

Marcus Garvey Elected To Kingston And St. Andrew Corporation

The Indispensable Weekly
The Voice of the Awakened Negro

THE Negro World

Reaching the Mass of Negroes
The Best Advertising Medium

A Newspaper Devoted Solely to the Interests of the Negro Race

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Negro Has Reached Period When He Must Bestir Himself

Race Needs Men of Industry—Men Who Will Work Peacefully and Loyal for the Fulfilment of Our Great Objective

Every Negro Should Help to Put the Program Over—Should Honor the Patriots Who Have Sacrificed—Should Work for the All-Round Betterment of the Negro

"Rally To The Call Of The U. N. I. A. August 1929 Of The World," Says President-General

Fellow Men of the Negro Race, Greeting:
We have reached the period of our activities when we must, with every bit of determination, put over the program



that we have espoused. The Universal Negro Improvement Association has before it now the practical development of one of its premier objects, that of assisting to industrially, agriculturally and commercially help the great Negro homeland, Africa. We are asking Negroes everywhere to concentrate upon this object. The good people of that land are anxious for our help; that kind of help that will enable the country to become more prosperous.

Plucky Group of Pioneers

The plucky group of American and West Indian Librarians, who have held this ideal straggled for years, is to be complimented and honored. They intangled against the most terrible odds to establish the autonomy of that country to insure to the Negro race a home of safety.

Country Needs Men of Industry

Now the country needs Negro men and women from the Western world who will join hands and hearts with those who are there to make one of the first-class nations of the world. There is absolutely no reason why the Negroes of America and the West Indies cannot help Africa in this direction. She does not want the subtle politician, grafter or trickster, but she is calling for men of industry and intelligence. She is calling for workers who are willing to fell the trees, clear the forests and build the cities. She is calling for industrial captains who will help to make the nation. That much we can supply and help her with from the Western world, and that is the purpose of the Universal Negro Improvement Association of the World. We want men and women who will peacefully and loyally place Africa in a favorable position among the other nations and races of the world. Instead of scattering our energy and dissipating our financial, educational, commercial and industrial strength for the good of others, why not concentrate upon assisting Africa to a foremost place in the world.

Everybody Should Assist

Every member of the Universal Negro Improvement Association who is conscious of his responsibility and duty according to the constitution of the organization will assist in advancing the cause we have now undertaken. Not only Africa must be helped, but we must also assist Abyssinia and Haiti to develop as successful Negro nations. But Africa has a closer and a dearer attachment to us because she is of our blood and part of our flesh.

The Original Stock
Not so many years ago, several of our brothers betook themselves to that country from this Western world in search of liberty and freedom of

all kind. They did not search in vain. Though they had to struggle there, though they had to overcome many difficulties, even as the Pilgrims did in America, yet today they

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HON. E. B. KNOX BACK FROM JAMAICA

The Hon. E. B. Knox, First Asst. President-General has just returned from Kingston, Jamaica, B. W. I., where he hastened several weeks ago on account of the incarceration of the Hon. Marcus Garvey. A large audience was out to greet him on Sunday night at Liberty Hall.

After tendering greetings from the Hon. Marcus Garvey, he delivered a stirring address on "The Spirit of the New Age." He emphasized the importance of the program formulated by the recent Sixth International Convention, held in Kingston,

Jamaica, and lauded the increasing spirit of self-determination, race pride and race consciousness among Negroes all over the world.

Mr. Knox will leave within a few days for Chicago and other sections, for the purpose of reviving old divisions and organizing new ones throughout the country. He might be communicated with at 425 East 50th street, Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Knox reports that the President-General was in the best of spirits, and that the work was going forward in Jamaica with great momentum.

New Yorkers Have Chance to Make Complaint Against Noise

Citizens Are Urged to Answer Questionnaire so as to Give the Commission a Basis on Which to Work—Everybody Urged to Help Campaign

In order to secure a broad picture of the noise conditions in New York, Shirley W. Wynne, Health Commissioner, on behalf of the Noise Abatement Commission urges the citizens of the city to answer a questionnaire which asks, in brief, what noises are most annoying to the people who live and work in Greater New York—where these noises are distributed throughout the city—and at what hour of the day or night they are most troublesome.

As soon as sufficient complaints have been secured to furnish a typical cross-section of the city noises, they will be tabulated and analyzed in order to determine the order in which they occur. The commission will then know which noise is most annoying, which occupies second position, third position and so on.

This is the first use of the questionnaire method in estimating the noise problem in American cities and the Noise Abatement Commission, consisting of: Lewis H. Brown, Chairman; Prof. A. H. Beyer, Dr. Samuel A. Brown, Charles C. Burlington, Dr. Arthur B. Duell, Dr. Harvey Fletcher, Dr. Foster Kennedy, Dr. Samuel J. Kopsky, Lawson Purdy, Dr. Bernard Sachs, Dr. Frederick Tilney, Commissioner Grover Whalen, is confident that New Yorkers will be glad to make their complaints effective in this war on noise.

The questionnaire follows:
Loud speakers in homes.
Automobile horns.
Trucks—horse drawn.
Trucks—motor.
Buses—noisy mechanism or tires.
Automobile cut-outs.
Noisy brakes on automobiles.
Riveting.
Pneumatic drills on streets.
Pneumatic drills on excavations.
Loud speakers outside of stores.
Airlanes.
Noisy parties.
Locomotive whistles and bells.
Tug and steamship whistles.
Elevated trains.
Subway trains.
Subway turnstiles.
Street cars.
Ash and garbage collections.
Newspaper's cries.
Unmuffled motorboats.
Traffic whistles.
Fire department sirens and trucks.
Milkmen.
Factories.

What one noise is most annoying?
If you have suggestions to offer write a letter and attach it to your questionnaire.

Address

NOTE: Your name and address will not be used publicly in any way or at any time.
Mail this questionnaire to Noise Abatement Commission, 505 Pearl St., New York City.

Famous Oregon Gold Mine Is Rediscovered

PORT OXFORD, Ore.—Considerable excitement has been caused here by the belief that the Lost China mine on the Silet River has been found.

Delany Loser in Gallant Fight

Moore, Rivers, Hawkins, Perkins Win—Walker Carries North Harlem

The voters of Harlem went to the polls on Tuesday, November 5, and reaffirmed their loyalty to the principle of elective representation by electing Fred R. Moore and John Clifford Hawkins to the Board of Aldermen of New York City from the 19th and 21st Aldermanic Districts, respectively; and by electing Francis E. Rivers and Lamar Perkins to the State Assembly, from the 19th and 21st Assembly Districts, respectively.

The only flaw in the race candidate was the defeat of Mr. Delany, who lost by about 13,000 votes. The returns show that Mr. Delany had a substantial majority in the districts which cover Harlem proper, but his lead in these districts was not sufficient to overcome his Democratic opponent's large plurality in the 23rd A. D., in which the whites are overwhelmingly in the majority. Gavigan received in this district a majority of more than 13,000, which indicates that there had been about one thousand votes in the parts of the other four assembly districts, the 13th, 19th, 21st and 22nd, which with the 23rd, comprise the 21st Congressional District of New York.

Although Delany was defeated he made a most spirited and creditable race and was given wholehearted support in the colored districts. Many white Republicans cast their ballot for him. Mr. Delany carried all the lower Harlem districts, and ran ahead of LaGuardia in the 23rd, the only district he lost.

Mayor James J. Walker was re-elected by the largest majority ever given in a mayoralty election in New York City. He defeated Congressman Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Republican candidate, by 497,165 votes, the latter receiving 368,384 as against 865,549 for Walker.

The surprise in this balloting lay in the exceptional and unusual vote given Norman Thomas the Socialist candidate, who polled 174,931 votes. The Square Deal Party, headed by Richard E. Enright, received only 3,956 votes.

The other important Republican victory was that of Borough President George U. Harvey, who was victorious in Queens County over his Democratic opponent, Edward E. Cox, by a vote of 143,219 to 116,659, a majority of 26,560.

Colored Man Is Candidate For Office in Kentucky

MAYSVILLE, Ky. (By The Associated Negro Press).—For the first time in the history of Maysville, a colored man is seeking public office. The announcement was made here by Edward Gordon, mechanic, who is seeking election to the Maysville City Council from the Fifth Ward.

Col. J. Howard Dies

Son of Founder of Howard University
Word has been received at Howard University of the recent death of Colonel John Howard, fourth son of the founder of that institution. He was born in Washington 63 years ago, and while his father was President of Howard, lived with the family in the old Howard house near the university campus.

Examinations Open For More West Point Cadets

Alonzo Farham, Chicago youth at West Point, who complained recently of loneliness at the United States Military Academy, may soon have a number of companions at the academy from New York State.

Under the act of Congress authorizing the appointment of enlisted men of the National Guard as cadets to West Point, Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt will select nine or more candidates from the New York National Guard to take the regular examination to the U. S. Military Academy.

Board of Child Welfare of the City of New York

Board Has Saved City Around Six Millions a Year—Mayor Walker Maintains Keen Interest in Bureau—Board Serves Without Pay

Father Knickerbocker, not usually associated with works of charity, is perhaps the foster father of more waifs and widows than he generally is given credit for and his family is increasing by the thousands each year. This is evidenced in the fact that although in 1928 he took more than 3,654 widows and orphans under his care than in 1927 that he will have at least that many more by the end of the present year.

Since 1926 the demands of the Board of Child Welfare have caused to annual appropriation to be increased approximately \$1,000,000 and yet, although \$6,241,000 was needed to care for the city's widows and orphans in 1928, it is estimated that the Board saves that much, or more, each year for the taxpayers.

The average cost of maintaining a child in an orphan asylum is around \$30 a month, while under the program

long in effect in the Child Welfare Bureau the child is maintained in its own home at about \$17 a month and the average allowance to a family is \$45 a month.

Approximately 30,000 dependents are listed on the books of the Board of Child Welfare and if it were not for the Widow's Pension Law, under which the board operates, the majority of these would have to be cared for in institutions at approximately double what it now costs the city to maintain them. So that roughly the board saves the city around \$6,000,000 a year.

And the outstanding factor in the idea is that the children are not only kept together in their homes with their mother, but are given virtually the same opportunities as their more well to do companions, and are under the constant eye of the Board. All trace of institutionalism, so common in asylums and homes, is missing, and families grow up, until they become self supporting, without the stigma of charity.

In 1928, when the Walker Administration came into power, the number of families being aided by the Board of Child Welfare totaled 11,272 and the minor children 29,963. The appropriation for that year was \$5,350,000, of which \$5,173,670.70 went direct to the widows and their children. In 1927 the appropriation was \$5,415,000 and the number of families aided was 12,491 and children 33,437. In that year the dependents received \$5,411,899.11. Last year the appropriation was \$6,241,000, and the families numbered 13,805, and the children 37,213. They received \$6,229,481.55. So that in the last three years ninety-six cents of every dollar appropriated went to the children and the widows, the cost of administration being slightly over three per cent.

Mayor Walker who was one of the sponsors of the Widow's Pension Bill and one of its leading proponents always has manifested a keen interest in the Child Welfare Bureau. During his administration he has been in constant touch with its affairs and has striven to provide sufficient money to see that every needy widow and her children are kept in the environment of their home.

Probably no other branch of city government comes in closer contact with the needy of the city than does the Bureau of Child Welfare. The problem confronted by a woman suddenly made a widow by the death of her husband, his losing his mind or being sent to prison for a long term of years, is hard to solve, particularly if she has children. If she is able to work and successful in finding a position she, as a rule, can only make enough to meet part of the household expenses. That is where the Bureau comes in. To her aid and where it, invariably, meets up with many perplexing problems. It has to assist in solving the housing, the family, the educational, the health, the boy and girl, the old age, the adjustment and the citizenship problems. And this usually is accomplished without much ado.

An Employment Bureau is one of the features of the work and here jobs are found for those able to work. Medical men and nurses man the clinic in which the dependents are kept in health or given treatment for all their ailments. There is a dental clinic in which the teeth of the children and the mothers are attended to free of charge. The health feature of the Board is regarded as one of the best investments the city has made. Those who are dependents in health and those who are able to work can do so and thereby increase the family income, which increase in turn makes the amount the city contributes less.

The Board of Child Welfare, which is appointed by the Mayor, serves without pay so that the only expense entailed is that in paying the investigators and clerks. With a low overhead the bulk of the money appropriated each year goes just where it is intended—to the widows and the children.

Although each year finds any number of families reaching the self supporting stage, there always are more to step into their places because of some quirk of fate that makes them dependent. And the Board's work is never done.

Urban League Makes Report

Executive Board in Session Plans For Vocational Campaign

The Executive Board of the National Urban League held its first fall meeting on Tuesday afternoon, October 29th, in the offices of the League at No. 17 Madison avenue, New York City. The Executive Secretary, Eugene Kinckle Jones, made a report of the League's accomplishments since May, including the following: Surveys of Negro populations have been completed in Pittsburgh, in Houston, Texas, Warren, Ohio, and Worcester, Mass., these studies being used as bases for developing helpful social work programs in the several communities.

A new League has been organized in Albany, New York, with James H. Baker—a former Fellow of the League at the University of Pittsburgh—as Executive Secretary. New Leagues are in process of formation in Seattle, Washington where T. Arnold Hill, the Director of Industrial Relations of the League, is now working; and in Warren, Ohio, where the Community Chest has approved a budget of \$4500 for the next year's work.

A study is now being made of Negroes of South Norwalk, Conn. and a final draft of the study on the Negro in the U. S. Unions, which the League has been conducting for several years, is being completed.

The National Urban League has been invited to cooperate with President Hoover's White House Conference on Child Welfare to be held sometime the latter part of 1930 and already the League has been advising on the personnel of committees to be selected for various phases of the conference's activities.

Six social work Fellows at leading schools of social work have been appointed either directly by the League or by other agencies on the recommendation of the League.

Several important positions in social work have been filled by persons recommended by the organization and several changes in League staff members have been recorded. George W. Goodman, former Urban League Fellow at the New York

School of Social Work and recently Membership Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in St. Louis, becomes the Executive Secretary of the Boston Urban League on November 5th. Alonzo C. Thayer, Executive Secretary of the Pittsburgh Urban League will soon begin his duties as the Secretary of the Industrial Department of the Chicago Urban League. J. Q. Jefferson, graduate of the Atlanta School of Social Work last spring, has accepted the Executive Secretaryship of the St. Petersburg (Florida) Urban League.

The Board agreed to the launching of a vocational opportunity campaign to be held late in the spring under the direction of T. Arnold Hill, in which sixty cities will make an effort simultaneously to secure larger industrial opportunities for Negroes and conduct a campaign of education to show the value of thorough training and preparation on the part of colored people for the jobs that are available.

It was reported that \$60,000 in cash or pledges had been secured to conduct the work of the League for the current year and that a balance of \$15,000 must be raised before the year closes to meet the organization's budget.

Among those present at the meeting were: L. Hollingsworth at the meeting; R. R. Moton, Vice President; William H. Baldwin, Secretary; Lloyd Garrison, Treasurer; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Mrs. Albert S. Reed, Miss Elizabeth Walton, Miss Caroline B. Chapin, Dr. E. P. Roberts, Fred J. Moore, Abraham Lefkowitz, Josiah P. Marvel, Dr. James H. Dillard and Roger N. Baldwin.

To Hold Homemaking Classes for Women

Registration is still open for classes in all branches of domestic science under the guidance of the Home Making Center and Institute, in the Urban League Annex, 208 West 138th street. A registrant must be at least 16 years of age.

ERNEST GLOVER DIES FROM GUNSHOT WOUNDS

Was Officer in Juvenile Cadet Corps

Read the Weekly Message at Liberty Hall

Friends of the Garvey Club, Inc. of New York City, were bowed with sorrow and grief, when they heard of the untimely end of Master Ernest Glover, who died from the effects of gunshot wounds, caused by a bullet fired by an unseen hand, on the night of Election Day, Tuesday, November 5th.

Young Glover was playing, along with some other comrades on the roof of their home when shots rang out in the semi-darkness. Two of them were struck. The other boy

received his shot in the hand, while a bullet entered Glover's head. Despite all the attention that medical skill could provide the little fellow died on Wednesday.

His familiar face and voice and figure will be missed at Liberty Hall. He has read the President-General's weekly message from the front page of The Negro World for several years.

The staff of The Negro World join the many friends and members of The Garvey Club, Inc. of New York, in tendering their sincere condolences to his bereaved parents. He was a member of the Juvenile Cadet Corps. Since death removed him from the fray,

Before the victory,
His soul we give to Thee this day,
Most Holy Deity.

