

The Indispensable Weekly
The Voice of the Awakened Negro

THE NEGRO WORLD



A Newspaper Devoted Solely to the Interests of the Negro Race

VOL. XIII. No. 14

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1922

THE BLOODLESS AGITATION OF 400,000,000 NEGROES

FELLOW MEN OF THE NEGRO RACE, Greeting:

A great fight is being made all over the world for the establishing and perpetuating of human liberty. In every country and under every clime you will find a ceaseless agitation tending toward the liberation of the human body and mind from the thralldom of slavery and oppression. In some parts the agitation takes a bloody turn, while in others it is bloodless. Among the teeming millions of oppressed who are now agitating for their liberty are four hundred million Negroes. We, believing always in the righteousness of our cause, are conducting a bloodless agitation for the emancipation of ourselves physically and mentally and the liberation of our country Africa.

In the fight to reach the top the oppressed have always been encumbered by the traitors of their own race, made up of those of little faith and those who are generally susceptible to bribery for the selling out of the rights of their own country, countrymen and their own people.

Negro Traitors

As Negroes, we are not entirely free of such an encumbrance. To be outspoken, I believe we are more encumbered in this way than any other race in the world, because of the lack of training and preparation for fitting us for our place in the world among nations and races. The traitor of other races is generally confined to the mediocre or irresponsible individual, but, unfortunately, the traitors among our race are generally to be found among the men highest placed in society, the fellows who call themselves leaders. For us to examine ourselves thoroughly as a people, we will find that we have more traitors than leaders, because nearly everyone who essays to lead the race at this time does so by first establishing himself as the pet of some philanthropist of another race, to whom he will go and debase his race in the worst form, humiliate his own manhood, and thereby win the sympathy of the "great benefactor" who will dictate to him what he should do in the leadership of his people. It is generally, "You must go out and teach your people to be meek and humble; tell them to be good servants, loyal and obedient to their masters. If you will teach them such a doctrine you can always depend upon me to give you \$1,000 a year or \$5,000 a year for the support of yourself, the newspaper or the institution you represent. I will always recommend you to my friends as a good fellow who is all right," and with this advice and prospect of patronage, the average Negro leader goes out to lead the unfortunate mass. They tell us how good Mr. So and

MENTAL AND PHYSICAL EMANCIPATION OF A RACE

THE FIGHT TO REACH THE TOP

TRAITORS OF OUR RACE STAND IN THE WAY

OPPOSITION OF THOSE OF LITTLE FAITH

So is, how many good friends we have in the opposite race, and that if we leave everything to them all will work out well.

Not Traitors but Leaders Needed

This is the kind of leadership we have been having for the last fifty years. It is nothing else but treachery and treason of the worst kind. The man who will compromise the attitude of his country is a traitor, and even so the man who will compromise the rights of his race can be classified in no other way than that of a traitor also; hence, I feel that we have more traitors than leaders, and not until we settle down as four hundred million people and let the men who have placed themselves in the lead of us realize that we are disgusted and dissatisfied, and that we shall have a leadership of our own and stick by it when we get it, will be able to lift ourselves from this mire of degradation to the heights of prosperity, human liberty and human appreciation.

The Fight for a Place

The fight for a place in the world among races and nations is not an easy one, and those who lead it must make up their minds for sacrifice of every kind. They will not expect to get the mark of approval from the one who is in opposition to them, neither will they be regarded as "good fellows." On the contrary, they will be regarded as a menace. But what did Robert Emmett care about the appreciation of England when he struggled for the freedom of Ireland? What did Tolstoi care about the good-will of the privileged class or aristocracy of Russia when he inspired the Russian masses on their own rights? What did Washington care about the appreciation of England when he took up the sword to fight for the freedom of America? Why should Negroes care about the appreciation and regard of the other fellow when we take up the cause of our own liberty, our own emancipation? The standard must be set by ourselves and not by the other fellow. We want a change. Fellows like those who lead the National Association for the advancement of Colored People can lead us nowhere else but into perdition, because they

have to compromise the issue of the Negro; they have to hold him back, have him well bridled, and kept in place. Will the white men who make up the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People allow the "good fellow" to rush by in this rivalry for a standard place in the world? Surely not. If such an opportunity presents itself to the Negro, they will be the first to bridle him and keep him in his place.

Gentlemen, how can you lead this way? Can you tell of any race that allows another to lead them? Will the white race allow the black race to lead them? Will the yellow race allow the white race to lead them? Will the brown race of India allow another race to lead them? Then why should the black race allow another race to lead them? It is all a humbug, it is all tommy rot, you cannot lead that way. You are either playing to the gallery or selling your race's rights for a mess of pottage. You must come clean, and that is what the Universal Negro Improvement Association demands from all leaders, whether among the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People or any other organization. Because the average leader has the "friendship" of his white boss he believes that he holds the club in his hand in that the boss will protect him and his organization.

The Will of the People

The Universal Negro Improvement Association cares for no other protection than the will of the people. It cares for no other patronage than that of righteousness, and with that standard we go forth to battle with the world for our place among men. Some of us will have to die before we reach the goal, but what do we care about death? Death is but the entering wedge by which we shall see salvation. Let us attune ourselves the world over for the mighty battle that must be fought for the liberation of our race. Four hundred millions of us shall concentrate our forces mentally, physically and financially, and in every way for the rehabilitation of our Motherland Africa. That is our duty at this time. You can help greatly by assisting the Universal Negro Improvement Association to put the program over. We need money now more than ever to push the fight on to the gates of liberty. Therefore I ask that you send in what contribution you can to the African Redemption Fund and to all the funds that are being raised by this association for its capitalization to enable it to meet the many demands made for the extension of the work.

With very best wishes, I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

MARCUS GARVEY

President-General

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION
New York, November 14, 1922



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THE GREAT ELECTION

THE Democratic landslide swept over the country on Tuesday, November 7, with the suddenness and unexpectedness of an unheralded blizzard. In Massachusetts Henry Cabot Lodge, the ablest man in the U. S. Senate, a man who has distinguished himself both as a statesman and scholar, was re-elected by a plurality of less than 9,000.

The Rise of the People

The New York World stated on Thursday, November 9, in an editorial: "On Tuesday, November 7, 1922, the American people by a plurality of 7,000,000 voted to give Warren G. Harding and his Republican associates a blank check for the conduct of the government of the United States. On Tuesday, November 7, 1922, they voted to stop payment on the check.

Breaking Party Lines

But while the Democratic landslide was a protest against the Harding administration, it was not a return to Wilsonism, as some of the Democratic Senators and Governors who were elected by large pluralities were anti-Wilson, anti-league Democrats. The voters throughout the country showed the tendency to act independently of old party lines. The Democratic party is the poor man's party, but yet organized labor turned against Pomerene, the Democratic candidate for the Senate in Ohio, who was reactionary during the railroad strike, and sent him down to defeat. In Minnesota the man who won the fight for the Senate was neither an old line Republican nor an old line Democrat, but a radical running on an independent ticket. In Nebraska Hitchcock, the Democratic candidate for the Senate, bowed before the onslaught of an anti-administration Republican.

It seems that wherever a candidate for the Senate or for Governor possessed a strong personality and liberal and progressive ideas he usually won out whether he was a Republican or Democrat. And wherever he was reactionary and non-progressive he usually went down to defeat whether he was a Republican or Democrat. What's wrong with the old parties?

The Republican party, called the G. O. P., the grand old party, has had a great, grand and glorious history. It was formed as a protest against slavery. It fought and won the war to preserve the Union. It emancipated the slave. It clothed him with the panoply of citizenship. It honored representative colored leaders with the highest positions. It has been in the saddle for forty-six of the sixty-two years in which this country has attained a prosperity and given an opportunity for education and freedom of speech unparalleled in the annals of man. Three-fourths of the most distinguished statesmen produced by America during the past seventy years have been members of this party.

When the Democratic party had a history, though not as long as the Republican party, it was the party of the people. The fact that one powerful wing of the Democratic party held slaves is not a disfranchisement and Jim-Crowism. It is a disfranchisement and Jim-Crowism. It is a disfranchisement and Jim-Crowism. It is a disfranchisement and Jim-Crowism.

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recognition than he has received in any other American city except Chicago under the Thompson Republican regime.

But new social, industrial, economic and political issues come upon the scene and the political party's problem is the problem of the church and the college. It must preserve the historic traditions that brought it into being and made it what it was and at the same time adjust itself to modern needs and problems. There are thousands of Republican and Democratic voters who are in the state of mind of thousands of churchmen. They feel that the political and ecclesiastical organizations of which they are members have not kept pace with modern progress.

There is a greater criticism against the Republican party. It is claimed that it has deserted the idealistic and humane traditions of its founders and fallen into the hands of mammoth worshippers who grind money out of the toil of the poor and make them pay heavily for the necessities and comforts of life.

Revolt Against Bosses

An interesting feature of the campaign in New York City was the contest of John P. Cohan, who had served as surrogate judge for fourteen years, was inrolled by two bar associations, recognized by eminent Boston lawyers and by scholars such as Dr. Joseph Dunn of Washington, and yet was denied a re-nomination, caused by what the New York Tribune called a "Bismarckian combination of bosses effected for the purpose of controlling the bench." Without an organization behind him, without a big campaign barrel, he tilted against two organized and well-established parties and John P. O'Brien, a popular candidate, in a Democratic landslide year and polled over 70,000 votes, nearly 25 per cent. of the total vote cast for the surrogate candidates.

The New York World a few weeks ago commented upon the listlessness of the voters in the present campaign. And we must admit that the campaigns lack the enthusiasm of the campaigns in our school and college days. We recall when the Hyperion was packed and jammed in New Haven to hear Fred Douglass, Mr. W. H. Depew, Wayne McVeagh and ex-Gov. Waller. We recall when the Grand Opera House was crowded to the very stairways to hear Bourke Cockran. We recall the torchlight processions during the campaign and the bonfires and jubilant celebrations after the election.

Then men had party loyalty and party enthusiasm. Then men didn't vote for candidates because they loved them as because they were Republicans and Democrats. And they were Republicans and Democrats not so much because of the petty jobs they would get and the pittance that would be handed out to them at election times as speakers and workers as because they believed that their parties represented the entire Democratic principle of government and justice.

Then Gov. English, Gov. Waller, Gov. Henry H. Harrison, Gov. Buckley, Gov. Lounsbury, Senator Joseph Hawley, Senator O. H. Platt, Judge Henry Lynde Harrison, Judge Livingston W. Cleveland and Congressman N. G. Sprery did not have to elect to a group of powerful politicians to get nominated, elected or renominated and re-elected. But they were governed by what they regarded as the best interest of the country and community. The same thing happened in Connecticut twelve years ago when Judge Simon E. Baldwin was chosen as the Democratic candidate for Governor, and eight years ago when Judge Holcomb had to run from the bench, was chosen as the Republican candidate for Governor.

In those days delegates to town, State and national conventions were not hand picked and instructed by powerful bosses. No one knew who would be nominated. James Garfield and William Jennings Bryan won the presidential nominations and Black won the gubernatorial nomination in New York State through brilliant speeches.

But ultimately astute politicians with organizing ability began to build up powerful political machines. Tom Platt built up a machine in New York, Matt Quay in Pennsylvania, Henry Cabot Lodge in Massachusetts and O. R. Fyler in Connecticut. They succeeded so well and remained in power so long that other men followed suit. The result has been that during the past twenty years powerful ward, city and State machines have been built up all over the country.

When Mark Hanna in the spring of 1896 built up the machine that snomed under Thomas B. Reed, the Speaker of the House, and landed former Governor William McKinley of Ohio the country sat up and took notice. The prestige and popularity gained by Teddy Roosevelt and the Rough Riders enabled him to land as Governor of New York in spite of Tom Platt. Then the leaders conspired to bury him politically by nominating and electing him as Vice-President. President McKinley was assassinated and Col. Roosevelt landed as President in spite of the well laid plans of sagacious politicians.

What we really have in Chicago is not so much a Republican party, but a Thompson party. What we really had in Philadelphia was not so much a Republican party, but a Vare party, using the party name, party history, party traditions, party organizations, party symbols and party emblems to crystallize its power and perpetuate its power. Now, loyalty to a man who is rich, courageous and generous cannot foil the enthusiasm that loyalty to a great cause and principles can. Then voters instinctively feel that even when the political boss is rich and generous they are living under a monarchy and not a democracy. When men elect a Governor, Senator or Judge, and they want to feel that he will be a real Governor, Senator or Judge, and not the feeble echo of a powerful boss or a group of powerful bosses.

An organization is a great asset in nominating and electing a candidate and is very serviceable when used for the purpose of building up the party. The danger comes when a ward, city or State boss uses the organization to perpetuate himself in power and to suppress men who are able and nobler than himself. And this ultimately happens. In Massachusetts Eugene Foss, who was reputed to be suppressed by the Lodge machine and left the party, twice won Republican candidacies for Governor, defeating the Democratic candidate for Governor who was picked by the bosses was defeated by an able and stronger Democratic candidate. In another Northern city the Republican boss weakened his party by suppressing three men who surpassed him in education and oratorical ability. The Democrats captured the city. Then after a defeat the boss loses his prestige and popularity. Part of the strength of the Progressive party resided in the fact that strong men who had been suppressed by Republican and Democratic machines flocked to it.

The Negro Breaking the Ties For the first time in our life we saw Harlem Negroes rejoicing over a Democratic victory. While Congressman Martin B. Ansozge and Rev. Belden polled more than 50 per cent. of the Negro vote in Harlem, none of the other Republican candidates polled more than 50 per cent. of the Negro votes, and none polled less than 50 per cent. President Harding in his Birmingham speech intimated that the Republican party was tired of carrying the Negro and he advised him to divide his vote. Then again he seemed to cater to the Lily White faction of the Republican party in the South and did not appoint colored men to the positions that they held under the Taft administration. Then, too, the Republican Senate did not put over the \$5,000,000 Librarian loan and did not pass the Dyer bill. Then, too, Tammany handed out more plums to black men than the Republicans did when they dominated New York politics. All of these

things had their reflex psychological reaction upon Negro voters. Still it would not be advisable for the Negro to go en masse into the Democratic party everywhere, because the solid South is still the most powerful wing of the party.

The Defeat of Governor Miller

Although Governor-elect Alfred E. Smith is more magnetic and more popular with the masses than Governor Miller, it was unfortunate that the latter went down to defeat. While lacking in the qualities that make one a popular hero, it was conceded by the New York Tribune that he was one of the ablest Governors who held the fort at Albany. He possessed administrative and executive ability, was courageous and independent. And he saved money. In England the ablest men and greatest thinkers, like the younger Pitt, Sir Robert Peel, John Bright, Disraeli, Gladstone, John Morley, Justin MacCarthy, Lord Salisbury, Viscount Bryce, Asquith, Lord Balfour, David Lloyd George and Bonar Law, have entered politics. But in America the ablest men stay out not only out of the pulpit, but out of politics. They make more money out of law, brokerage and business. They are fettered by the non-progressive tradition of the churches, and they don't like the idea of catering to the boss or the crowd in politics. Penrose and Knox have passed away. Elihu Root and Chauncey M. Depew have retired from active life. William Howard Taft, Secretary Hughes and Senator Lodge will retire in a few years. And the fate of Gov. Miller may discourage men of exceptional ability, courage and independence from entering public life.

It is worthy of note that the Socialists nominated A. Philip Randolph, a colored man, for Secretary of State and Frank Crosswaite, another colored man, for Congress.

Martin C. Ansozge Demands Recount

On the face of the returns the opponent of Congressman Martin C. Ansozge is given a majority of 226 out of a total vote for Congress of 67,000. Mr. Ansozge does not concede Mr. Weller's election and there will undoubtedly be a recount. This Mr. Ansozge's friends hope will show that he has been returned to Congress.

NEGRO EDUCATION MAKES PROGRESS IN NORTH CAROLINA

General Assembly and Officials Support State-Wide Program for Better Citizenship

By WM. ANTHONY AERY HAMPTON, Va., Nov. 11.—That North Carolina citizens, both white and colored, have succeeded in finding a way to keep together by working together for a common, worthy cause—the care and nurture of God-given children—was the opinion expressed by Dr. Wallace Buttrick of New York, president of the General Education Board, at the recent two-day conference on North Carolina's program of Negro education held in Raleigh, N. C., under the auspices of the Division of Negro Education (N. C. Non-Bell, director) in the State Department of Public Instruction (Dr. G. C. Bricker, superintendent). It was a program through confidence.

Dr. Buttrick, who came into office in January, 1919, outlined the progress which North Carolina has made in Negro education during four years. Early in his administration, at an educational conference, representative and progress issued their "Declaration of Principles." In this document they made a vigorous appeal for co-operation, both racial and social, and for the use of the law to force which encourages mob law. The declaration restored racial confidence and made it possible for white and colored citizens to go forward in education.

BOXING AS A SPORT

THE world recalls how when Sam Langford, Jack Johnson and Battling Siki attained fist prominence that their animal characteristics were overemphasized. It was stated that Sam Langford fought back with all the ferocity latent in his "jungle nature" and that Siki boxed as a "chimpanzee" would box if it were taught the manly art of self-defense. So since black men leaped to the front in the roped arena boxing has been regarded as a brute's game in which the gorilla or chimpanzee can excel man. But now Mr. Trevor C. Wignall steps upon the scene when an Englishman defeats an Irishman in England and restores the manly art of self-defense to its pristine glory. Mr. Wignall, writing in the Daily Mail of London, says:

"Letters which have reached me during the last few days and conversations I have had with people representative of many walks of life point definitely to the fact that preparations are being made to start an agitation which will have as its object the banning of big fights.

HOWARD UNIV. FACULTY HAVE NOTABLE DINNER: 183 PERSONS PRESENT

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12.—The greatest get-together yet known in the history of the Howard university was the allied faculty gathering in the new dining hall on the university campus Wednesday evening, November 8. For the first time the faculties of the Junior College of Education, the School of Applied Science, Music, Religion, Law and Medicine sat down at dinner and for conference as to how the whole university may co-operate with the School of Medicine in securing the conditional gift of \$25,000 offered by the General Education Board of New York City provided the university raised an equal sum.

"Although the new dining hall has but recently been turned over to the school, it has already become the center of social life and activity. The get-together dinner and the opening gun in the campaign to raise the \$25,000, and that General Education Board contributed an essay on "John Brown" in the November, 1922, issue of the Atlantic Monthly.

We were surprised that the release sheet of the N. A. A. C. P. did not call attention to Mr. Eric D. Waldron's article, "On Being Black," in the November 1 issue of the New Republic.

This is the query: Are we to understand that the N. A. A. C. P. has the set determination to ignore the literary, psychic, musical and artistic achievement of men and women of color who are not of its fold and that in reality it is not a national association for the advancement of colored people, but a national association for the advancement of certain people?

We cannot look into a man's mind as we look at the stars with a telescope or germs through the microscope and see the agitations and cogitations. We can only judge a man by what he does, says and writes, by the way he looks, talks, walks and dresses. We dislike exceedingly to misinterpret and prejudice motives, as we aim to be fair and just to all men, black, brown, yellow and white. But judging from its actions, the N. A. A. C. P. seems to be a sort of close corporation, close communion and mutual admiration society—"You pat me on the back and I will pat you on the back." It has intensity of conviction, but seems to lack perspective and breadth of vision.

Dean Kelly Miller suggested that each member of the faculty pledge not less than one month's salary toward the medical school endowment.

BRUCE GRIFFIN'S COLUMN

Before anything was God was, and He spoke into being all that is. Being the Creator. He is greater than the thing created and, therefore, there can be no comparison between Him and science or anything that is which men do not so clearly understand. The Divine Intelligence cannot be judged by finite intelligence. Its source cannot be traced by finite minds which have their origin in industry. The original truth is the starting point from whence proceeded science and all the so-called mysteries of nature which modern science is struggling to unravel and explain, although wisdom and knowledge began and end with it. The modern scientific mind must always be a second-rate mind. God and science are synonymous terms, and all nature testifies to their primary unity. The Creator of the Universe and His own intelligence above us. They hung the planets in space, created the waters above and below the earth, and modern science has not yet been able to do more than speculate as to their distances from earth or to explain the exact principles by which the waters above the earth are held in the infinity of space. It does not even know with certainty what electricity is nor the extent and scope of its power as one of the natural forces of nature, and it is powerless to control it. But the Almighty who spoke it into being knows all.

Modern science is still in its swaddling clothes, and it cannot, by search, find out God nor fathom the depths of His infinite knowledge, because it parveils the understanding of mortal and finite man, whose thinking faculty ceases to function when they reach the outer circle of his realm. There he must stop and contemplate the mighty works of the great Architect of the Universe and His own intelligence above us. They hung the planets in space, created the waters above and below the earth, and modern science has not yet been able to do more than speculate as to their distances from earth or to explain the exact principles by which the waters above the earth are held in the infinity of space. It does not even know with certainty what electricity is nor the extent and scope of its power as one of the natural forces of nature, and it is powerless to control it. But the Almighty who spoke it into being knows all.

THE BAPTIST CRISIS

IN the summer of 1914 the National Negro Baptist convention split in Chicago, Ill., over the control of the publishing board. Rev. Dr. E. H. Morris and Rev. Dr. Boyd led the two factions. These two leaders died within a few weeks last summer. Before they died they were contemplating a union of the Baptist forces. On December 6 the National Baptist convention will assemble in St. Louis, Mo., to elect a new president.

Five men have been prominently mentioned for the position and endorsed by local associations: Dr. W. H. Moses of New York City; Dr. W. H. Parks of Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. Dr. Norman of Washington, D. C.; Rev. Dr. P. J. Bryant of Atlanta, Ga., and Rev. Dr. L. K. Williams of Chicago, Ill.

The two outstanding figures are Dr. W. H. Moses of New York City and Dr. L. K. Williams of Chicago. Both are powerful preachers and successful pastors, and both are men of national reputation. Both are original thinkers and born leaders of men. In addition Dr. Williams is a scholar and possesses a heroic personality.

But in this crisis the situation calls for a man who can unite both the Morris and Boyd factions. Dr. Moses seems to be a man for the task. He is broad-gauged and open minded. He has made his church, the National Baptist Church on East 125th street, Harlem, an open forum where both radicals and conservatives could air their views. He is a warm and personal friend of both Dr. Morris and Dr. Boyd. Therefore he seems to be the man of the hour to unite the erstwhile warring Baptist factions.

HARVARD HEAD DEFENDS NEGRO

Declines Sympathy, Justice and Opportunity Are Due the Race—Believes North Must Share Blame

President A. Lawrence Lowell, of Harvard University, discussing the "Negro question in the South at a meeting last night under auspices of the Hampton Association of Massachusetts in the Old South Church, declared that sympathy, justice, opportunity and thought are what we owe to the colored man, who, despite the idea prevalent among the whites, is not a brute, but a man. He said that he was himself upon them, never came to this country of his own free will. "We owe him sympathy," declared President Lowell, "for the years of suffering he has endured, and for the handicaps he has been placed under. His aspirations, yes, even his hopes, deserve our sympathy. It is only just that if we are to be of any help in solving the Negro question, we should be first of all in sympathy with the man we are trying to aid.

"We owe the Negro justice," continued the speaker, "in every sense of the word. If guilty of a crime in the eyes of the law he must be punished—no point in his origin, no color in the crime, no race in the standard of criminal justice set up by man's violence."

THE TURKISH UPHEAVAL

AS we go to press the Paris bureau of the New York World reports having received a code message from a correspondent at Constantinople which states that the British High Commissioner at Constantinople has moved his headquarters to Cairo. Simultaneously with this Clare Sheridan, the sculptress-reporter, writes of the dramatic entry of Raft Pasha, one of the first of Mustafa Kemal's generals to arrive in the Turkish capital. Clearly Mustafa Kemal is the Nationalist ideal. He reflects the spirit of the people. The Turks, contrary to the venomous propaganda of imperialistic Britons, are a people with the same political aspirations as the Poles or Czechoslovaks, for example. Owing, however, to their Mohammedan faith, which is interwoven inextricably with a studied racial fanaticism, the powers that rule the world today object strenuously to having them—a dark skinned conglomeration of zealous—in Europe. In this connection it is well to observe that the "liberal" elements of the American press suppress as consistently as the capitalist portions of it any startlingly enlightening view of the problem. More than any other paper the World must be congratulated for sending so independent thinking a radical as Clare Sheridan to reflect the Turkish viewpoint.

What this new move on the part of the British Foreign Office portends is not clear. A With Lloyd George first landing and an effete solicitor in charge of No. 10 Downing Street it is reasonable to presume that nothing drastic to the "despicable underdog" will take place. Of course, with Clemenceau coming to America and Woodrow Wilson on the crest of a Democratic wave, there is no telling what might be up the sleeves of the remaining three of the Big Four. One thing, however, is certain. The effort to suppress the Negro in America and to stifle the aspirations of the darker peoples in the Near and Far East must fail. It is a long way from the drum beating and freerackering of 1914 and 1917. This time they must come with a cleaner slate and profit by the mistakes of the past.

A QUERY FOR THE N. A. A. C. P.

A PRESS release from the N. A. A. C. P. was turned over to me which stated that Phillips Russell in "The Chimney" describes the extraordinary achievement of a Negro bricklayer in November McClure's magazine and that Gamaliel Bradford contributed an essay on "John Brown" in the November, 1922, issue of the Atlantic Monthly.

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THE NEGRO WORLD, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1922

Among the speakers of the evening were Dean Stone, Miss Dorothy Fullerton, Mrs. Martha Maxwell and Mrs. Cora Cook. Miss Maxine, the college department, and Miss Lena Edwards, of the School of Education, represented the undergraduate life. Autumn leaves, combined with a heavy snow of blue and white, the school colors, offered a pleasing picture for the assembly. A well arranged program of music was given throughout the evening by orchestra under the direction of Miss Emily Pitts, a member of the sophomore class. The evening closed with the singing of the Alma Mater.

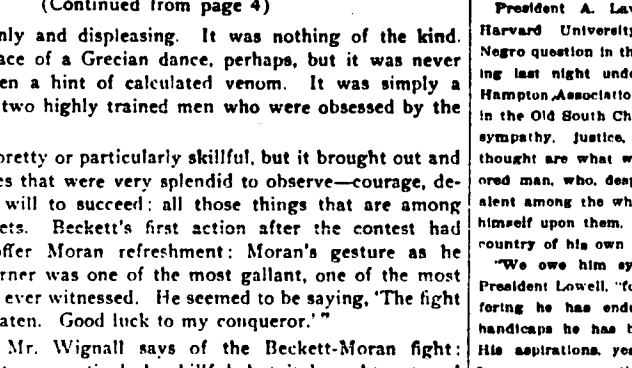
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HAIR LIKE POLISHED EBONY

ZURA, famous Queen of the Moors had soft long hair which shone like the Raven's wing

The Ancient Moorish Secret of shampooing the hair, now accessible to the race

How often have you admired people with long, shining hair, soft and luxuriant? They were not born with beautiful hair, but have learned the secret of hair health which is simply a matter of caring for the hair Nature gave them.

People of discrimination are now using the ZURA SHAMPOO which is a compound of bland Moorish and imported olive and coconut oils, prepared by a \$15,000,000 company.

The use of ZURA SHAMPOO will absolutely eradicate dandruff and leave the scalp with a cool, refreshed feeling

ZURA SHAMPOO

is guaranteed to keep the hair in perfect condition and not to injure it in any way, no matter how often it is used. Sold under the ZURA GUARANTEE of satisfaction or money back.

For sale at all good drug stores or sent upon receipt of 50 cents.

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SIKI CANNOT MASTER NERVES

Has Heart of Gold, However, Declares Manager in Defense of Fighter

PARIS, Saturday.—The Echo de Sports today publishes a detailed account of the meeting of the French Boxing Federation at which the Senegalese fighting Siki was disqualified for nine months for his attack on M. Cuny, manager of the boxer Premier. Cuny joined Descamps, manager of Georges Carpentier, in entreating for an acquittal, saying: "Of course, it is deplorable, but it is entirely responsible. He holds a title too heavy for him. He is a child who has been allowed to play with a gun."

Descamps recalled that his protégé, Carpentier, always had upheld the dignity of boxing—in fact, that he had been christened "the Ambassador of Muscle."

"Don't rob him of the chance of recovering from Siki that which he has lost," he pleaded.

Various proposals for the length of disqualification were put forward, ranging from two months to two years, and the nine months' sentence was finally accepted as a compromise.

The writer declares the color question was in no way involved and that it was not even considered. He proposes that, as Siki volunteered for military service in 1914, he might be given "amnesty" in celebration of Armistice Day.

The culprit himself aroused certain sympathy before judgment was announced, declaring: "When I was plain Siki no attention was paid to my tricks; they were only laughed at. But since I became champion people get angry."

His manager, Heliors, accepted the situation philosophically, saying that "it was bound to come sooner or later," "but nervous that he cannot master. He thought that his action would prove him a true sportsman in the eyes of the spectators."

"He never wished to go to America, strong, the people who, he said, 'despised Negroes,' and I had the utmost difficulty to get him to promise to cross the channel to fight in London."

"He has often declared that if no longer able to box he would sell shoes blacking and be quite as rich, and insisted he would prefer to abandon his pugilistic titles if not allowed to live as he liked."

FACTS ABOUT LIBERIA

The pamphlet, "Liberia, the Land of Opportunities," published by Mr. Joseph R. Austin, the mining engineer and head of the Liberian Exploration Co., with main office at 240 Broadway, New York City, contains some interesting facts about Liberia. We quote as follows from pages 4 and 5 of the pamphlet:

The Republic of Liberia—A Brief Description of the Country
"Situated between the British colony of Sierra Leone and that of the French Ivory Coast, possessing a frontage on the Atlantic ocean of 340 odd miles and a total area of about 115,000 square miles, the Republic of Liberia, although normally but about two weeks removed from the United States, is nevertheless, in all probability the one portion of West Africa which today we least know about. Liberia, due to a variety of easily comprehensible causes, has been herself, so to speak, outdistanced by neighboring divisions in the striking commercial competition of the latter half of the nineteenth century, has not as yet reached that point of economic development which is hers by right of geographical position, of latent resources and in no small degree of the ability and capacity of her people to derive and enjoy the fullest measure of advantage from it."

Geography
"Geographically it is only possible to speak with certainty of the seaboard and some of the surrounding frontiers, since the interior, but little explored and with most of its more prominent features still inaccurately placed upon the map, remains to a great extent an unknown country possessing (who shall say?) absorbingly interesting and valuable features and unutilized sources of wealth. From the Atlantic, whose immense, glassy rollers beat upon the Liberian sands in a never-ending, roaring, snowy surf, the country stretches inland for a distance, in some places, of fully 200 miles; is densely forested, and possessed of a native population variously estimated to be about 2,000,000 people."

Geology
"The geological formation of Liberia is still an uninvestigated feature. All that we are told, upon authority, so far, of persons more or less unpossessed of special knowledge, is that for a distance of twenty miles or so from the coast one finds disintegrated gneiss, diorite and gneiss-diorite. This gradually gives place to metamorphic rocks, probably granite, since it is intermingled with quartz crystals, to splite, an admixture of orthoclase and quartz, which shows itself in the boulders of the mountain ranges, and here and there to pagmatite and porphyritic feldspar. It is, however, entirely deficient to determine from descriptions at hand what the prevailing class of granite is, but we have formed the opinion that, in all probability, and if the facts are as stated, it may be of similar composition to that which constitutes, as it were, the bulk of the seaboard of the African continent, namely, a granite composition belonging to one of three great groups: an igneous, a sedimentary or a metamorphic group. This, however, is mere

CORRESPONDENCE

"Better Race Feeling"

A movement which is working for good and not receiving the appreciation it deserves is that of promoting better feeling and clearer understanding between the white and colored people of the South. The work is being done by what is known as the Southern Commission on Inter-racial Co-operation, with headquarters in Atlanta. Two-thirds of the counties of the thirteen Southern States have local organizations of representatives of the white and colored people, respectively. Kentucky has recently supplied two illustrations of the benefits which accrue.

At Madisonville when a mob formed to seek out a drug-crazed Negro who had murdered the sheriff, the commission met and it was soon clear to everybody that the guilt was that of an individual and not that of a class. The Negroes joined in the search for the assassin. They deplored the act. Sheriff Hanson had been friendly to the Negroes and the friendship had been reciprocal. The guilty man was legally tried and legally executed. The mob had considered burning the Negro section and precipitating a race war. The saner course was followed because the inter-racial commission could appeal to public sentiment in a sensible way.

At Corbin a Negro was wrongly accused of cutting a white man. The cutting was not even by a member of the race of the accused. The ringleaders of the mob which formed and herded all of the Negroes out of the town were sent to the penitentiary through the efforts of the inter-racial commission.

Mob law is anarchy. It brutalizes the community. It lowers the standards of whites and blacks. It discourages the ambitions of Negroes to be good citizens. It is an anarchy and has no place in civilization. Everybody knows these things, but it takes organization to make the knowledge effective.—Louisville Times.

conjecture, and the question is likely to remain unsettled until a properly organized geological survey of the country has been carefully undertaken.

Here is a brief statement of some of the minerals found in Liberia: Gold, silver, zinc, copper, iron, sapphires, rubies, diamonds and diamonds. These several sources of great wealth remain undeveloped owing to the want of capital and the great and urgent need of scientific and practical men, to apply the means necessary—as we derive tangible economic returns.

Soil
There are a variety of soils which depend for their quality, as elsewhere, upon the precise localities wherein they occur. Thus, on what may be described as the coast-belt, there are but two varieties. The first of these, a strong, dark, organic mould, is found near or between the hard, brown, laterite rocks of the seaboard. Nothing could exceed its fertility and productiveness. It is, however, essentially a wet-season soil, and would probably not carry its fecund properties much beyond the close of the rainy season. Another more or less upland soil is a reddish, argillaceous body, not wholly unmingled with decayed organic matter, but much intermingled with gravel and small stones. The redness it displays is largely caused by the oxidation of the particles of iron ore of which it is full. In the lower elevations, there are three splendidly productive soils. The first and richest is a glorious black leaf mould which is common on the banks of the rivers and on the three-covered plains. It is a perfect organic humus, apparently wholly free from gravel or stone admixture, and capable of producing in the greatest luxuriance almost any crop requiring an exceedingly rich and nutritious soil.

Rivers
Cutting the republic into four unequal sections, the Cavalla, St. John, St. Paul and Mano rivers discharge their waters into the ocean; they are the last named forming respectively the eastern and western political boundaries. Of these the Cavalla is without doubt the most important and perhaps the most interesting. Rising, so far as is known, in the Nimba Mountains near the French-Sudanese border—which is also the source of the St. Paul river—it flows under different names through an exceedingly broken and hilly country, receiving various tributaries to swell its volume from the Drupile and Sastro Ranges to the east. Its course as a whole is easterly and southeasterly, and it is understood to be navigable for a distance of fully 80 miles eastward of Cape Palmas, where it empties itself into the Atlantic.

There are, of course, other rivers in Liberia, some of which, for example, the Lofa, Cestos, Sangwin, Sinoe and Dewa, although, so far as is known, of no great length or value from the point of view of navigation, reach, nevertheless, in some cases, to an impressive width and volume as the coast is neared, swarmed with highly appreciable fish of many varieties and display to the full all that amazing wealth of color and variety of vegetation which lend to all African waterways so compelling and arresting a charm. "Liberia, the land of opportunity."

JOSEPH R. AUSTIN.

CONVENTION FUND

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Brought Forward | \$10,000.00 |
| Tampico Division, Tampico, Mexico | 5.00 |
| New Providence Division, Nassau | 2.50 |
| Canal Zone | 2.50 |
| Kather Martin, Plaquemine, La. | 1.00 |
| Martha Lilly, Plaquemine, La. | 1.00 |
| Edgar Reid, Santa Clara, Cuba | .50 |
| James Andrews, Santa Clara, Cuba | .50 |
| Eldner Pender, New Waterford, Cape Breton | 1.00 |
| Sidney Nichols, New Waterford, Cape Breton | 1.00 |
| Gordon Murray, New Waterford, Cape Breton | 1.00 |
| Kleiser Marsh, New Waterford, Cape Breton | .25 |
| Christopher Shoroy, New Waterford, Cape Breton | .75 |
| Oliver Jones, New Waterford, Cape Breton | 1.00 |
| George Smith, New Waterford, Cape Breton | 1.00 |
| Freston Arthur, New Waterford, Cape Breton | 1.00 |
| Thomas Johnson, Duquesne, Pa. | 1.00 |
| H. A. Fuller, Stann Creek, British Honduras | 1.00 |
| L. Street, Stann Creek, British Honduras | 2.00 |
| G. W. Francis, Stann Creek, British Honduras | 2.00 |
| G. Nunes, Stann Creek, British Honduras | 1.00 |
| Total | \$10,829.75 |

NOTICE

To All Divisions and Members of the Universal African Black Cross Nurses

All Black Cross Nurse units must secure competent instructors to teach in first aid, community health work and home hygiene and care of the sick. Instructors shall begin with instruction in first aid, procuring anatomical charts for demonstration work, also bandages, splints and compresses. On conclusion of courses of instruction in first aid arrangements shall be made for examination, subject to the approval of the Central Committee. Successful students to obtain certificate of proficiency. The instructor shall grade the unit into three classes—A, B and C—after a literary test. Any member of a unit with the necessary qualification who has not passed the age limit must be advised and encouraged to take a regular three-year course in nursing in a recognized training school for nurses.

Uniforms
The uniforms of the Universal African Black Cross Nurse shall consist of:

Dress—One-piece white linen dress not more than eight inches from the ground; width of skirt at bottom, two yards; for parade and demonstration only.

Dress—One-piece green chambray dress not more than eight inches from the ground; width of skirt at bottom, two yards; for visiting service, dispensary and clinic work only.

Belt—Separate, two inches wide. **Aprons**—White wash goods, to be worn only for work in dispensary, clinic and home of the sick.

Collars and Cuffs—White linen, to be worn with green dress.

Hat—Black straw sailor with the official emblem of the Black Cross woven on hat band (summer). Black felt sailor with the official emblem of the Black Cross woven on hat band (winter).

Coat—Black, red lining. **Cap**—One-piece white muslin, with official emblem of the Black Cross woven on band; for dispensary and clinic work only. Graduate nurses shall wear the regulation graduate nurse's cap on all occasions, with official emblem of Black Cross woven on cap band.

Veil—One-piece white muslin square, with official emblem of the Black Cross woven on band for parades and demonstrations of whatever kind. **Tie**—Black satin Windsor tie. **Pin**—Black Cross Nurses' pin to be worn on left breast.

Shoes—White, to be worn with white uniform. Black, to be worn with green uniform.

Stockings—White, to be worn with white uniform; black, to be worn with green uniform.

By order Central Committee. ISABELLA LAWRENCE, Acting Directress.

JOSEPH R. AUSTIN.

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CONTEMPORARY COMMENT

THE CALL TO LIBERALISM

On Tuesday the patrioters and the profiteers, who exploited the confusion of war for the purpose of reaction, went down to smashing defeat. The whole conspiracy to use patriotism as a cloak for the greed of special interests, the whole attempt to use American loyalty as an excuse for Prussianism, has ignominiously collapsed. The whole vast post-war propaganda which tried to identify Americanism with intolerance is destroyed beyond recognition. From East to West, regardless of party, using whatever faction was most convenient, the American people have repudiated an ungenerous and frequently corrupt distortion of their own liberal ideals.

This is not a national Democratic victory. This is a defeat of the reactionary group, no matter what its party label, wherever it showed itself. Lodge went down to moral defeat in Massachusetts, saved from actual defeat only by the fact that his opponent could make no indisputable claim to liberalism. Pomeroy went down to defeat in Ohio, in spite of a Democratic victory in the State, because he had identified himself with Daugherty and with the Harding railroad policy. Beveridge fell in Indiana, a victim of his own misguided effort to make himself an apostle of normalcy. Townsend fell in Michigan, the first Republican Senator to lose in seventy years, because the Republican Party was defending Newberry. Frelinghuysen in New Jersey, Calder in New York, Mondell in Wyoming, Poindexter in Washington, Kellogg in Minnesota went down to defeat because they stood for the kind of government which is most strikingly symbolized by the Fordney-McCumber tariff. Fordney and McCumber themselves didn't even run.

The closer the result is examined the more indisputable is the conclusion that the vote was a vote against reaction. In Massachusetts the Censorship Bill was beaten four to one, this being the first time that the voters of an American State have had a chance to express themselves directly upon the principle of censorship. In New York a very large part of Miller's defeat must be ascribed to resentment against the denial of home rule to the cities and to the contrast between the generosity of Al Smith and that harsh and suspicious view of government which is symbolized by the Lusk laws and the Mullan-Gage act.

Where the Democrats were under liberal leadership, as in New York and New Jersey, they won. Where they were under illiberal leadership, as in the Senate fight in Ohio, they lost. Where the Republican local organization was anti-Harding and liberal, as in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska and generally west of the Mississippi, candidates with a Republican label won. A liberal feeling on a national scale expressed itself in each State through that particular wing of the parties which happened to be most convenient.

The Democratic party will do well not to misread the result. This is not a Democratic victory. Only in so far as the Democratic party represented an opposition to the Harding policies can the result be interpreted as Democratic. The people did not vote for Democratic leadership in the nation.

COME FROM PYRAMIDS TO VISIT MOTOR PLANTS

Ten Egyptians Are Sent by Khedive's Government to Study Manufacturing

Ten Egyptian students, graduates of the engineering and polytechnic schools of Egypt, sent to America by the Khedive's government to learn American manufacturing methods, arrived last week in Washington and have been placed by the Department of Commerce in automobile and other factories. For two years they will work as actual employees, with the purpose of carrying back to the land of the pyramids the industrial and technical knowledge and skill of the Yankee. Their coming was inspired and engineered by Lester Maynard, American Consul at Alexandria, who carried on the negotiations with the Egyptian government which made it possible, and arranged with the Departments of State and Commerce in the United States for their reception and placing. The Egyptian government pays all the expenses of the mission.

When the students return to their native country and introduce American methods into it, increase in trade between Egypt and the United States will follow. In the confident expectation of the officials of the Department of Commerce who have been concerned with their coming.

There was no national Democratic program to vote for. The people voted for liberal leadership State by State, and the question between now and 1924 is whether the Democratic party or a third party can fuse this State liberalism into a national program under inspiring national leadership.

Politics in the next two years will be a contest for the leadership of this liberalism. That contest may split the Republican party. It will in any case provide the Democrats with an enormous opportunity. The Democratic party nationally is free to make itself the leader of liberalism. The Republican party cannot do that without first racking itself to pieces in a struggle like that of 1912. The national Republican party is too deeply committed. Its conspicuous leaders, Harding, Lodge, Hughes, Hoover, are too closely involved in all the entanglements of tariffs, subsidies, injunctions and Newberryism. They cannot free themselves, even if they had the vision and the will.

The Democratic Party is free of these entanglements. Its greatest menace was Hearst, and Hearst, thanks to Al Smith, is no longer a decisive force. The landslide in New York buried together with the reaction the demagoguery which feeds on reaction. The Democratic Party is free to offer national leadership to the liberals in the States. If it has the courage to act and the intelligence to see it, it is free to go before the people with a program which will translate into concrete proposals their vague but powerful desire for a more liberal regime.—The N. Y. World.

SUNDAY NIGHT LIBERTY HALL MEETING

(Continued from Page 2) these great pioneer and that of Garvey shall stand at the head. (Applause.)

Mon. T. W. Anderson Speaks
Hon. Thos. W. Anderson said: For the past few weeks we have been down in the part of the country where you do not have to wear overcoats at this time. We have been in the Southland visiting some of the divisions there, and it would be many of us good to go down in that part of the country and find how loyal and enthusiastic the Negroes are about the Universal Negro Improvement Association. Everywhere we found enthusiasm; everywhere we found men and women willing to give their all for this great cause. Here we find those who declare that their heart and soul is in the movement when they are before you, but going around the corner they are doing everything they can to tear the movement down, and it is for you as you find those knockers, those shirkers and those jerkers to push them aside that the movement may proceed. You find those even within the pale of the organization fighting it, even those whom you believed are sincerely interested in the movement doing the movement injury; so that after all we have to decide that our real enemies are not those on the outside but those on the inside; and it is for you, loyal, earnest and sincere members to stand behind the movement as you have never stood before, for without the Universal Negro Improvement Association there is no hope for the black man in this age. If you do not know this one thing, it is time that you learn it now. Engrave it upon your hearts and teach it to your children that they may know the real aims of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. (Applause.)

Those who journeyed to the Lafayette Theatre last week were very well entertained by Drake & Walker and their well-balanced company. Drake was so far ahead of the rest of the company that it might well be said that he furnished 75 per cent of the amusement. Drake is funny, singing, playing the cornet or just standing still doing nothing. He is fun personified. That distressed look he puts on his face at times is so realistic that no one can stand under it without going away to spells of laughter. Walker and the rest of the company gave him splendid support. "Follow Me," with the well-known Billy Higgins, is the attraction this week. The book is by Billy Higgins and E. R. Pittman. The musical numbers by Stanley Billee. The show is being staged by Jerry Mills. "Follow Me" is a spectacular musical comedy with a touch of vaudeville. The music is good and catchy. A few of those starring in the Song Hits for this company are: Alice Georges, Doris Hudson, Iola Young, Mamie Smith, Walter Broganale and Al Curtis. The show with its pleasing variety, is a splendid tonic for any one affected with the "Blues." Billy Higgins, the man with "the educated arms and hands" and droll sayings has always been a favorite with the "fans." This year he appears better than ever. Record crowds are expected to attend the Lafayette Theatre this week.

"FOLLOW ME" THE ATTRACTION AT THE LAFAYETTE THEA.

Drake and Walker Entertain Large Audience Last Week

Those who journeyed to the Lafayette Theatre last week were very well entertained by Drake & Walker and their well-balanced company. Drake was so far ahead of the rest of the company that it might well be said that he furnished 75 per cent of the amusement. Drake is funny, singing, playing the cornet or just standing still doing nothing. He is fun personified. That distressed look he puts on his face at times is so realistic that no one can stand under it without going away to spells of laughter. Walker and the rest of the company gave him splendid support. "Follow Me," with the well-known Billy Higgins, is the attraction this week. The book is by Billy Higgins and E. R. Pittman. The musical numbers by Stanley Billee. The show is being staged by Jerry Mills. "Follow Me" is a spectacular musical comedy with a touch of vaudeville. The music is good and catchy. A few of those starring in the Song Hits for this company are: Alice Georges, Doris Hudson, Iola Young, Mamie Smith, Walter Broganale and Al Curtis. The show with its pleasing variety, is a splendid tonic for any one affected with the "Blues." Billy Higgins, the man with "the educated arms and hands" and droll sayings has always been a favorite with the "fans." This year he appears better than ever. Record crowds are expected to attend the Lafayette Theatre this week.

Nearly Killed by Indigestion DR. SMITH'S DYSPEPSIA MIXTURE SAVED MY LIFE

About three months ago I began to suffer with indigestion. Food soured in my stomach, causing me to belch, and I had terrible heartburn. I was knocked and good for nothing when I was recommended to

DR. SMITH'S DYSPEPSIA MIXTURE

To my surprise and gladness I noticed improvement from the first teaspoonful, with the result that it made me feel like a new person. (Signed) A. C. KENNY.

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NOTICE!

If You Are Interested in the Development of Your Race, You Will Start a Division or Chapter of

THE UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

In Your City, Town or Village

THE OBJECTS OF THE ASSOCIATIONS ARE

The objects of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League shall be to establish a Universal Fraternity among the race; to promote the spirit of pride and love; to reclaim the fallen; to administer to and assist the needy; to assist in civilizing the backward tribes of Africa; to assist in the development of Independent Negro Nations and Communities; to establish Commissioners or Agencies in the principal countries and cities of the world for the representation and protection of all Negroes, irrespective of nationality; to promote a conscientious Spiritual worship among the native tribes of Africa; to establish Universities, Colleges, Academies and Schools for the racial education and culture of the people; to conduct a world-wide Commercial and Industrial Intercourse for the good of the people; to work for better conditions in all Negro communities.

For information to start, write Secretary-General, UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSN., 56 West 135th Street, New York, U. S. A. By order President-General.

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Phone Harlem 2838 and leave an order. It will be delivered promptly. You will find our prices just the same as any other grocer's in Harlem.
Do Your Duty — Reap the Benefits
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FOUNTAIN PEN
Repaired White You Want, Mail Order Promptly Filled.

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