELEGANT, FURNISHED ROOMS.—THOMPSON, 235 W. 148th ST., APT. 15.

ROOM—165 Edgecombe Avenue, Apt. 1; near 143d Street.—F. CARRINGTON.

FOUR furnished or unfurnished rooms for rent; private. 236 West 122d Street.

LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS—2171 Fifth Avenue, near 132d Street, two flights up south; call before 9 p. m.

FURNISHED SUITE for three men, women or business couple, with or without kitchenette and small rooms. $3.50 to $5.00.—232 West 129th Street.

Two unfurnished rooms, large, front. Apply Quinters, 50 East 131st St. Phone Harlem 7690.

TO LET—Furnished room; private; modern improvements. Apply Bennett, 242 West 122d Street.

PRIVATE ROOM — Furnished, (privileges), working people only. Apt. 17, 159 Edgecombe Avenue.—MRS. MOORE (evenings).

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen, with refined people. Call Marble 3710.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENT—Four light rooms; all improvements. 217 W. 121st St.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—60 West 129th Street, Apt. 4D.

LARGE, FURNISHED ROOMS — Private; kitchen privileges. 2272 Seventh Avenue. ANDERSON.

NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS — Strictly private. 2094 Fifth Ave., corner 129th St.

Neatly Furnished Private Room for rent, suitable for gentlemen. 237 West 134th Street, third floor east.

ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOM—Apt. 15, 136A West 127th Street.

NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM—60 WEST 129th STREET, APT. 4D.

TWO unfurnished rooms—2157 Fifth Ave., near 132d St., ground floor north. Apply top floor south.—Lovell.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—265 W. 137th Street, Apt. 4R.

ROOMS TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished. J. A. Marshall, 56 East 130th Street.

FURNISHED ROOMS
NO OBJECTION TO CHILDREN. APPLY THURSDAYS AND SUNDAYS.
EDWARDS, 67 EAST 128th STREET.

TO SELL OR SUBLET

7-ROOM APARTMENT—All latest improvements. YATES, 606 St. Nicholas Avenue; Bradhurst 4502.

HATIANS CALL TO U. N. I. A. TO HELP THEM

(Continued from page 2)

ly of opinion that it is only a game to further cement their control over the black race and exploit alien peoples because, when I come to consider this violation of a people's rights, I realize it is all a farce and a lie. There is an animal—I believe it is the goat—of which it is said, if its mouth once touches a blade of grass, it never grows again. That is like the white man. Once they enter into a place, if there is anything there, you cannot move them except with a crowbar or a gun. And when they speak all their high sounding philanthrophy, I do not know what to think. The nation is still there, and we will give America credit for having a conscience which can be reached and appealed to in time of need, and so we are going to try to reach that conscience in the month of August. We are going to try to find out whether they are going to stabilize the country and put her in a position where she is going to be dignified and respected.

As With Haiti, So With Brazil

I believe, however, that they are playing the same game there as they are playing in Brazil. You have heard of the revolution in Brazil. Brazil is now in a state of turmoil and war. Brazil was getting on so well. The Brazilians have been a progressive colored people. But for the last ten or twenty years white folks have started to emigrate to Brazil from England, France, Germany, and Continental Europe. Now, we are hearing of revolutions down there. Americans have been going there in numbers for the past 20 years. Some may not think much of it, but let me tell you, the revolution which is going on there is similar to the one in Haiti, which caused America to get an excuse to go in there. The Haitians never troubled any foreigners. It was the German and other capitalists and traders who went there and stirred up the people to fight each other so that they could get away with their spoils, and find an argument for America to go there and take away the people's country. America has found an excuse, namely, to stabilize and pacify the country They did that in Haiti and now they are going to do it in Brazil.

That is the game they are going to play elsewhere, until they get the whole world.

The Advance Guard

We see in an article in the newspapers that America will send her battleships there to protect American interests. Soon England will do the same, and so you may see the British and American flags hoisted in Brazil. It is a capitalistic action. The capitalists send their agents. The first agent is the missionary. He is the advance guard. The preacher, the so-called minister of the Gospel, who is part of the modern material organization, who is the advance guard of commercialism, graft and plunder and rum and murder. He was the advance guard in Africa, and that is why there is nothing in Africa but robbery and plunder, east and west, north and south. The same they are doing in South America, robbing, exploiting and civilizing the heathen. This is the modern trend of Christianity as handed out by the white man. I will not say more now. Dr. Holly is going to be introduced by Bishop McGuire, who, I think, represents the modern clergy, from the African viewpoint. If he does so, then he is all right, because we have also to send out our missionaries. The other fellows have been doing it for a long, long while, and we have to do the same.

BISHOP McGUIRE'S ADDRESS

Bishop McGuire, in the course of his introduction of Dr. Holly, said his only regret was that Dr. Holly was not to address one of their Sunday night meetings. He hoped, however, if the doctor was not engaged he would return to Liberty Hall to witness their program, if even he had not the opportunity to speak. He desired, before presenting Dr. Holly, whose pedigree he had known before having actually met him, to support some of the remarks of the president-general concerning Haiti on the part of the movement. The first part of the name of the movement had lately been so much stressed that they were forgetting its twin name, the second part, the African Communities League. We hear of the U. N. I. A., but not much of the A. C. L. He thought they should proceed to put the soft pedal on the U. N. I. A. and magnify the A. C. L. (Applause).

He thought it was wisdom on the part of the creator and founder of the organization to tack on the A. C. L. which had been incorporated for the business side, as the association was only the fraternal and benevolent side. They also had their political aspirations which could not be organized under the present government as it would attract the attention of other governments. The A. C. L. was incorporated because fraternal organizations in New York City were not supposed to interfere with general business.

Looking to Haiti

Haiti was one of the Afrecian Communities of the Western Hemisphere. It was the original African independent community, and while they would never turn their vision from the land of their forefathers, while no utterance, no announcement, official or unofficial, could lead him from the path mapped out, while they looked in the distance, they also were looking nearer home.

When he was in Cuba, sent by the Executive Council, he had told the Cubans that the organization intended to hold everything they had in the Western hemisphere while they were getting what belonged to the forefathers in the Eastern. They had been brought here and had developed the islands and parts of North and South America, and they intended to keep these places and islands, so as to be able to revisit them sometime; and when our flag—the Red, the Black and the Green—shall float triumphantly on the plains of Africa, they shall want those colonies to which to send out governors and officials.

They should keep Haiti as an example to the others. For over 100 years that republic had enjoyed a freedom gained for it by Toussaint L'Ouverture and Dessalines and other fathers of that country. The freedom that came to Jamaica and other islands came as a result of the report of a commission sent out by Great Britain to see how the blacks, who had then recently secured their freedom, brought by their blood and by the sword, were enjoying it. That report was so favorable that the British Parliament gave freedom to all the people throughout the islands of the Caribbean and elsewhere. They were now turning their minds to Africa. They wanted Africa, and, by God, they shall be there. The handwriting was on the wall that "Ethiopia shall soon stretch forth her hands unto God." As the Jews have maintained Zionism, they intended to maintain Garveyism or Africanism, and, by the aid of the Powers of Heaven, they intended to remove all obstacles. The day will come when the scattered people of the race will once more be back under their own vine and fig tree, none daring to interfere with them. But while they were looking towards the accomplishment of this object, they looked forward with pride to Haiti, Abyssinia and Liberia. They looked with pride upon Haiti. The Haitians were among the most patriotic people on earth.

British Citizenship

Some of those present talked about being British, and threw out their chests. But he asked them not to talk to him about being a British citizen. Had they taken the advice of the President-General some time ago about taking out their papers, today they would have been able to go to their homes in the islands and return whenever they chose. Now they cannot do that. Great Britain had advised America to apply the new immigration law to the islands, so that they came under the British quota. The result now was that only two persons could come out of Jamaica, a half from Antigua, one from Tortola, one and a half from Barbados, etc., so that for the whole year there will be only a few coming from the West Indies to America, because Great Britain will see to it that her white citizens will come under her quota first. Now they were learning the lesson. But the day will come when they will be freer than in America, when nobody will prevent citizens of the African Republic coming here or when no little officials will be able to wave a red flag in the faces of our people.

With those general remarks, he desired to present the speaker of the evening to them. Dr. Holly's father was one who, having been dissatisfied with the social and political conditions of his native land, entered the Episcopal ministry and went to Haiti, which always had her doors wide open to members of the race. There he founded an orthodox Negro church, which he intended to be a black church. Subsequently, the Episcopal church gave him some assistance, but when he died, instead of sending another black man, they decided to send there a white man, Carson, as they did in Liberia, where they also sent another white man, Overs, which latter it was who said their were cannibals in Liberia—a liar in Bishop's garments. The speaker was, as was stated by the president-general, one of the new kind of clergymen. He believed in Africa for the Africans, and was taking a leaf out of John Bull's book.

Preached at Westminster

Dr. Holly's father was the first bishop of the Negro race to preach in Westminster Abbey, and there he had said a prayer that had attracted the attention of the world, part of which had been incorporated in the ritual of the U. N. I. A. At the famous Lambeth Conference, Bishop Holly was one of the three black bishops who attended and who so attracted the attention of the late Queen Victoria, that she ordered that they be specially presented to her by the Archbishop of Canterbury, when she shook their hands, much to the envy of some of the white American bishops present.

As to Dr. Holly, himself, although it was the first time he had attended Liberty Hall, he was no stranger to New York. He had taken his medical course here. Dr. Holly had come to see for himself what they had been doing. He was a man of great erudition, having subsequent to the completion of his medical course in New York, returned to Haiti, where he continued his studies and then proceeded to England; where he won a gold medal for having, the only black man in his class, made the highest marks. He subsequently secured a diploma from Cambridge.

Dr. Holly, although he had never met Queen Victoria, personally, had met the late King Edward, having been invited to meet him by the late Archbishop Benson, as the son of a Bishop. He had also met King George while at Codrington College, Barbados.

In conclusion, he hoped soon to have the pleasure of including Dr. Holly's name in the list of those who had been willing and faithful workers of the U. N. I. A. and A. C. L. for the cause of African redemption.

DR. HOLLY PRESENTS HAITI'S CASE

Mr. Holly said: Mr. President-General, officers and members of the U. N. I. A., fellow men and women of the race, I feel highly honored to be privileged to meet you face to face in this Liberty Hall. For many years I have been reading of your wonderful meetings here. For many years I have been a consistent subscriber to The Negro World. It is brought every Sunday morning to my office in West Palm Beach, so, although this is the first time that I am meeting you face to face, we are not strangers, in a measure; one to the other.

My mission here, first of all, is to thank His Excellency the Hon. Marcus Garvey for the sympathy extended to my bleeding country. The sympathy of our group in this United States has gone forth to our fellow brethren in Haiti; they have felt its effect, it has given them courage; it has made them feel that the day will come when with your united support their sovereignty will be restored to them.

It is an honor to me to present to you today the first Negro flag. (Applause.)

The First Negro Flag

This flag was used on the battlefield by men of your race who had met in deadly conflict the bravest troops of Napoleon, the troops that had made Europe tremble, troops that had crossed the Alps and had stood before the Pyramids of Egypt. When Napoleon sent 30,000 men to re-enslave the men and women of our race, Dessalines met them in mortal combat, and in 1803 the slaves fighting under him captured the ensign of France and brought it to their chief, Dessalines, and from that moment was born the first Negro nation.

This flag has floated proudly in the capitals of Europe. It has floated in Rome, the capital of Italy. It has been seen in Madrid, the proud home of the Castilian monarchy; it has floated in Paris, the gay capital of the world; the kaisers of Germany have seen this flag; it has been seen in London and last, but not least, it has been seen in Washington, D. C. This flag has shown them that there was a race—a Negro race—whose courage was undaunted and who brought respect to the Negro race. This flag is now draped in mourning. For nine years it has been so draped; it has been appealing to you, fellow men and women of the race, to remove this mourning, so that it might fly once more as the proud emblem of the Negro race.

Dividing the People

As you are aware, a difference in language has separated these groups, and the enemies of our race, by systematic propaganda, have always tried to divide our groups. All kinds of propaganda have been circulated about Haiti in the same manner that propaganda has been circulated to the disadvantage of the group in America. I am here today, with the help of Almighty God, to show you what Haiti has done.

When His Excellency began his service, the first words that fell from his lips were those I had at the head of my note—"Princes shall come out of Egypt, and Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God." This is a prophecy that is bound to be fulfilled. I wish also to draw your attention to the second part of this prophecy—"Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God." Notice the word "soon." Stretching hands is the attitude of prayer. It means that the time will come when Africa and her children would be converted to the knowledge of the existence of one Supreme Being. Has that come true? Sweep your eyes over this whole hemisphere and then on our motherland, and you will see the countless millions that have been stretching their hands unto God. That part of the prophecy having been fulfilled—because it is necessary that, as a race, we should build our nation on that rock—if we build our foundation on sand, when the wind and storms arise, our house shall be blown to bits; if we build on the Rock of Salvation, the foundation shall be secure, and nothing will be able to destroy it. So I was glad to note the words in your service—"unless the house is built on the Lord"—I am glad the U. N. I. A. has built its foundation on God.

Now, as regards the first part of that prophecy. Long ago I realized that the U. N. I. A. had got the inspiration. "Princes shall come out of Egypt." What does that mean? It means simply this: As my good father always inculcated into us, "the day will come when Africa will come into her own, when Africa will have her princes and kings, educated, cultured, civilized and Christionized, when Africa alone will rule and

"Govern Her Own Destiny"

And, in order to clinch that argument, my father always pointed out to me another prophecy about us, namely: "Japheth should dwell in the tents of Shem" (Asia). But nowhere in the Bible is it said that Japheth will dwell in the tents of Ham. He may be there, but only temporarily, according to his interpretation. Japheth will always be in Asia, but not for all time in Africa.

In 1492 the Lord Jehovah began to fulfill this prophecy about Ethiopia—about the African race. He put into the mind and heart of Columbus to sail westward. As you know, the third place he sat foot upon was Haiti.

Slaves were brought from Africa. You know how we were caught and brought here. A father might be taken to America, a brother to Cuba, a sister to Jamaica, an aunt to Barbados, so that, although there are those divisions among us, as a race we are all one. (Applause.)

Toussaint L'Ouverture

In due time God raised up a Negro leader for the race. He selected Toussaint L'Ouverture, a remarkable Negro, a born general. We know full well that the world has produced great generals. But here was a Negro inspired of God, who could meet in battle the best troops of Europe and conquer them. It was this Negro who furnished so much inspiration to Wendell Phillips, the great orator. I will quote you but one passage of Wendell Phillips. He said: "I would call him Napoleon, but Napoleon made his way to empire over broken oaths and through a sea of blood. This man never broke his word. 'No retaliation' was his great motto and the rule of his life. And the last words uttered to his son in France were these: 'My boy, you will one day go back to St. Domingo; forget that France murdered your father.' I would call him Cromwell, but Cromwell was only a soldier, and the state he founded went down with him into his grave. I would call him Washington, but the great Virginian held slaves. This man risked his empire rather than permit the slave trade in the humblest of his dominions. You think me a fanatic tonight, for you read history not with your eyes but with your prejudices. But fifty years hence, when truth gets a hearing, the Muse of History will put Phocion for the Greek, and Brutus for the Roman; Hampden for England; Lafayette for France; choose Washington as the bright consummate flower of our earlier civilization, and John Brown, the ripe fruit of our noonday, then dipping her pen in the sunlight, will write, in the clear blue sky, above them all, the name of the soldier, the statesman, the martyr, Toussaint L'Ouverture."

As Bishop McGuire told you, Haiti in the person of Toussaint and in the person of Dessalines furnished a living argument for the abolition of slavery. Haiti appeals to you in my person to remember the fact. As Bishop McGuire told you, in 1835 a commission was sent to Haiti to see how the recently freed Negroes were conducting themselves. And so favorable was the report that in 1837 the abolition of slavery was decreed throughout all the West Indian Islands. So you see all the West Indies must let their sympathy go out to that country, Haiti, which gave the argument to England that the Negro could govern himself.

Haitians in the Revolutionary War

Time will not allow me to go deeply into the other arguments, but I am here to bring certain facts before you. First of all, Haiti bids me to remind you that when this great country was fighting for her own liberty and independence 800 Haitians, who were free men at the time, came over as volunteers, to Savannah, Ga., in 1779, and when the American troops were harassed and about to be cut down by the British General Maitland these 800 Haitians were thrown to protect the retreat and save the Revolutionary army. The actual documents referring to this can be found in Philadelphia in the Historical Research Society. I read it before in The Negro World. The words were repeated by His Excellency, that this great country has a conscience and we are appealing to the conscience of this great commonwealth to do the right thing by us. And bear this in mind, that the relations of Haiti to the other Negro groups in the world are like those of the dykes to Holland. Holland is situated below the sea level and the people are obliged to erect the dykes to keep the sea from submerging the land. If they break down, or if they start to break, the waves would sweep in and the ocean would cover the entire land.

We feel the same way. If this great country, pretending, on philanthropic grounds, can go down to Haiti and break down the liberty and sovereignty of that nation, which had committed no international crime against this country, if they could go there and jail our patriots and editors who had the courage to speak out for their people as you do here, we ask you what will be your lot. Remember when Germany made of the treaty that guaranteed the neutrality of Belgium a "Scrap of paper," England did not stand by, but rushed forth to protect her. That was our first line of defense; we ask every man and woman of the race to make Haiti

Your First Line of Defense

and by your protests and support, by your energy, hold back the waves that will threaten the liberty of the whole Negro race.

You may ask what has Haiti done of good—educationally, morally and religiously. Religiously, I will tell you about Haiti, what are historical facts. When she gained her independence, the bishop of Rome was so angered that he recalled all the canonical priests, every minister from Haiti, and left those exslaves to themselves. It was hoped by that, that they would go into darkness. But the Haitians invited English Wesleyan ministers to go there to preach the gospel of Christ. Then other Roman Catholic priests who had been expelled or excommunicated went there, but their immorality was such that in 1862 a solemn concordat was entered into with the Pope and canonical R. C. priests were sent back to Haiti. Now, Haiti is the only country in the world where the national government pays the salaries of all the missionaries.

Talk about the Negro lapsing into barbarism! There you have the Negro republic of Haiti paying for the education of twenty theological scholars in France, missionaries to be sent to Haiti. There we have one archbishop and five Roman Catholic bishops and numerous priests, brothers and sisters, whose salaries are paid by the government. Great credit should be given to that Negro country that spends money from its national budget to enlighten its masses. It is thought that Roman Catholicism is intolerant of Protestantism. Here, however, is a historical fact about Haiti that will surprise you. Ninety per cent of the population are Roman Catholic, but the national legislature for more than thirty years has voted $10,000 out of the national budget for all the Protestant denominations, whether Baptist, A. M. E., English Wesleyans or Episcopalians. You also have often heard that in Roman Catholic countries the Bible is not tolerated, but for more than thirty years there has been the Bible Society started by the S. P. G. and the S. P. C. K., and $2,500 has been paid yearly to this society from the national budget.

Education

We often read in the papers about barbarous Haitians, and see pictures of half-naked natives, etc. This is simply to make you disgusted, in the same way that we see headlines about lynching, etc., here. But in Haiti, before the American occupation, there were 960 schools established throughout Haiti, of all grades.

President Coolidge at Cleveland, Ohio, during the Republican convention, urged as one of the planks of the platform that there should be a national department of public instruction in Washington, D. C. In this Negro Republic of Haiti, since 1807, there has been a national department of public instruction. General Dawes made his reputation three years ago, when the budget system was introduced in this great country. The Republic of Haiti since 1810 has had a national budget published every year.

Educationally, the Republic of Haiti pays not only for the public schools but for parochial schools of any denomination. Besides paying for the twenty theological scholarships, twenty post-graduate courses are maintained in medicine, science, art and music. One of them, Dr. Janvier, obtained the gold medal, and his book on consumption has become a textbook in medicine in Paris. Another Haitian was so successful in curing yellow fever on a man-of-war that the French government decorated him with the cross of the Legion of Honor. Other Haitians have been internes in Paris hospitals. So do not believe the propaganda that Haitians are lapsing into barbarism.

Grievances Against America

What are our grievances against the United States? They are many and great. No American had ever been killed in Haiti, as has occurred in Mexico and other countries. Yet Uncle Sam went down there and one morning, while it was still dark and at a lonely spot, landed marines, then opened fire upon the soldiers and seized the arsenal. Everyone was surprised. There had been no declaration of war. Yet martial law was proclaimed and the marines went into the homes of the people and began a search for arms and ammunition. They disarmed the president's guard at the palace and induced him to send out soldiers with muskets, but no cartridges; they seized the Customs House; they threw into jail our editors who dared to speak against these acts. Here in America Negro papers can say what they please. In Haiti the press is muzzled.

At present in Haiti, there is what is called the constitution, written by Franklin D. Roosevelt, secretary, under the last Democratic administration. Of this, there can be no question as I have a clipping from the New York Herald, which showed that President Harding, himself, made that statement, which is as follows: "Of the fact there can be no question. It is admitted, even boasted of, by the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, between whom if elected and the Presidency, there would be but a single life." "You know," he said to the people of Montana, as his words were quoted by the press: "I have had something to do with the running of a couple of little republics. The fact is I wrote Haiti's constitution myself and, if I do say it, I think it is a pretty good constitution." Until last week I had two votes in the League Assembly, now Secretary Daniels has them. To the best of my information this is the first official admission of the rape of Haiti and San Domingo by the present administration. To my mind, however, it is the most shocking assertion that ever emanated from a responsible member of the government of the United States.

Half-a-Million Dollars Gone

They say that Haiti is a bankrupt country. Here 3½ per cent interest is paid, but Haiti has been paying 12 per cent on her bonds. Haiti has a paper currency, but there was deposited half a million dollars in American gold for the redemption of this currency. In the administration of President Wilson, while W. J. Bryan was Secretary of State, the United States marines were empoleyd to carry off that money from the vaults of the bank to a United States ship, and after that, it was deposited in the City National Bank. All the protests of the Haitians to have that half million dollars returned have entirely been ignored. The official records are all there, in Washington, and we challenge anyone to contradict it."

Do you see why Haiti must be your first line of defense; why you must hold those dykes there? Because, if those dykes break, your liberty will be swept away. Another thing! The Americans have been in Haiti nine years. They call Haiti a republic. It used to have a President and Cabinet, a House of Representatives and a Senate. Since the American occupation they abolished the House of Representatives and the Senate. The public do not know these facts. I have here a publication entitled "The Seizure of Haiti by the United States," a brief, written by twenty-four of the leading jurists of America, one of them being Mr. Moorfield Storey, once president of the American Bar Association. Listen to what they say about the treatment of Haiti: "The seizure and withholding by our forces, in 1915, of Haitian national funds was a violation of international law and of the repeated profession by responsible American government officials, of our position and attitude toward Latin American republics and weaker governments. The imposition and enforcement of martial law, without a declaration of war by our Congress, and the conduct of offensive operations in Haiti by Admiral Caperton, prior to the acceptance of the treaty by Haiti, were equally clear violations of international law and of our own Constitution. The methods employed by the United States in Haiti to force acceptance and ratification of the treaty framed by the United States, viz., the direct use of military, financial and political pressure, violate every canon of fair and equal dealing between independent sovereign nations and of American professions of international good faith. The maintenance in Haiti of any United States military force or of the control exercised by treaty officials, under cover of the treaty of September, 1915, amounts to a conscious and intentional participation in the wrong of the original aggression and coercion."

Rape of Haiti

We have to remember that the late President Harding had qualified this action as the "rape of Haiti." The above was written, as already stated, by members of the opposite race, and so you can see that the danger is great for our race as a whole. I desire also to read to you what the London Times said of Haiti. In 1904, that newspaper made it its business to send out an impartial investigator to look into conditions there. He said: "In the towns one finds fairly large communities of affluent, intelligent and even cultured citizens, officials mainly, or politicians out of office, but also a leaven of professional men, many of whom possess foreign degrees, have traveled widely, and are liberal and progressive in ideas."—London Times, December 9, 1904. Of the Constitution he said: "Their laws and constitution are good. The constitution and legal code are, in the main, as perfect as one could desire." I mention these facts so that your faith may not be shaken to think that the Negro Government of Haiti has been a failure. The policy has been to make us believe that there is no good coming out of the Negro.

God and the Negro

Lastly, my friends, I wish to speak of God and the Negro. His Excellency and Bishop McGuire have emphasized the fact that, if God be with us as a race, the powers of hell cannot prevail against any efforts of ours to make ours a people and a race that should win the respect of other races. Almighty God has always taken the side of our race. First of all, there is on record where God the Father left his throne on high and came down to earth and took the part of one of our race—the wife of Moses. You remember how Miriam and Aaron found fault with him because of his wife—because he had married an Ethiopian woman. The idea that the leader of God's children was married to an Ethiopian woman! But God Almighty left his great throne and came down on earth, and when he had finished settling that first instance of recorded race prejudice Miriam was struck with leprosy. So, men and women of our race, do the right thing, and God will be on our side.

Again, we are told that a man of our race, when the Jews had taken and imprisoned Jeremiah and thrown him into the dungeon, this Negro, trusting in God, went to the King and said that Jeremiah was likely to die of hunger, for there was no bread in the city. The King then told that black man to go and save him, and he did so. And Almighty God recognized his act and sent him a message, telling him that, when Jerusalem would be taken by the sword, men and women would be put to death, his life would be spared because he was a God-fearing Negro who had saved the prophet of the Most High.

Stand Up for Right

Men of our race, be not afraid. Stand up for the right. With God on our side, the majority will be for you. Again there is the instance when God, the Holy Ghost, saw a man of our race returning from Jerusalem in a chariot, wrestling with the Scriptures, trying to understand the book of the Prophet Isaiah. God, the Holy Ghost, did not despise him, but told Philip to go down with the chariot and open up the Scriptures to the sons of Africa.

Brothers, be loyal, be faithful your church whatever be your denon ination, God will see that things a righted. Last, but not least, at A tioch was the first church founded, a in that church were men of both race but of equal authority. We read in t 13th Chapter of the Acts of the App tles that in that church were fi teachers and preachers. Simon, call Niger (which means black); Lucius Cyrenea, a county of North Afric Minea and Barnabas, and Saul (Pau And the Holy Ghost, looking down fro heaven upon that primitive churc separated Paul and Barnabas, for t work he had, leaving Minea and t others there, and, after they had fast and prayed and laid their hands up them, those two were sent out. What privilege that two men of our r should have been selected to lay the dark hands upon the head of St. Pa the greatest missionary of the Christia church.

Men and women, you must get rig with God and your task will be an eas one.

Bishop Holly's Prayer

In conclusion, let me recite th prayer, referred to, that my father had said at Westminster Abbey:

"Oh, Jesus, Son of the living God, who, when thou wast spurned and rejected by the sons of the race of Shem, and wast cruelly ill-treated and mocked by Pontius Pilate and the Roman soldiers of the race of Japheth, had Thy cross carried up to the summit of Golgotha, on the stalwart shoulders of Simon, the Cyrenean, of the race of Ham, give unto me a place, not on the right hand, nor on Thy left, but as a doorkeeper, that I may see the redeemed of my race sweep in through the gates of the New Jerusalem."

In conclusion, he asked the assembly to join with him in singing the grand old hymn, "Oh, God, Our Help in Ages Past."

After some other remarks by the president general, a resolution of thanks to Dr. Holly was moved and carried, and presented.

Dr. Holly suitably acknowledged same.

The meeting dispersed after the singing of the African National Anthem.

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