

The Indispensable Weekly
The Voice of the Awakened Negro

THE Negro World

A Newspaper Devoted Solely to the Interests of the Negro Race

VOL. XX. No. 21

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1926

Reaching the Mass of Negroes
The Best Advertising Medium

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TEN CENTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

To Insure Defeat Of The Enemy Support Your Organization

Fellow-Men of the Negro Race, Greeting:

The enemies of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, taking advantage of my incarceration, have descended to a very low level and are trying to undo the work I have striven to do for the last eight years, by sowing dissension among you. While I was with you they could find no other means of fighting our organization than by misrepresenting us to the white race and to the Government of the United States. Now, they seek, by maligning me, to undermine your faith in this glorious movement—and all for the sake of a few paltry dollars. Stand firm, is my request; continue to stand firm, until the time when I am with you once again to rout the grafters and improve the face value of the Negro.

And this must remind us of the attitude of the Jews toward their countryman and Savior, Jesus. They hated the man who was called Jesus, who had come to save them, because he was a Jew like themselves; they claimed, and that He should thereby have no special privilege over them except He was born to immediate temporal authority. Because of their jealousy of the humble Nazarene, they sought in every way to discredit and subsequently to kill Him. They found out that they had no power to interfere with the career of the man Jesus, because all authority was vested in the Roman Government. The result, therefore, was to misrepresent Jesus to the Roman authorities and to get them to do what they as Jews were unable to accomplish. They ultimately succeeded in crucifying Jesus, even though the Roman Governor and Judge persuaded them to the knowledge that Jesus had done no wrong, and even though, through an enforced conviction, when he besought of them to allow him to let the innocent Jesus go as an act of executive clemency, they said, "No; we would prefer Barabbas go than Jesus," yet Barabbas was the greatest menace to the race and to society at that time.

Traitors Are Disappointed

These Negroes who have been unable to do any harm to the Universal Negro Improvement Association because of its potency, and because of the impotence of Negroes to harm each other, sought the majesty of the United States Government to get the Federal authorities to do what they of themselves could not do. But they are sadly disappointed, for the realization of their desire has not brought them the things they visualized. The Jews were disappointed, because after the crucifixion of Jesus the doctrine He taught was promulgated the more, and today man in every clime professes His faith. So with these shortsighted Negroes. They should realize by this time that they are but laying the foundation for a greater Universal Negro Improvement Association when they attempt by their wicked propaganda and tactics to hold up the only movement through which the race will see salvation. We are not disturbed, we are only amused at the action of these traitors of the race. They have written all kinds of letters, they have made all kinds of misrepresentations to the white press and to the Government authorities, but it generally turns out that the fellow who digs the pit for the other falls into it himself. What these Negroes hope to achieve by so designedly and wickedly misrepresenting a Negro movement that is seeking the interest of the four hundred million Negroes of the world it is impossible to imagine. If it were possible for them to do harm to the Universal Negro Improvement Association what would be the result but that in time harm would be done to themselves by the very agency that they are using now to defeat this great organization. If you show a thief how to break into your neighbor's house it is only a question of time when he will break into yours.

The Negroes who lead the anti-Universal Negro Improvement Association movements are of the type who have never been any use to the race, and will never be any, in that they fear the success of any real Negro movement which would detract from them the notoriety that they desire, which they generally use for the purpose of exploiting the ignorant of the race. The people are, however, gradually being awakened, and one of these fine mornings these so-called leaders will find themselves deserted and despised by those whom they have been able to deceive.

Let all members of the Universal Negro Improvement Association unite the more throughout America and the world for the carrying through of the principles of this great organization. Now is the time for every loyal member to stand firm to the colors. The organization must be protected, and now is the time to do it. All divisions and members are requested to make an effort to pay their \$1.00 assessment tax for the year 1926, so as to enable the Parent Body to meet its annual budget. No member is regarded as financial except the \$1.00 tax is paid. Pay this tax to your local immediately.

With very best wishes for your success, I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

Founder and President-General,
Universal Negro Improvement Association,

**Every Negro Who Wants to Know What the Universal Negro Improvement Association Stands For Should Read the Famous Book
"AFRICA FOR THE AFRICANS" 2nd VOL.
WRITTEN BY MARCUS GARVEY**

With Documents of His Celebrated Trial, Compiled by Mrs. Amy Jacques-Garvey

No Officer or Member of the Universal Negro Improvement Association Can Be Well Informed on the Policies and Principles of the Association and the Cause of African Redemption Without Reading This Book. It Is a Real Text Book of the Principles of Africanism

SEND IN FOR YOUR COPY TODAY. PRICE POSTPAID, \$3.00

Officers Should See to It That Each Member Possess a Copy to Be in a Position to Explain the Objects Of and Defend the Association Agents Should See That a Copy Reaches the Leaders of the White Race Everywhere. A Copy Should Be in the Hands of Everybody

BENEFITS TO ACCRUE FROM SUPPORT OF THE UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSN'

To Build a Negro Nation in Africa Is to Build Valuable Industrial and Commercial Relations Mutually Advantageous—Import and Export Trade with Direct Steamship Connection

By W. A. WALLACE General of U.N.I.A.

What benefit will accrue to America and the American Negro through lending assistance to the program of the Universal Negro Improvement Association? This is a much more important question than those who are dubious as to whether they should support this program or not, and naturally so, for out of possibly every thousand men there will hardly be one found who will not in some way ask the question, "What is the use of it?" Self-preservation is the first law of nature; therefore, the question, in like manner as of men of nations, what benefit is there to come to us in the preservation, predominating the general mind.

From the statesman's viewpoint, country first, individual second, these considerations of human leadership in international affairs, we therefore from the materialistic point, will endeavor to point out briefly some of these possible benefits that might accrue to the United States in this regard as a result of a whole-hearted acquiescence in this program, but to the United States, as the greatest manufacturing country in the world, with all its resources, especially its manpower, millions of people of the predominating species in this country knocking at the door for admission to come in and enjoy some of the results of her industrial aggressiveness.

First, no lazy, worthless individual is destined around by anyone. All want to earn a comfortable living, for there is nothing to live for but to exist.

He is a charge on the community, and people have to pay taxes to be protected against him. Just as with a people who are lazy and good for nothing, the world at large upsets them the same degree of estimation and appreciation as they show themselves to be worthy of. Because our forefathers were not wise enough to see that we should know, so have practically all races been at one time, subject in some degree to another. But, by taking hold and pulling together, we can make the possibility of the future that lay before them, they pulled themselves out of the environment and made of themselves a nation. So now we are a people, and in the midst of a glorious, arm ourselves with the largest degree of life that make the country in which we live great.

A Great Future Ahead

Gaining marvelous progress has been made in the last few years in many lines; yet our future is before us.

Africa with her untold wealth is mainly inhabited by those of our people, who are not fit to be leaders, ruthlessly, robbed her men and people by one act or another, except the United States of America. Access to the country has been gained by violence, and the sons and daughters of our fathers, cousins and brothers rests upon their heads; and, therefore, there is no love for them, nor hearty co-operation with them, in their efforts to further their cause.

The only thing that can be done is to organize the masses and then misinterpret this attitude and call the native African lazy, when he won't work for the pittance that would grant him a decent living, taking from his home and valuable.

The best results are always obtained by willing co-operation and desire to do America's wealth is the great and most important factor.

Today, for the man who produces gets better returns for his activities than there can anywhere else. That is why he can afford to give up his wife, and she, with the fetus and helpless babe of America in the door of opportunity for the program of the U.N.I.A. to get this same building as a meeting place for members, as the membership, in the spirit of the building, rather high it was necessary to further their cause.

Mrs. Catherine Brown's ADDRESS

Mrs. Catherine Brown was first pre-

sented, and she gave a chatty address.

(From the Wichita Protest)

BESSEMER, Ala., June 16.—Half exhausted and leaning on the arms of two officers, Lucy Barton, a proprietress of a small restaurant, related her harrowing experience of last Friday night, when a hand of masked and clubbed men took her forcibly from her place and beat her into an unconscious condition.

Mrs. Barton related that about nine o'clock Friday night, a group of masked men entered her restaurant and ordered her to go with them. Upon refusing to do so and asking for an explanation, she was commanded at the point of a pistol to "get out." She was then forced to partially disrobe. She, who had been flogged with a heavy leather belt and then beaten with a wooden baton. Never once, she says, did they give her any reason for their act other than she knew "what was the matter."

She said that she had been doing an unusually prosperous business while several white competitors were not.

Afterwards, she started an investigation of the floggers and found that the floggers were not members of the U. N. I. A. by promising him that he could get work if he would start an effort to apprehend members of the "whipping band." It was reported that she had given him a job, and also, when he told her that he wanted to get work for them that he could get work for them to get work.

Investigation was one member by Chancery, promising him a court-martial if he did not apprehend members of the "whipping band."

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White Cops Fired for Refusal to Walk with Negro Fellow Officers

HOPKINS, Tex., June 22.—Three white police officers were discharged from the Houston Police Department Saturday after having refused to walk with the police station to their homes on the grounds that the streets between them and their homes were infested with negroes.

Now that the police have agreed to walk with the negroes, the officers have been reinstated.

Howard and Saratoga Avenues, was between white and negro residents and were quelled by police re-

liefers who wielded clubs.

Stones were hurled from roofs, razors flailed, and bats were used. Men, women and children participated. Two negroes were injured and one went to a hospital. Four negroes were arrested.

The trouble was said to have been started when a negro woman, who had been shot in the head, was brought to the police station to be treated.

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Negro World

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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.

LET'S PUT IT OVER

THE MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY

In all of the world there is no more miserable person than the one who can be said to be a man without a country. Edward Everett Hale has pictured for us the character of such a man, his sense of isolation, of despair, and we cannot but sympathize with such a man and rejoice when we are not as he. But perhaps, there are more Negroes and Jews in the world who feel that they are persons without a country than any other race groups, as they find themselves scattered in the vine and leaf of every nation's life. It has been the despair and horror of such persons, who felt or were made to feel that they were persons without a country and were oppressed and persecuted in the countries where they were born. Millions of British Negro subjects feel that way, not only in the West Indies, but in Africa itself, and many Negro citizens of the United States as well. Whatever their status may be they still feel that they are residing in a far country, and among strangers, and long for a country of their own, peopled and governed by and for them. It is a natural feeling.

In the last issue of The Negro World, in the editorial leader, entitled "Redeeming Africa," we were made to say that "We have often said," instead of "We have often heard it said that the Negro is a man without a country, and has no standing as a citizen or subject in the countries where he resides." What "we have often said" and what "we have often heard it said" do not convey the same thought by any means. In the body of the article the misstatement in the opening sentence is made very apparent, but must leave some confusion in the mind of the reader.

In his front page article in the last issue of The Negro World, President-General Marcus Garvey succinctly explained and enlarged upon this question of a man without a country. He said:

But to fight for African redemption does not mean that we must give up our domestic rights for political justice and industrial rights. It does not mean that we must become disloyal to any government or to any country wherein we were born. Each and every race outside of its domestic national loyalty has a loyalty to itself; therefore, it is foolish for the Negro to talk about not being interested in his own racial, political, social and industrial destiny. We can be as loyal American citizens or British subjects as the Irishman or the Jew, and yet fight for the redemption of Africa, for the complete emancipation of the black race.

This statement by the President-General covers the ground entirely and leaves no room for confusion. And it is important that there should be no confusion on this vital matter. Nationalization in Africa is the main objective, but in reaching it we cannot sacrifice our social, civil and economic values in the countries where we have been scattered as British subjects, French subjects, and the like, and as citizens of the United States, with our privileges and immunities specifically guaranteed by the Federal Constitution, and which no State may "deny or abridge." And the more we value our opportunities, the more we save and have, the better able will we be to assist the Universal Negro Improvement Association in its program of race upbuilding and national rehabilitation.

THE PRESIDENT'S ECONOMY POLICY

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE has one virtue as a statesman and as a man which all of the American people can admire and emulate in the ordering of their own affairs; and that is the saving habit. It appears to be honest of his New England bone, and it is to be regretted that more of the American people do not possess it, especially those charged with the collection and expenditure of the public money. The disposition to extravagance appears to be improperly dressed, as it were. He never seems to get the pulse and swing of the tropical outfit. Clothes do not make the man, it is true, but they certainly stamp him for what he is.

We can hardly imagine Abd-el-Krim, the Rififoroco chief who was forced to surrender to the French and Spanish forces, dressed in European clothes, to which the climate does not lend itself. The loose-swinging garment and the turban for the head appear natural to the peoples of warm countries. A European clothed in garments natural to warm climates always appears to be improperly dressed, as it were. He never seems to get the pulse and swing of the tropical outfit. Clothes do not make the man, it is true, but they are wasted in spending their own. That is a bad disposition, as the average taxpayer feels the burden of every dollar needlessly wasted. But it is a general failure, coming down to us through the ages, and has often been the primary cause of wars between rulers and their people.

But, if economy in the expenditures of public money, is desirable and commendable, it is not even as much so in the case of the individual in ordering his own affairs? For instance, it is said of the President that he manages to save half of his annual salary, which is \$75,000. How many persons who are readers of The Negro World manage, or strive, to do that? And, yet, unless a person saves something of what he earns, he will never get anywhere and must depend upon others in any time of trouble.

In his annual address to the business organization of the government, at Washington recently, speaking on the subject, "Constructive Economy," President Coolidge, said that the Federal Government will end the fiscal year, June 30, with a surplus estimated at \$300,000,000 and that the public debt had been reduced to \$10,680,000,000. These results have been achieved by the practice of the most watchful economy and in spite of the extravagant disposition of Congress.

And the President points out that while there has been a steady de-

crease of the public debt and increase in the public surplus, there has been a steady increase in the expenditures of the State, county and municipal governments, with increasing burdens in taxation upon their people, and he warns against the dangers of such extravagance.

Economy in our personal expenditures is just as necessary as economy in the expenditure of public moneys. Those who practice it are always on the safe side.

THE GREAT CATHOLIC CONGRESS

DURING the week just passed the twenty-eighth International Eucharistic Congress of the Catholic Church was held in Chicago, and was attended by more than a million persons. It is said that it was one of the most largely attended church congresses in history. Besides the attending hosts of laymen there were in attendance 13 cardinals, approximately 500 bishops, between 3,000 to 5,000 priests from the remotest corners of the earth, and 17,000 nuns. What a host! And the Protestants of Chicago joined heartily in the effort to make the congress one of the greatest of its kind. Every possible effort was made to subordinate any political phase to the purely religious phase of the Catholic work, and that was as it should be, as there is much prejudice in the minds of a vast number of Protestants, in the United States and in Europe, against the Catholic policy of mixing the administration of Church and State. The overwhelming opinion in this country is the Constitutional one of keeping Church and State separate, and those who shape Catholic policy understand and appreciate this important fact.

The Catholic Church presents a solid, united from everywhere, with a center of authority in the Pope and his cardinals, in the city of Rome, which gives it a splendid working machine which works without ceasing everywhere in the world where there are people to convert to the Catholic faith. It has all of the advantage of concentration of creed and administration to the one purpose as against the Protestants, who have many denominations and creeds and administrative heads with no well defined policy in common, and often with open antagonism between denominations with differing creeds. And because of these facts, and the fact that the Protestants have fallen away from some of the saving doctrine in a marked degree of late years, especially in the treatment of non-Christian peoples and races they have conquered and rule without their consent, the Protestants are losing members and influence, while the Catholics are gaining in these respects. This is of importance because of the Damocles menace of a race and religious war between Christians and Mohammedans, Africans and Asiatics as against Americans and Europeans, due to the high-handed way in which the Christian Americans and Europeans are and have been dealing with the African and Asiatic Mohammedans.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS THREATENED WITH A BREAKDOWN

THE League of Nations no sooner overcomes one disrupting menace than another bobs up. The withdrawal of Brazil from the League and the proposal to organize a Latin-American League, may also withdraw by the announcement that Spain, Italy, China and Japan may also withdraw if they are denied the consideration they think they are entitled to in the matter of council seats and in the disposition of territories for colonization purposes. Italy, whose population constantly outgrows the productive resources of the country, insists, as Japan does, for more territory as an outlet. This outlet, as far as Italy is concerned, must be found in Asia and Africa, while in the case of Japan, she threatens to reopen the whole question of emigration in which she is more restricted under existing rules and regulations than any European country. There is a well considered belief among Filipinos at home that Japan would be glad to help the Philippines Islands. The dislike and distrust of the Japanese and the Filipinos is mutual. There is a suspicion also among Americans in Washington and Manila that Japan has designs upon the Philippine Islands. War between the United States and Japan will always be possible as long as the United States continues to believe among Filipinos at home that Japan would be glad to help the Philippines Islands. The dislike and distrust of the Japanese and the Filipinos is mutual. There is a suspicion also among Americans in Washington and Manila that Japan has designs upon the Philippine Islands. War between the United States and Japan will always be possible as long as the United States continues to believe among Filipinos at home that Japan would be glad to help the Philippines Islands.

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In his front page article in the last issue of The Negro World, President-General Marcus Garvey succinctly explained and enlarged upon this question of a man without a country. He said:

But to fight for African redemption does not mean that we must give up our domestic rights for political justice and industrial rights. It does not mean that we must become disloyal to any government or to any country wherein we were born. Each and every race outside of its domestic national loyalty has a loyalty to itself; therefore, it is foolish for the Negro to talk about not being interested in his own racial, political, social and industrial destiny. We can be as loyal American citizens or British subjects as the Irishman or the Jew, and yet fight for the redemption of Africa, for the complete emancipation of the black race.

This statement by the President-General covers the ground entirely and leaves no room for confusion. And it is important that there should be no confusion on this vital matter. Nationalization in Africa is the main objective, but in reaching it we cannot sacrifice our social, civil and economic values in the countries where we have been scattered as British subjects, French subjects, and the like, and as citizens of the United States, with our privileges and immunities specifically guaranteed by the Federal Constitution, and which no State may "deny or abridge." And the more we value our opportunities, the more we save and have, the better able will we be to assist the Universal Negro Improvement Association in its program of race upbuilding and national rehabilitation.

The qualified membership in the League of Haiti, Liberia and Abyssinia has been of no advantage to them; it has not protected them from invasion of their sovereignty, or threatened invasion, nor does it promise any protection to them against the destruction of their sovereignty, which is now eating at the vitals of Haiti and Liberia, and threatens those of Abyssinia. And the strong members of the League regard Asia and Africa as countries to be divided up among them for colonization and enslavement and exploitation of the natives; all which works for the weakening and not for the strengthening of the League sentiment, which fundamentally should be for the maintenance of peace and administration of justice, instead of the selfish sentiment of conquest and exploitation.

We have no hope, no faith, in the League of Nations for the people of Asia and Africa.

ABD-EL-KRIM HAS A FRENCH TAILOR

WE seldom think of an African or Asiatic as dressed in European clothes, to which the climate does not lend itself. The loose-swinging garment and the turban for the head appear natural to the peoples of warm countries. A European clothed in garments natural to warm climates always appears to be improperly dressed, as it were. He never seems to get the pulse and swing of the tropical outfit. Clothes do not make the man, it is true, but they are wasted in spending their own. That is a bad disposition, as the average taxpayer feels the burden of every dollar needlessly wasted. But it is a general failure, coming down to us through the ages, and has often been the primary cause of wars between rulers and their people.

But, if economy in the expenditures of public money, is desirable and commendable, it is not even as much so in the case of the individual in ordering his own affairs? For instance, it is said of the President that he manages to save half of his annual salary, which is \$75,000. How many persons who are readers of The Negro World manage, or strive, to do that? And, yet, unless a person saves something of what he earns, he will never get anywhere and must depend upon others in any time of trouble.

In his annual address to the business organization of the government, at Washington recently, speaking on the subject, "Constructive Economy," President Coolidge, said that the Federal Government will end the fiscal year, June 30, with a surplus estimated at \$300,000,000 and that the public debt had been reduced to \$10,680,000,000. These results have been achieved by the practice of the most watchful economy and in spite of the extravagant disposition of Congress.

And the President points out that while there has been a steady de-

crease of the public debt and increase in the public surplus, there has been a steady increase in the expenditures of the State, county and municipal governments, with increasing burdens in taxation upon their people, and he warns against the dangers of such extravagance.

Economy in our personal expenditures is just as necessary as economy in the expenditure of public moneys. Those who practice it are always on the safe side.

THE BRAITHWAITE BUSINESS SCHOOL GRADUATION

AN audience of about 400 persons witnessed the annual graduation exercises held by the Braithwaite Short-hand and Business School on Friday night last at Imperial Auditorium, New York City. Eighteen students were graduated and awarded diplomas for having completed a business course consisting of stenography, typewriting and bookkeeping.

The commencement address was delivered by Hon. Thomas P. Kane, an assistant district attorney of New York County, and M. I. N. Braithwaite, the president of the school.

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THE NEGRO WORLD, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1926

FOR QUICK RESULTS AND RELIABLE LODGERS, ADVERTISE YOUR FURNISHED ROOMS IN THIS PAPER

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM

Education Is Needed
For The Young Negro

To the Editor of The Negro World:

In this great struggle of liberty I appeal to the guardians and parents to educate their boys and girls as much as possible. It cannot be doubted that education is the father and mother of opportunity and success in life. You may know this from your own deficiencies; therefore, give those belonging to you a chance by educating them. You bring helpless beings into the world, you see them growing up amid modern surroundings that demand education, and it cannot be possible that you will permit them to become weeds in the human garden, useless incumbrances, to be thrown out upon the garbage heap.

It is the right of your children to be educated to a decent place in life. They are yours and look to you only for aid. Education is the essential factor of one's destiny. Education is the road towards "African Redemption" and the motive power of progress in every nation. Hon. Marcus Garvey has found the way to Africa's redemption and we must be educated thoroughly to grasp the programme.

Education will enable the coming men of the race to realize that death never comes too soon, if necessary, in defense of the liberties of our motherland, Africa. Education will be the centralized power of racial unity.

.CEPHAS A. REID,
Ciego De Avila, Cuba.

The Means By Which
Men Get Power TodayTo the Editor of The Negro World:
In this week's issue of The Negro World I came across a clipping from the Gold Coast Times headed "How

White Minority Exploits Colored Majority."

Why, whoever wrote it is perfectly right, but he has left out one important thing, and that is gunpowder and the uses it is put to in killing men and destroying property.

If history is right the Chinese should have been the most powerful people of today, because they were the first people to invent gunpowder, but they only used it to make fire rockets.

After the Germans, who either stole or bought the formula the other people of Europe got it and began to set the world afire, and it is burning until now.

By the uses of gunpowder the other races and tribes inhabiting other parts of the globe were subjugated and then exploited.

The sooner people of the African race, or Negroes, as we are called by some, learn to produce and use the stuff the better it will be for them.

We should learn how to produce the materials that high explosives are made of and learn how to make and use the explosives.

One person out of every hundred, or five hundred, should be taught how to make and use the stuff.

It's the only thing that earns respect today, and if it gave power and independence to others, it should do the same for us.

A bomb for a bomb and a shell for a shell!

New York City, June 19.
J. MONTAGNE.

Camden, N. J., Going
Full Speed AheadTo the Editor of The Negro World:
Permit me in the columns of the indispensable weekly to say that it is gratifying to note the interest manifested in the Camden division of the U. N. I. A. since the election of new officers.

The membership seems more satisfied with the present administration and is rallying to the cause in splendid manner.

Sunday, June 26, was a banner day for this division, marked by spirited lectures and a fine financial response to the President's appeal.

Our new President is 100 percent for the cause of Africa and will do all in his power for the successful prosecution of the program. Already he has sent a financial report to parent body covering the past three months which speaks well for him in the first week of his administration, and headquarters will certainly receive reports every month from this division while S. R. Ingram is President.

This organization may be temporarily embarrassed by some of our sel-

fish leaders, but while Negroes live and are denied their civil, economic and political rights, just so long will the selfishness of these would-be leaders fail to permanently suppress the spirit of this movement.

So Camden is on the map to stay, the efforts of the enemy notwithstanding.

C. W. NORMAN, Reporter.

Illiteracy in Mexico

The department of education of Mexico recently published statistics concerning the number of illiterates in that land.

The population of slightly more than 15,000,000, there are more than 8,000,000 who are illiterate.

In one state, Vera Cruz, there are 900,000 unable to read or write.

This is a serious condition which the department of education and the present Mexican government are striving to remedy.

WORKERS TESTIFY

(Continued from page 2)

tonio Maeso, and asked what was wrong with Negroes—were they less than man?—that they should seem to fall to hold up the hands of their noble leader. He dwelt on the accomplishments of Marcus Garvey for the race and declared it was a great pity to those who want to take advantage of them? Is it Marcus Garvey's leadership they are jealous of? Surely American Negroes of intelligence, who can see the need of a complete change of things racial, cannot be so narrow-minded, and short-sighted, as to oppose it for that reason, especially when, in an effort to proclaim their particular fitness to choose leadership, they called together the intelligentsia of Negro aristocracy from all over the United States in a Samhedrin Congress and were so completely unsuccessful in giving forth a concrete program or creating a permanent movement with a central head. But their movement died with the closing of their congress. Now since they are all too busy, engaged in their personal advancement, to give time to the cause of the masses, then, why not in reason concede to him who is willing to give the time, make the sacrifice, and fight the battle, the right of way. And instead of throwing blocks of ice in the way, why not lend a helping hand and give constructive support when failures will be turned into success and the race will reap the benefit, and we American Negroes in conjunction with the Negroes from elsewhere will be called blessed by our children and children's children, because we were far-seeing enough to lay a substantial program and platform in our day and generation.

In spite of the discrimination because of color, which makes it more difficult for our people to obtain em-

ployment, a white man and a white woman are the caretakers. These two wear ordinary garb, whilst a colored girl, who is evidently his private maid, is clothed in a complete "slavey" outfit—a wicked form of discrimination for one who should represent the universal brotherhood of man.

Chunche is reported to have stated that "the West Indian has no tact." "Tact," however, does not imply integrity. Steer clear of this "tactful" individual and avoid getting your name on his list as a follower, for his personal gain and our detriment. Help yourself by becoming active for the U. N. I. A.

T. J. WATSON,
16, Great White Lion Street, London,
W. C. 2.

Malay Fosters Segregation

(Continued from page 2)
Chunche through a top window either writing or at billiards.

The sort of religion that colored men get at the "Institute" can be gleaned from one that is typical. In this he told his congregation "You do not want too much intelligence" when concentrating on Biblical matters, "simply have that child-like faith that saves." To prove that thinking was detrimental to them he drew an illustration from the Bible showing how the intelligent element of the old Jewish race owned their downfall to the fact that they would not have "That child-like faith that saves."

This is the sort of thing that the U. N. I. A. in London is expected to make way for. It is up to every Negro going to London to assist the secretary of that branch to combat this new evil influence, and to get on with the cause of the U. N. I. A., interrupted by Chunche.

ALFRED B. STEVENS,
16, Great White Lion Street London,
W. C. 2.

"Colored" Camouflage

The "Colored Men's Institute," in Tidal Basin Road, near Victoria Docks, London, presents a new move of open segregation, under the guise of Christianity. The party in charge of this place is K. A. Chunche, a Malay from Ceylon, who until a few years ago was a Mohammedan. This individual ingratiated himself with the colored people in the east end of London by promises. Once he gained sufficient church support by virtue of a list of followers, his first move was against the U. N. I. A. and then told the U. N. I. A. that they were now the boss.

They objected to the U. N. I. A. socials and turned the evenings into religious meetings. Finally, the "Colored Men's Institute" was established to carry on the "good work." The character of the "good work" of this establishment may be gleaned from a recent sermon. "You do not want too much intelligence," said Chunche, "but you must have that child-like faith to be saved." He condemned thinking and drew an illustration from the Bible to show its detrimental influence. This form of religion is the dope that has made for the facile exploitation and oppression of our race all too long.

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ployment, a white man and a white woman are the caretakers. These two wear ordinary garb, whilst a colored girl, who is evidently his private maid, is clothed in a complete "slavey" outfit—a wicked form of discrimination for one who should represent the universal brotherhood of man.

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T. J. WATSON,
16, Great White Lion Street, London,
W. C. 2.

Child Labor Bill
For Louisiana

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Thirty-six thousand, four hundred and eighty-six Negro children of from 10 to 17 years of age, employed in gainful occupations, as classified by the U. S. Bureau of the Census, would be affected by the passage of a child labor bill, proposing a number of advances over the standards of the present law, which has been introduced in the present session of the Louisiana legislature. The new bill, which was submitted by the Consumers' League of Louisiana, reduces the maximum hours of labor of children

under 16 from 10 per day and 60 hours per week to 8 per day and 48 per week, and requires a child under 16 to have completed the fifth grade and to have a certificate of physical fitness from a health officer or public-school physician before he can receive an employment certificate.—C. P. B.

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writes Mr. E. Jackson, of Jackson, Miss. Others say they brought in \$1,000, \$1,500, \$2,000, \$3,000 and in love.

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Holiday bargain. Private home, West 116th Street, Manhattan, \$1,000 per month. Price \$16,500. Only \$1,750 down. Wm. J. Richards, 404 W. 15th St.

Going to leave the city. Will sell six-room apartment, neatly furnished, with piano, at \$1,000 per month. Call all day, 212-2000. Box 123 W. 12th St. Phone Monument 4154.

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