

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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U. N. I. A. Preparing For Greatest World Conclave of Race, Calls Upon Negroes Everywhere to Rally to the Cause

FELLOW MEN OF THE NEGRO RACE, *Greeting:*

The Third Annual International Convention of the Negro peoples of the world will open in Kingston, Jamaica, B. W. I., the 1st of August, and it is expected that thousands upon thousands of delegates representing the interests of the four hundred million Negroes of the world will take part in the great conclave.

Macedonia's Cry

For some time the Universal Negro Improvement Association has been advertising the holding of its great convention, and it is reasonable to assume that the Negroes of the world have not turned a deaf ear to this great cry from Macedonia. The hour has really come for the Negro peoples of the world to get together and do things on their own account.

The holding of this convention will be a splendid opportunity for the race to demonstrate its intelligence and its ability for higher government.

The Religion of the Negro

As you scan the partial program of the convention you come across some of the most important items to be discussed. Among the many things are "Discussing the Future Religious Faith and Belief of the Negro." Such an item is of vital importance to the race, because if there is a race that is in need of proper religious training it is the Negro. When it is considered that those of us in the western world accepted a religion that all of us do believe in firmly and wholeheartedly without question, we will readily see that if there were anything incorrect in the principle we would have swallowed it wholesally without placing it under the observation and scrutiny necessary.

The convention will offer the opportunity of discussing this great question, and when it is considered that over fifteen thousand ministers of the gospel and other delegates representing every branch of Negro activity have been invited to this great conclave we can readily see

EVERY NEGRO ORGANIZATION IS URGED TO SEND A DELEGATE

Sixth International Convention Will Discuss Problems of Vital Importance to Race—Promises to Be Most Far-Reaching in Results—Every Branch of Negro Activity Will Be Represented

the great amount of light that will be thrown on the subject to be discussed.

The Professional Negro

Another great feature of the convention will be "discussing the future educational policy of the Negro." This is also another important item, because up to the present the Negro is an intellectual slave to the doctrines and teachings of other races. Thousands of lawyers, doctors and educators have also been invited to the convention, and they will be able to throw light on this important question.

The many items of the partial program of the convention are all of great interest, and it is expected that the delegates will handle the different subjects with credit to the race. On every side we see preparations being made to make this convention the greatest thing of its kind. Men of all walks of life are unselfishly arranging to give of their time and money in helping to make the convention a success. It is incumbent upon each and every member of the race to do his and her part so that it cannot be said that anyone shirked the responsibility that was imposed for the common good.

Your Duty to Africa

All Divisions, Branches and Chapters of the Universal Negro Improvement Association have been invited to send their delegates to the Sixth International convention, as also all churches, fraternal organizations and societies, civic and political organizations and clubs. The

invitation that has gone out from the Universal Negro Improvement Association is broadcast to each and everyone; therefore it cannot be said that anyone has been passed over. This convention will be truly representative of the entire race in that the delegates will be coming from Africa, Australia, Asia, Europe, South and Central America, the United States of America, Canada and the West Indies. It is for us, therefore, to unitedly do our best to make the impression necessary upon an observant world. Those who cannot attend the convention in person are requested to give their moral and financial support. You can help the convention by advocating the interest of the Universal Negro Improvement Association in your community. You can further help by sending in a contribution. It can be \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$50 or \$100 to help in the expenses. When it is considered that the convention is to represent its interest at the League of Nations and to interview certain foreign governments of Europe in the interest of the race, it will readily be seen that a great deal of money is necessary to carry through the program as outlined. You can send your financial help addressed to the Headquarters, Universal Negro Improvement Association, 67 Slipe Road, Kingston, Jamaica, B. W. I.

With very best wishes I have the honor to be
Your obedient servant,

Marcus Garvey

President-General,

Universal Negro Improvement Association,
Edelweis, 67 Slipe Road, Kingston, Jamaica, B. W. I.,
April, 1929.

P. S.—All Divisions and Chapters of the Universal Negro Improvement Association are again reminded that it is incumbent upon them to become financial with the Parent Body before the 1st of August. All Secretaries are further advised to send in their last monthly reports immediately so as to enable the Secretary-General to make the proper financial report to the convention. Money is needed more than ever to carry on the work of the organization, and each Division, Chapter and Branch is requested to do its duty. By each Division carrying out its constitutional obligation to the Parent Body we will be placed in a better position at headquarters to put through the program that has been placed in our charge.
M. G.

GET READY FOR THE CONVENTION

Negro World

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MARCUS GARVEY
R. T. BROWN
Managing Editor
Acting Managing Editor

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BRINGING AFRICA NEARER

UNCONFIRMED reports from newspaper sources say that Spain, not satisfied with holding her portion of Morocco, is preparing to build a tunnel under the Strait of Gibraltar, which will link her with Morocco, at an estimated cost of upwards of \$60,000,000. France is building two lines across the Sahara focusing upon Algeria; and the Cape to Cairo railroad, mostly in British hands, is now 80 per cent complete. These European nations are using every device at their command to bring Africa and its resources nearer to them, so that she can be more easily and more profitably exploited.

These things are brought to the attention of the people of the Negro race, especially in view of the fact that some of us continue the cry that "We have lost nothing in Africa." European nations know what there is in Africa, and the good that is to be derived from the systematic exploitation of her resources. Yet we sit idly by, with the only thing to which we can lawfully lay claim being covered and captured by the men of other races.

Thank heaven there are those of us who are not asleep. And we thank heaven also that there are millions of Africa's sons at home and abroad that are not going to sleep either, or leave any stone unturned, "Till Africa is Free."

NEGRO, AND PROUD OF IT

FINGERPRINTS on the walls of time are calling to the people of the Negro race the world over, beckoning them on to a greater glory than ever was the dream of mortals since the world began, and writing a destiny clear and unmistakable, so that he who runs may read.

The signs are not wanting that the men and women of this race are taking greater pride in things racial than ever before, and not without justification. Have they not seen princes coming up out of Egypt? Do they not hear again, as it has never been heard before, the voice of the God of all creation declaring that "Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God"? Everywhere, all around us we see princes coming up out of this oppressed, yet optimistic race; princes in power, princes in achievement along all lines open to members of the human race. The arts and sciences lay before us like an open book. We have mastered the great professions. We have whetted our swords in the blood of the foe, on the bloody fields of Flanders, in Mesopotamia, in Italy, in the various theatres of the greatest and the bloodiest war in the history of the world. We have marched shoulder to shoulder with the trained and seasoned legions of Britain, France and Italy. We have heard the roar of cannon, and seen the bursting shells of the great engines of destruction, and have not been afraid; nay, more, have made a reputation that has been the wonder of the men of other races the wide world over.

The Negro is the "lion's brood," fearing no foe, cringing before none, seeing nothing in nature that can daunt him or keep him from his goal. We have met and mastered every form of discrimination that has been heaped against us, and have come up in the opening days of the twentieth century, the greatest era of world achievement, to face a destiny greater than anything that has ever been the lot of man to experience; to look to the world and the Creator in the face and to hear the voice of inspiration say: "The hour of fate has struck!"

No matter what name the rest of the race of humans have seen fit to fasten upon us, we are here to say the Negro, despite the handicaps placed upon him, is proud of his race and conscious of the fact that the great Creator of all men intended him for a great and momentous role in the scheme of things, he calmly takes his stand at the bar of human judgment, his soul prepared for the stormiest and strongest trials that have ever come to be the lot of any of the sons of men. We realize what is before us. We know full well that there is ahead of us a period of strain and stress and trial that has perhaps never been equaled before, but our hearts are steeled for the fight against wrong, and against oppression in every form, prepared to carry on such a fight for the freedom of this race of ours and the redemption of Africa, that shall hypnotize the attention of the very gods.

We are not unmindful of the great, heavy and sacred obligations which shall fall to our lot, but we are ready. We have heard the voice of destiny declare to us, "You stand before the footlights of the world tonight. The universe itself is gazing down. The eyes of men, of cherubim and seraphim and devils of the pit will smile or frown." "What will your acting tell? What high ideals lift up for other hearts to see, believe and live again? And will the world be better since you walked below. Where peace might whisper to your fellow-men?" To this great admonition and the great questions we can hear black men and black women and children, to the utmost bounds of earth, declare: "We are conscious, and we are ready."

The portentous skies of this twentieth century are a signal and a challenge to all that is best and truest and noblest in the soul of the Negro peoples of the world, and as we rally to the resounding call of the Universal Negro Improvement Association under the leadership of Marcus Garvey, we are meeting the glare of the stars of all mankind, be they kindly or be they stern and severe. We are standing toe-to-toe, with every form of circumstance and environment, and we are recharging our souls with a courage born of faith in ourselves and in the great supreme mind of the universe, with a resoluteness and determination that will not yield and a forward movement that will not turn aside or falter, till we climb the heights of glory, plant our standard of freedom, justice, love and truth, and

exemplified by the red, black and green on the hillsides, and in the valleys and on the wide stretching plains of the Fatherland Africa and victory is won.

With this stern resolve burned into the deepest recesses of our inmost souls, with the sun of glory dazzling the pathway to the beckoning heights before us; with the resounding clash of the arms of the armies of our fathers ringing in our ears; with the memories of our great ancestors rising up before our eyes and challenging us today, in this twentieth century, we, because we are Negroes and proud of it, set forth to carve a destiny that shall set a new standard in civilization, in achievement, in daring, in sagacity, in courage, in optimism, in unyielding determination and in unexampled and unprecedented conquests.

Negroes, yes, and proud of it, we stand under the shadow of God and heaven today, and throw out our challenge to all creation. "The Negro must be free," "Africa must be redeemed," and we shall keep up that cry, and keep on keeping on with our Alps in view, wheeling, marching, straining, striving, fighting and dying, if need be, "till Africa is free!"

"DELENDA EST CARTHAGO"

BECAUSE we have such at stake; because we desire freedom more than life itself; because we want to live so that Nature itself must pay tribute to the sagacity, to the integrity of the Negro, because we want to see ourselves that any place on earth will be better for our having lived there; because we have faith in the race of Negroes, and in the ultimate fulfillment of all our high desires; because there is nothing in this universe, or outside of it for that matter, that shall prevent us from reaching our place in the sun, that ancient question, from the lips of a caustic and unrelenting old Roman statesman, Cato, is of very great value to us. For did he not keep up the cry before the Roman Senate, for his every utterance to that body, until it crystallized in reality, and "Carthage must be destroyed, or Rome will be," became an actual fact?

Taking the cue from this cunning, crafty statesman of ancient Rome, we are setting forth to the Negroes of New York City the modern cry, "Harlem must be acquired, or Harlem will be lost." This Harlem, which seems to form a great rallying ground for Negroes, from not only these United States of America, but of Negroes from all over the world; this Harlem with its busy markets, its schools, its churches, its saloons, its culture and refinement, its aspirations, its longings, its hopes and its fears, is a unique world where Negroes dwell.

Wherever in these United States unfair criticism rears its head, and some so-called superior person tries to belittle the attainments of the race, we can hear the countering cry of the Negro, "I'd like to show you Harlem." We Harlem with its workers, its men of letters and its business and professional men; Harlem, the magic city within the boundaries of the most cosmopolitan city on earth (New York); Harlem, with its joys and heart throbs; Harlem, which seems to be a great drawing card for the men and women of other races who come nightly, as it were, to spy out the country, and take in the lay of the land; Harlem, which seems to be the great focus upon which the attention of black men all over the world is riveted, this same Harlem which is at present a leader of thought and a shining light in the world of Negroes, must be acquired, secured and held, for us and our children's children, or Harlem will be lost.

We are told that after the second Punic War (Hannibal's war) there was every sign in Carthage of "Business as Usual"; in fact, better than usual. There was laughter and music, dancing, revelry, gold, glamor, glitter, evil and debauchery, and power. But Carthage was counting without her great rival across the way. There was not room in the world as it existed for two such great empires. One had to go. But while Carthage slept, the Romans were at her gates. They woke up too late to a realization of "what it was all about."

With this example bright in our mind's eye, we are calling to the people of the Negro race to wake up, sleep not, and remember the cry of the aged Cato, "Carthage must be destroyed, or Rome will be." In this day and generation it behooves us not to be caught napping, in any situation, or under any circumstance. Hence our call to Negroes today, "Harlem must be acquired, or Harlem will be lost."

Any wideawake person will readily understand that so large a community of any race, living anywhere, ought to own the great percentage of the lands on which we live and the houses in which we live. Wake up Negroes! Do we own enough of Harlem? Can we decide the future destiny of Harlem? Does it lie in our own hands? Or are we at the mercy of the other fellow? This is food for thought.

Just watch the trend of business during the last five years, and then think what will be the oncoming march half during the next five, ten, or twenty years.

No one can look at these things without a measure of deep concern. Will we be the deciding factors in the oncoming rich business in this crowded city? Are we prepared to hold our own and reap the rich rewards that must surely come to those who hold the title deeds to these properties which form the mainstay of this city within a city?

There is something here to think about. It behooves us to look to ourselves and see the pointing finger on the wall of time as it writes an unmistakable message to people of unclouded vision.

What are we going to do about it? We have seen the portent, and have called to our fellows to beware. And we intend to call to you all along this line if it takes all eternity. "Harlem must be acquired, or Harlem will be lost."

What Do You Know About Your Race?

What two Negro scientists have named world-wide distinction for their discovery of the Negro race? What is the name of the only Negro insurance company permitted to do business in the State of New York? What is the name of the American minister to Liberia? Who are the only two Negroes on the board of directors of the Dunbar National Bank in New York City?

Answers
Dr. E. E. Just, a graduate of Dartmouth and the University of Chicago and a professor at Howard University; Dr. George W. Carter, a professor of chemistry at Tuskegee Institute.
The Victory Life Insurance Co. of Chicago. It is one of the largest of the Negro insurance companies. It is the sixth insurance company within the United States of America.
William T. Francis, a brilliant Negro lawyer of St. Paul, Minnesota.
Rosacon Conkling Bruce, resident manager of the Dunbar apartments in Harlem, and a brilliant graduate of Harvard University.
Dr. Moore, editor and prominent force in the social and civic affairs of New York City.

William Wells Brown, a prominent Negro writer born in 1816, served as a lecturer from 1843 to 1849 for the American Anti-Slavery Society. He was a regular contributor to the London Daily News, the paper of the Liberator, in 1859.

There were 434,458 free Negroes in the United States in 1850 and 483,470 in 1860. At this latter date 61,642 of those were in Maryland, 25,648 in Virginia, 30,468 in North Carolina, 13,467 in Louisiana, 11,131 in the District of Columbia, 10,438 in Kentucky, and short, 26,787 in the whole south.

During the two decades from 1790 to 1810 the rate of increase of free Negroes exceeded that of the slaves, and the proportion of free Negroes in the black population increased accordingly from 7.9 per cent in 1790 to 12.5 per cent in 1810.

Howard University

Dental College Receives Gift From Carnegie Corporation

President Mortel W. Johnson of Howard University has just received notice from the Carnegie Corporation of New York City of the grant of \$2,000 to be used for the purchase of books for the Dental Library. The grant is a compliment as well as a substantial aid, as Howard was one of but twenty dental colleges in the United States receiving such recognition.

The Dental Library is affiliated with the Medical Library in the new Medical Building, which is now in its second year. The combined libraries comprise more than 2,000 volumes on medicine, dentistry and pharmacy, with fifteen periodicals in the different departments.

The library is meeting a great need in the Medical School. One large room from the first of a caustic and unrelenting old Roman statesman, Cato, is of very great value to us. For did he not keep up the cry before the Roman Senate, for his every utterance to that body, until it crystallized in reality, and "Carthage must be destroyed, or Rome will be," became an actual fact?

Prof. Hansberry Receives Harvard Fellowship

Professor William Leo Hansberry has been awarded a Winthrop Fellowship for the year 1929-30. He is a member of the Department of African Anthropology and is at present in the Department of African Anthropology and is at present in the Department of African Anthropology and is at present in the Department of African Anthropology.

The university has given Professor Hansberry a year's leave of absence which will enable him to take advantage of the Harvard Fellowship. Mr. Hansberry's undergraduate work was also done at Harvard, where he was graduated in the class of 1921. As an undergraduate he specialized in African anthropology and archaeology.

At Howard University Professor Hansberry has been personally conducted the African Civilization section of the Department of History. This section is devoted to the study of the history of Africa from prehistoric times to the fall of Negro civilization in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. There are also only courses in this kind offered by any university in the United States.

Two years ago Professor Hansberry has been conducting research which will be embodied in a book for the coming year. He has already been published in the Department of African Civilization in America for publication rights for his books.

Howard University Issues Summer School Bulletin

The Bulletin for the Howard University 1929 summer session is just out of the press and ready for distribution. It shows a faculty of thirty-five members offering ninety-one courses in seven departments, with Professor George M. Lightfoot as director. Registration will begin on Monday, April 22, at 10 o'clock, and will continue through the 25th, after which persons admitted will not receive credit. Classes will start on June 1.

The entire plant of the university will be utilized for the summer session, including dormitories, libraries, lecture rooms and laboratories, together with the gymnasium. Many accommodations for both pleasure and profit are being made for the students.

There will be a tennis tournament and a basketball tournament. There will also be a tennis tournament and a basketball tournament. There will also be a tennis tournament and a basketball tournament.

Howard Law Graduate Admitted to Missouri Bar

Word has just been received at the Howard University Law School that Edward Young of the Howard University Law School has been admitted to the Missouri bar. In the examination there were several other men, of whom Mr. Young was the only one to pass.

Howard Represented At Student Conference

In a conference to consider the "War" Challenge to Christianity, held at the University of Chicago, Mr. J. J. April 3 to 5, Howard University was represented by A. Franklin Fisher and Leo J. Phillips. There were 200 delegates enrolled, representing different nationalities and representing the great deal of literature about the world. Of this number there were only four colored, the two Howard delegates, together with Davis of Yale and DeWitt, from Drew Theological Seminary.

THE LOW-DOWN ON THE POLITICAL FUTURE OF THE NEGRO

By MELVIN J. CHISUM (For The Associated Negro Press)

The boys of the inner circle, the young men of the Fourth Estate, if you would know what is on the tapis to tell them what is on the tapis politically for the colored brother. Following up information given me some six weeks ago by a writer in a position to state definitely the chances for receiving substantial emolument are good if the ambitious ones among us will use good common sense in their efforts to obtain what they want, and consult those who can help them.

Explains Coolidge Negligence
From high dependable authority this writer has learned that one of the big disappointments to President Coolidge was that when he first came to the Presidency there were so many self-imposed colored political leaders that he became disgusted and concluded that the colored people needed more than political jobs, but more real education. On one occasion a rather seedy looking crowd of self-imposed colored political leaders gathered around the President's car, and he thought that the standing of each of these individuals investigated, and among the other uncomplimentary remarks he made was that the colored people needed more than political jobs, but more real education.

President Hoover has a definite plan. It is his intention to call in a man who is not a job seeker and who is high enough and broadminded enough to deal justly with his fellow. That man is Dr. Robert Russa Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute, and this writer is giving this information so that those of the race who have not yet been elected to the Presidency may know where and with whom to file those claims if they want to get anywhere.

President Hoover understands more about the colored people than the equal-vaunting leaders think he does. President Hoover knows what he is about and will not be confused or turned from his course by banners whose price are some or by inane promises of a better future. The President will not be prejudiced. He demands that he be given the plan, and the colored people of the whole nation, tired as they are of this pie-crust leadership so common here in Washington, should support the whole plan, which promises to help everybody and gets nowhere.

BUILDING HEALTH

Milk is almost a perfect food. Swallow it slowly, rather than drink it. It is more nourishing than you might say, to eat than to drink.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE NEGRO PRESS

Dr. Moton made it clear that the Negro's efforts to seek the comforts and enjoyments afforded by this civilization were interpreted to mean his fighting for racial equality. He emphasized the fact that on this misconception much of the activities of the Negro race were based, and that the Negro seeks the comforts and conveniences afforded by a new civilization, and must be brought into contact with the other race in ways different from that of a servant has increased both and third, while the white race and prejudice. Dr. Moton scouted the idea of any desire on the part of the Negro for social equality and improved conditions, that is, that he should have an effort at obtaining social equality was but an expression of the desire of a man whose tastes had been cultivated and who felt that to buy such conveniences and comforts as he could get for was in keeping with the efforts that arise out of all men to satisfy their desire for comfort and protection.

Thinking men and women, members of our national organizations, and others who might become members, are tired of such high-sounding boasting and bragging indulged in by some of the leaders and members of these organizations. Some of the members are shot through and through with long-winded, lifeless, petty gratifiers and common criminals, until far fraternal organizations are willing to sum up his real assets and property close off its liabilities.

It is sheer nonsense to talk about making the proper impression and receiving the right recognition at the hands of people who believe in right living. It is one of our greatest mischiefs to have as its leaders men and women of such caliber—The Portland Advocate.

Much comment has been made over the fact that President Hoover in his inaugural address did not specifically mention the Negro. But just why should he? The Negro constitutes a part of these United States, just like other racial groups, even if he is treated as an orphan.

Maybe the fact that every President from Grant down to Mr. Wilson has something special to say about the Negro cannot be the mistake. The Portland Advocate.

Herold Nonsense
Ebert Hubbard said that he noticed that most chosen peoples chose themselves.

No more ludicrous or laughable exhibition of prejudice is to be found in the history of the world than the "women of the title of Miss and Mrs. in the majority of the newspapers in the United States, and the truth of the matter with regard to Negroes. They trade them. They refuse to use them. They are the only people, and some of Americans imagine that Americans are better than anybody else.

The Chinese call themselves the sons of heaven. The Japanese think their emperor has descended from divinity. We all remember the outbreak of Germany in 1914, and the late war.

We are all more or less tarred with the same stick. The English think they are the only people, and some of Americans imagine that Americans are better than anybody else.

Professor Robert S. McKim, of the University of Washington, recently advanced the theory that Nordic superiority, particularly over the colored races, was not caused by difference in race, but by difference in culture or training. This was at the Institute of Politics in Washington.

SUMMARY OF STATEMENT SENT TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Regarding Recommendations of Committee on Governmental Labor Statistics of A. S. A. as to Data on Unemployment in U. S. Census of Population in 1930

Authentic data on the extent of unemployment—over the country as a whole, in cities, states and rural districts, and in each industry—can become available for the first time if the 1930 census of population incorporates a recommendation made by the American Statistical Association's Committee on Governmental Labor Statistics. The Committee, which is representative of industry, government, welfare agencies, scientific bodies, insurance and banking interests, was organized to help carry out the recommendations of the Committee on Unemployment and Business Cycles appointed by the Secretary of Commerce at the close of President Harding's conference on unemployment in 1921.

The recommendations here presented grow out of the studies of this committee since then. In view of the failure of the last Congress to enact any census legislation, it is important that, at the forthcoming special session, action be taken which will insure an appropriation adequate for such important information.

The enumerator would, therefore, ask a second question—"If you have any other kind of work on your lay-out now, please say 'yes' or 'no'." No information would be sought regarding the length of time unemployed in the course of the year, this being an improvement over the census of 1920, as previous efforts of the census have shown—requiring a long interview and a superior memory on the part of the person questioned. By abandoning the effort, there would be more chance of getting the other questions accurately answered.

It is important to know not only the total number unemployed, but in what occupations they are ordinarily engaged. So it would be necessary to add

as the desired data on unemployment. Moreover, the proposed new Census of Distribution, which this committee has already favorably recommended to the Congress, will be taken in conjunction with the census of population.

The recommendation is, in brief, that census enumerators ask two questions related to employment—the first, "if you are ordinarily gainfully employed, are you now out of a job of any kind?" To this, the answer would be "yes" or "no," and it is altogether probable that there would be little or no error in the information thus obtained showing how many of the workers in the population are definitely separated from jobs.

This, however, does not cover our whole need. Some who are not out of a job may not be working today for pay. Coal miners, for instance, still on the payroll of the coal company, may be at home idle without wages because the mine is not operating at the moment.

The enumerator would, therefore, ask a second question—"If you have any other kind of work on your lay-out now, please say 'yes' or 'no'." No information would be sought regarding the length of time unemployed in the course of the year, this being an improvement over the census of 1920, as previous efforts of the census have shown—requiring a long interview and a superior memory on the part of the person questioned. By abandoning the effort, there would be more chance of getting the other questions accurately answered.

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AFRICA STUDENTS SCORE RIVALRY OF CHURCHES

African Students' Union in Annual Session at Gammon Seminary Discusses Important Issues

Need Missionaries Today Who Come as Friends and Advisers, Rather Than Autocratic Ecclesiastical Dictators

Atlanta, Ga., April 12.—Denominational competition in the African mission fields occasions waste of effort, costly untoward divisions among the people, and handicaps Christianity in its conflict with Mohammedanism, according to E. Edwards, of Murray Town, Sierra Leone, West Africa, speaking at the annual meeting of the African Students' Union of America, in session last week at Gammon Theological Seminary, this city. Even faiths are being divided along religious lines, he said, sometimes as many as three sects, sometimes two, representing a single faith. He expressed the opinion that some means should be found by which various churches might make a united appeal to the people of mission lands.

In reply it was pointed out by Dr. T. S. Lounsbury, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, that many of the mission lands of America are seeking to obviate the difficulty complained of by the division of territory and by the undue enterprises, and that in certain parts of the African continent, the mission lands the native Christians of the different denominations are learning to unite on a common basis.

Regarding the question "what sort of missionaries are needed," Prof. E. N. Jones, of New York, Sierra Leone, expressed the opinion that the type of missionaries needed today are those who come as friends and advisers, rather than as autocratic ecclesiastical dictators.

H. K. Nwabonka, of Howard University, son of a hereditary (Ugandan) king, presided over the meeting, which was attended by a dozen students from various parts of the African continent. The school of students of Gammon Seminary participated also.

Secretary of Labor to report on the extent of unemployment and part-time employment. After considerable work by the statisticians in the Department of Labor, Secretary Davis made a survey of 1928, which differed by only two or three million from the guesses of other statisticians outside of Washington. The Secretary of Labor's letter to the Senate indicated that in preparing the report upon which it was based, the Bureau of Labor Statistics had not attempted to count the number of unemployed but only the shrinkage of the payroll between 1925 and 1928, and as nobody knew how many were out of work in 1925 the government could not state with authority how many were unemployed in 1928.

Even in estimating the shrinkage of the payroll, the Bureau has a most sample of reports from manufacturing firms and from the railroads. No figures were available for such important industries as agriculture, agriculture, mining, construction, electrical

work, domestic service and trade, and the prodigious assumption was made that these branches of the economic life of the country were affected in the same degree as manufacturing and transportation. Finally, the Secretary of Labor explained that the question raised in the Senate resolution could be answered only through a comprehensive census.

Not only should the Federal Government make available the data on monthly trends of employment obtainable from the census of manufacturers and similar information which it is hoped may be secured in the proposed new census of population, but it should also increase the security of employment of American wage earners will become a serious problem.

We have never known in the United States the number of persons out of work at any time, although many guesses have been made, and much energy has gone into attempts to estimate it. The need for such basic and accurate information was demonstrated a year ago when unemployment was widely discussed and there was a general feeling that the information by business men, who must determine policies regarding the rate of their production, and by welfare organizations, which wanted to know whether the burden was likely to grow greater or less.

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AFRICA STUDENTS SCORE RIVALRY OF CHURCHES

African Students' Union in Annual Session at Gammon Seminary Discusses Important Issues

Need Missionaries Today Who Come as Friends and Advisers, Rather Than Autocratic Ecclesiastical Dictators

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