

The Crusader

Published Monthly by CYRIL V. BRIGGS
AT 2299 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY
Tel.: Morningside 2056

STAFF:

CYRIL V. BRIGGS, Editor
REV. M. FRANKLIN PETERS, Associate Editor.
BERTHA F. BRIGGS, Business Manager
EMERSON L. KIRBY, Advertising Solicitor

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS:

Gertrude E. Hall, Theo. Burrell, Ben E. Burrell,
William H. Briggs, R. L. Ross, Bertha De Basco,
C. Valentine.

ORGAN OF THE AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD

Vol. IV. No. 5. JULY, 1921. Whole No. 35

PICTURES

	Page
Miss Evelyn Vivienne Thomas.....	7
Vermont Avenue Baptist Church.....	16
Robert T. Taylor.....	17
Rev. James E. Willis.....	17
Miss Evelyn Davis.....	27

ARTICLES

The Tulsa Riot, by Commander Tulsa Post, A. B. B.....	5
Tulsa in Retrospect.....	6
A. B. B. Accused of Fomenting Tulsa Riot... 12	12
A. B. B. Activities.....	13
From the Radical Press.....	14
The Queen of Sheba, by Ben Burrell. <i>(liber)</i>	15
Vermont Avenue Baptist Church.....	16
Appeal of Chinese Socialist Organizations to Russian Workers.....	17
Colombia—The "Eldorado".....	18
Linn Gale Needs Your Help, Comrade.....	19
Into the Heart of Br. Gulana.....	22
Irresistible Idealism.....	29

POEMS

Toussaint L'Overture Before Gonaves.....	11
Brotherhood.....	11
To Ben H. Fletcher, Educator.....	17

DEPARTMENTS

Editorials.....	8
Musical Department.....	21
News at a Glance.....	23
Correspondence.....	24
Talking Points.....	29

Fifteen Cents a Copy, \$1.50 a Year.
\$1.75 Overseas.

All Checks and Money Orders Should Be Made Payable to The Crusader and Not to Individuals.

RENEWAL OF SUBSCRIPTION: An order blank with your magazine is notice that your subscription has expired. An immediate remittance would be appreciated.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS: In ordering a change of address, both the old and new address must be given. Be sure to notify us promptly of change of address.

Entered as second-class matter October 25, 1914, at the post office at New York, New York, under the enactment of March 3, 1879.

BRAZIL

DO YOU WANT
**LIBERTY AND WEALTH IN A
LAND OF PLENTY?**

UNLIMITED OPPORTUNITY AND
EQUALITY?

Then Buy
Land in Brazil
South America

Kindly Send 25c. in Stamps for Our Booklet.

BRAZILIAN AMERICAN
COLONIZATION SYNDICATE
American Office: 3539 1/4 State Street,
Chicago, Ill.

1169

DOES YOUR CHURCH NEED MONEY?

Our Church-Aid Plan will give your Church, Society, Club or Lodge a permanent income of \$50 a month or more—AT NO EXPENSE TO ANYONE.

Send us your name, the number of members in your organization and the office you hold (pastor, president, etc.) and information will be forwarded at once, without any obligation on your part. Write TODAY.

Manufacturers' Distributing Co.

SPECIALIZING IN

PRODUCTS OF NEGRO FACTORIES

2484-86 Seventh Ave.; Dept. B; New York.

VARNISHING and POLISHING
CARPETS and RUGS MADE OVER

B. MULLIN

UPHOLSTERING IN ALL ITS
BRANCHES

Mattresses Remade. Chairs Caned.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE REPAIRED

123-125 Duffield Street
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

SMITH'S HOME BAKERY

2268 Seventh Avenue, NEW YORK

The Bakers Who Made Sweet Potato Pies Famous

DEALERS in QUALITY GOODS Pies, Cake, Bread and Rolls RETAIL and WHOLESALE
THE BAKERS WHO MADE SWEET POTATO PIES FAMOUS

Why Not Get the Best

When It Costs No More?

BROADWAY AUTO SCHOOL

SPECIAL COURSE FOR LADIES

BEN. R. THOMAS, Proprietor

Phone Circle 995

213 WEST 53d STREET

New York City

When in Washington Visit the

REPUBLIC THEATRE

You Street, Near 14th

Walter A. Pinchback, Manager.

America's Finest Colored Movie House

CONTINUOUS DAILY FROM 2:30 TO 11.

SUNDAYS FROM 3 TO 11.

SPANISH—AMERICAN

First Class

GROCERY & DELICATESSEN

HOME COOKING and TABLE LUXURIES

219 ADAM STREET

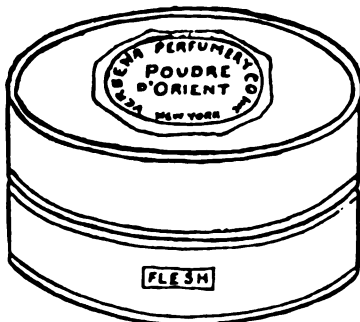
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

JOHN MONTANA, Prop.

Let Me Help You

If you are anxious to improve your condition in life, let me help you. If you have trouble in your love affair or family, let me help you. If you are threatened by evil people or enemies, let me help you. If you cannot get along in your family, in your position or in your business, let me help you. If there are unnatural conditions working against you, let me help you. If you are unsuccessful and unhappy, let me help you. If you love someone and the Devil gets in between you and your loved one, let me help you. If you are tired of your gloomy, unhappy, upset condition, let me help you. My incense and my parchment prayers are proclaimed most wonderful. Charges only made for the incense. My work is free to you. Parchment prayers also free. I have benefited many thousands. I will benefit you, too. Price of the Sacred Scripture Temple Incense \$1, and 10 cents extra for tax and insurance. I pray for all and help all. Please write your name and address plainly to avoid delay. Send at once \$1.10 to Rev. Leo S. Osman, 909 N. Fremont avenue, Baltimore, Md.

1170



POUDRE D'ORIENT

The Ideal FACE POWDER for the Summer Months

Gives a soothing and cooling effect to the skin and brings back the Charm and Beauty of a youthful Complexion after the day's work. In shades of White, Pink, Flesh, Cubana and Parisian Brown to suit any complexion. Responsible Agents wanted for exclusive territory.

VERBENA PERFUMERY CO.

31 West 125th Street, New York City

PHONES:
AUDUBON 1735-1139-0370.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATION OF
TRADE AND COMMERCE.

CLAUDIUS A. MEADE

INVESTMENT BROKER

STOCKS, BONDS AND MONEY

Cities Service Yield 15 Per Cent. Famous
Players, Lankey, Straus Mortgage Bonds
and Liberty Bonds.

2372 SEVENTH AVENUE,
NEW YORK

LARGEST SCHOOL	OLDEST SCHOOL
YOUNG MAN	GRASP YOUR OPPORTUNITY
<p>By becoming an expert chauffeur and mechanic and earn \$35 to \$50 a week. Complete course of instruction and your license guaranteed. Our school is one of the most up-to-date schools in the city. Every detail about all makes of cars fully taught, explained and illustrated—\$10 will start you. The course is thoroughly taught in a short while. Locomobile used for road lessons—same as is used at the Secretary of State's office. Taxicabs and touring cars for hire at all hours. Repairing done by A-1 mechanics. For full particulars apply to the</p>	
<p>HARLEM RIVER AUTO SCHOOL & REPAIR SHOP EDWIN L. JONES, Manager 2165 MADISON AVE.—Bet. 135th and 136th Sts. PHONE HARLEM 715 NEW YORK CITY</p>	
License Guaranteed	Longest Road Lesson, \$1.00

<i>REOPENING OF THE</i>	
GARDEN OF EDEN	
Southwest Corner 140th Street and Lenox Avenue	
<i>Famous for Its High Class Music</i>	
QUICK LUNCH	
LADIES FREE	GENTLEMEN, TEN CENTS
ALL KINDS OF SANDWICHES AND HORTON'S ICE CREAM — OPEN ALL NIGHT	
EDWARD F. CARRINGTON, Manager	JOE WOODS, Assistant Manager

1171

Telephone NEVINS 3592	
S. N. MOSCOVITZ	
<i>TAILOR AND CLOTHIER</i>	
<i>Suits Ready to Wear, \$20.00 Up</i>	
<i>Suits to Order, \$25.00 Up</i>	
114 Myrtle Avenue	BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Negro Pictures for Negro Homes	
<p>Now on sale, just off the press, "Contentment" — a beautiful lithograph picture, size 10 by 12 inches. Reproduced from photograph of young Negro mother with a nursing babe in her arms as she sits by the window with every expression of comfort and contentment. A picture that should be in every Negro home. By mail, post paid, 40 cents each. 3 copies, \$1.10, \$4.00 per dozen.</p>	
Guarantee Photo Studio	
107 WEST 125th STREET	NEW YORK

POST MENELEK	
THE NEW YORK POST OF THE	
AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD	
<i>Meets Every Tuesday Night</i>	
At 149 West 136th Street	
COME AND JOIN US	

THE LATEST BERT WILLIAMS HITS

- 3339—Eve Cost Adam Just One Bone 85c
 You'll Never Need a Doctor No More
 3356—My Last Dollar 85c
 I'm Gonna Quit—Saturday

LATEST MAMIE SMITH HITS

- 4253—Loving Sam from Alabam 85c
 Don't Care Blues Mamie Smith and Her Jazz Hounds
 4295—Jazzbo Ball 85c
 "U" Need Some Loving Blues Mamie Smith and Her Jazz Hounds
 4296—Old Time Blues 85c
 That Thing Called Love Mamie Smith and Her Jazz Hounds

LATEST LUCILLE HEGAMIN HITS (Arto Record)

- 9068—Wang Wang Blues 85c
 I Like You Because You Have Such Loving Ways.
 Lucille Hegamin and Her Blue Flame Syncopators.
 9069—Strut Miss Lizzie 85c
 Sweet Mamma, Papa's Getting Mad.
 Hegamin's Blue Flame Syncopators.
 9063—I Wonder Where My Brown Skin Daddy's Gone 85c
 You'll Want My Love 85c
 9068—He's My Man, You'd Better Leave Him Alone. 85c
 Mamma Whipl Mamma Spank! If Her Daddy Don't Come Home.
 Acc. by Her Blue Flame Syncopators.
 9053—Arkansas Blues 85c
 I'll Be Good but I'll Be Lonesome 85c
 9045—The Jazz Me Blues, Lucille Hegamin 85c
 Everybody's Blues, Fox Trot, Harris Blues and Jazz Seven

OTHER ARTO RECORDS

- 9064—Cherie—Julius Lenzberg and His Orchestra 85c
 Vamping Rose—Julius Lenzberg and His Orchestra 85c
 9065—I'm Nobody's Baby. 85c
 Wait Until You See My Madelene—Jules Buffano's Orchestra
 9066—Ain't We Got Fun—Billy Jones 85c
 Pucker Up and Whistle 'Till the Clouds Roll By—Arthur Fields
 9040—My Mammy, Ernest Hare 85c
 Bright Eyes, Arthur Hall
 9047—Mazie, Fox Trot, Selvin's Novelty Orchestra 85c
 Love Bird, Fox Trot, Arto Dance Orchestra
 9046—Home Again Blues, Fox Trot, Merry Melody Men 85c
 Look for the Silver Lining, Merry Melody Men
 3006—Carry Me Back to Old Virginny, Peerless Quartet 85c
 My Old Kentucky Home, Shannon Four
 9003—Bluin' the Blues, Fox Trot, Synco Jazz Band 85c
 Jazzola, One Step, Synco Jazz Band

MOST OF THESE NUMBERS MAY BE HAD IN PLAYER ROLLS.

Player Rolls Played by Colored Musicians

Loveless Love, a Blues Ballad; Don't Tell Your Monkey Man (Monkey Man Blues);
 It Takes Love to Cure the Heart's Disease, My Mammy, Crazy Blues.

MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED

ALL MAIL ORDERS GIVEN PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.
 SEND MONEY WITH ORDER—STAMPS OR MONEY ORDER.

JOSEPH B. ZELLMAN CO., Inc.

(Established Since 1895)
 336 Lenox Avenue
 Det. 126th and 127th Streets
 NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE CRUSADER

Vol. IV. No. 5

July, 1921

Whole No. 35

The Tulsa Riot

Tulsa Post, A. B. B., Accused of "Fomenting and Directing" Riot, Herewith Presents Statement

By
COMMANDER, Tulsa Post,
African Blood Brotherhood

Supreme Council, A. B. B.
New York, N. Y.

Comrades:

I am not a literary man, and my report will be most badly written. However, you have asked it and it is my duty to give it.

Most everyone knows by this time the origin of the Tulsa trouble, that the incident of a colored man named Dick Rowland, stumbling into an elevator and taking hold of the arm of the girl operator to save himself, played up by the white press as an assault by a Negro on a white woman, and seized by white men who had long been enviously eyeing the oil lands owned by Negroes and used as a pretext by these men to incite white rowdies and loafers to attempt the lynching of the colored man was what started the whole thing.

When the white mob formed around the court house where Dick Rowland was confined, with the avowed purpose of lynching the Negro prisoner, a brutal challenge was thrown right into the face of the Negro population of Tulsa. And Tulsa Negroes took up the gage! A body of twenty-five colored men moved to the court house to protect Rowland and to uphold "law and order." They were first persuaded to go away, but as the whites continued to gather with loud-mouthed threats of what they were going to do to Rowland and the Negroes generally, the colored men returned, better armed and reinforced to the number of seventy-five. The two sides stayed there glaring at each other for a long time. The whites were in the majority, but the Negroes were better armed and they dared not attack. However, about midnight, a new crowd of whites came up yelling "bring the rope," and "get the d— nigger." Armed mobs of whites now broke into hardware stores and pawnshops, taking weapons and ammunition. An armed white man attempted to do police duty on his own hook and started to disarm a Negro. A pitched battle broke out and after a while the whites were forced to retreat. The white who precipitated the fighting was the first to get killed.

Later, the whites returned in large numbers and the colored men were forced to fall back, taking up a strong position on the Frisco tracks.

The Tulsa police now took a hand, siding openly with the white mob, and directing all of their attacks on the Negro lines. Deputies were sworn in, drawn exclusively from the ranks of the whites. Most of the white mob were now deputies, sworn to uphold the law! Every pris-

oner rounded up by these queer deputies happened to be colored!

Failing to drive the Negro fighters from their positions, the white mob and their allies, the police and the newly sworn in deputies from the ranks of the mob, resorted to underhand and barbarous warfare on women and children, attempting to fire the Negro residences, churches, hospitals and day nurseries, but failing in this until aeroplanes came up and dropped incendiary bombs upon the Negro district, venting the spleen of white defeat upon defenceless women and children, and helpless aged and sick, bed-ridden people.

It has been reported by the capitalist press that the white firemen were driven off by the mob and prevented from putting out the fire in the Negro district. This is a lie. No shots were fired at the firemen, for the latter made no attempt to fight the flames in the Negro district, but rather took up a position midway between the Negro and the white districts that would enable them to fight the spread of the flames to the white district. However, in spite of their best efforts along this plan, several buildings were destroyed in the white section.

The white mob and their police allies failing to dislodge the Negro fighters, the white militia was called out. Upon their arrival on the scene, they instantly directed their attacks upon the Negroes, and acted in the capacity of a vanguard for the howling white mobs who greeted their appearance with glee, and confidently lined up behind them for the assault upon the embattled Negroes. But not even the militia reinforcements to our enemies proved able to drive out the Negro fighters until their bombing aeroplanes began circling above the Negro lines and dropping bombs upon them. These aeroplanes were the ones that dropped incendiary bombs upon the Negro section and started the fire that wiped it out. They are supposed to have been operated by the military.

The whites claim that our losses were greater than their's. But the truth is that their casualty list—losses suffered in battle—is a far longer list than our's. The greater part of the Negro losses came from the burning to death in their beds of helpless people who were either too sick or too old and decrepit to make their escape when their houses were fired. Many innocent little children, some of them mere babes at their mother's breasts were destroyed in this way. But on the battle line the story was a different one. There the losses of the white attackers were so great that to cover up their losses they have

1173

been burying their dead at night, lest Negroes should know the extent of the blow inflicted upon the ephemeral thing they call "white prestige," and should be thus emboldened to defend themselves against every attack upon them. The Negro fighters early took up good positions inside and behind railroad cars, and in hastily dug trenches, etc., etc., and were under cover most of the time. The whites, on the contrary, were attacking in the open and in idiotic mass formation until the little steel bullets sent tripping on their errand of death by determined Negro hands decided them that killing Negroes wasn't such a pleasant and easy job after all. They sought cover later, and did not dare to come against the Negro lines until the appearance of the militia put new courage into them. In the meantime, however, many scores of them were sent on the long journey. Especially in the attacks on the Negro church held by a handful of ex-soldiers—fifty to be exact—were they badly mauled and punished. Five times they came against it in mass formation, and five times were they repelled with deadly loss. However, what they had not valor enough to accomplish by force, they treacherously achieved. Under cover of a white flag of truce, several of them sneaked forward and set fire to the sacred building. As the fate of the church was recognized, the

Negro heroes who had given such a good account of themselves and had held it so valiantly determined not to die like rats in a hole, and, taking up their few wounded comrades, intrepidly charged through the mocking foe, suffering severely, but nevertheless breaking through the enemy line to safety. Ten heroes were left behind, however, stricken to death. Upon these the white barbarians vented their wrath by further riddling their bodies, and kicking the lifeless clay after they felt sure that no spark of those heroic lives remained.

Certainly, the Negro heroes who fought to the death at Tulsa, in defence of Negro honor and manhood and the helpless women and children behind the lines, have gained Valhalla and have been recognized fit inmates for whatever Paradise exists upon the other side.

As to the accusation that the Tulsa Post of the African Blood Brotherhood "fomented and directed the Tulsa riot, the first part is a lie, and whether we directed Negroes in their fight in self-defence is certainly no crime in Negro eyes, and is left for the white Oklahoma authorities to prove. For ourselves, we neither deny it nor affirm it.

(Signed) Name deleted.

Commander, Tulsa Post African Blood Brotherhood.

Tulsa in Retrospect

1174

Some Plain Questions and True Answers on Recent Race Riot

From
BOSTON HERALD

Q.—What occasioned the Tulsa riot?

A.—A colored man, nineteen years old, named Dick Rowland, stepping into an elevator in the Drexel building, stumbled and in reaching out to save himself took hold of the arm of the girl who was running the elevator. She screamed and he ran. The official investigation showed that she suffered no injury whatsoever. Her face was not scratched. Her clothes were not torn.

Q.—What followed?

A.—The Tulsa Tribune—destined to issue a denial of its assertions the next day—appeared on the streets declaring there was talk of a lynching mob "to avenge the purity of a white woman." Rowland had been removed to the county jail, located on the top floor of the court house.

Q.—How did the public respond to the inflaming of the press?

A.—By 9 o'clock that night between 300 and 400 whites had gathered around the court house. Someone had telephoned to a moving picture house in "Little Africa," the negro section, that an attempt would be made to lynch Rowland. At 9:30 twenty-five Negroes came to the court house armed to protect him. They were first persuaded to go away, but returned, better armed, to the number of seventy-five at 10:30. The two sides sat glaring at each other.

Q.—Describe the resulting battle.

A.—About midnight a crowd of whites came up to the jail, yelling "Bring the rope" and "Get the nigger." Armed mobs of whites broke into hardware stores and pawnshops, taking weapons and ammunition. A pitched battle soon broke out, with the "Frisco" tracks as the dividing line between the two forces. The white

mobs numbering more than 10,000, invaded the Negro section, pouring cans of oil on the fires and driving away any firemen who attempted to put them out. One aged colored couple, found on their knees in prayer, were shot in the back and killed instantly. Then their house was burned. A. C. Jackson, a colored physician, worth \$100,000, pronounced by the Mayo brothers of Rochester, "the greatest Negro surgeon in America, found his house attacked and proceeded to defend it. The officers demanded his surrender. He surrendered, and while being carried to Convention Hall for confinement, was purposely shot and killed.

Q.—What is the account of this affair with which the public was originally served?

A.—That "radical agitators" had got in among the Negroes and inflamed them to deeds of violence.

Q.—From what sources does the information above set forth come?

A.—Very largely from a sheriff of the county, named McCullough, who has told a very straightforward story of the affair, of which the above is a summary.

Q.—How long do the American people suppose they can settle things in this way?

A.—Not much longer, if their civilization is to survive.

A resolution requesting President Harding to "dishonorably discharge Admiral Sims from the United States Navy, if his slurs and attack upon the intelligence and patriotism of the American people are found to be true, by Secretary of the Navy Denby," was passed by the Central Trades and Labor Union of Greater New York and vicinity last night, at a meeting in Beethoven Hall.



1175

MISS EVELYN VIVIENNE THOMAS

daughter of noted Harlem business man, J. C. Thomas, and an indefatigable charity worker, Miss Thomas was one of the prize winners at the recent beauty and popularity contest of the New York News Charity Bureau.

EDITORIALS

"While wrong is wrong, let no man prate of peace"

THE TULSA OUTRAGE

It was bad enough that the capitalist press of Tulsa, Okla., should play up as an assault, implying rape, the accidental jostling of a white woman elevator operator by a colored man, and that the white capitalists of Tulsa, intent upon gaining possession by hook or crook of the oil lands owned by Tulsa Negroes, should instigate a mob of white hoodlums and loafers to attempt the lynching of the colored man who, on some pretext or other, had been locked up for the heinous crime of trying to save himself, after having stumbled on entering an elevator, by grabbing hold of the first thing within reach—the arm of the white woman elevator operator.

It was bad enough that white mobs, bent on murder, should have precipitated a bloody race riot that culminated in great loss of life to both races and the total destruction by incendiary fire of the Negro district. It was bad enough, but only to be expected under the vicious capitalist system which thrives by setting the workers of one race against the workers of another race, that these things should have happened in the twentieth century, in a so-called civilized country which recently engaged in a war for democracy—capitalist democracy!—with all the disgusting hypocrisy of the tribe of Mammon.

But the real outrage at Tulsa was the use of the city police and the state militia against Negroes who had mobilized primarily with the one thought of protecting, against the openly announced purpose of lynching, the Negro prisoner confined in the Tulsa court-house. In gathering to defend the Tulsa court-house from assault and the Negro prisoner from mob violence, the Negro manhood of Tulsa were plainly upholding "law and order." Yet, queer freak of fate, in the end it was against these Negro defenders of "law and order" that all the forces of "law and order" were turned! It was against the Negroes who had organized to help the police in preventing the projected and publicly planned commission of a crime that the guns of the police and the state militia were turned!

As at Washington, D. C., so at Tulsa, Okla. The entire power of the State, all of the forces of capitalist "law and order," were turned upon the Negro in the process

of "putting down" race riots that were started and most actively prosecuted by white mobs. All the deputies sworn in by the Tulsa authorities during the recent race riot were *white*. All the prisoners taken up and sent into concentration camps by these deputies, the Tulsa city police and the Oklahoma State militia were *colored*. That is the kind of justice the Negro gets in capitalist America! That is the kind of justice the Jew used to get in capitalist-Czarist Russia, until the workers of all races arose in their wrath and overthrew the capitalist-Czarist combination, and set up Soviets. Now the workers of all races get equal justice—in Russia. How long will the Negro in America continue to fall for capitalist bunk? How many more Tulsas will it take to line up the Negro where by all race interests he belongs—with the radical forces of the world that are working for the overthrow of capitalism and the dawn of a new day, a new heaven and a new earth?

UP TO THE NEGRO

President Harding, speaking at Lincoln University on June 6, plainly put the task of protecting Negroes upon Negroes themselves. Said Mr. Harding:

"One of the great difficulties with popular government is that the citizenship expects at the hands of government that which it should do for itself."

The President's words are plain enough. Do Negroes appreciate their significance? Or must the forces of government be turned on them again, as at Washington and Tulsa, before they realize their position under the capitalist democracy of the United States and their corresponding duties to protect themselves and to organize in advance of attack, so as to be in a position effectively to protect themselves when they are attacked by white mobs—and the white forces of government?

THE ACID TEST OF WHITE FRIENDSHIP

Are all white people enemies of the Negro? And if not, are all white people who call themselves friends of the Negro really such?

It would be idle to argue that all, or most, white Americans are friendly toward the Negro, for such argument would be

diametrically opposed to the facts. But it would be just as idle to argue that all white people are enemies of the Negro, since, from the time of John Brown, Wendell Phillips, Garrison, etc., to the present day, the facts in the case would overwhelmingly controvert such argument.

Those who sponsor the first argument are blind to realities, while the sponsors of the second are reacting in a childish manner to the faults of the gullability of their own natures. Having been grievously deceived in the past, along with the mass of Negroes, by the false protestations of friendship of white opportunists who projected themselves into the Negro's fight for one of two purposes—personal gain or the curbing of Negro "radicalism"—and subsequently betrayed the misplaced faith of the Negro, the exponents of the second argument have been soured by the experience and have lost their perspective. Refusing to recognize that the fault lies principally with their inexcusable gullability they have formed the erroneous opinion that *all* white people must be enemies of the Negro, forgetting that self interest plays a greater part in this world than does race and that consequently the Negro must have many friends among those groups whose interests are identical with his own and whose aims are unattainable without the aid and co-operation of the Negro. Already the most radical white labor organizations have thrown themselves open to the Negro. Already white men have fought together with Negroes in defence of their common interests, and have staunchly refused to accept division in their ranks and betray their Negro comrades, although white employers have offered to concede to the workers' demands in the case of the white workers if the latter would betray their Negro comrades. And increasingly with the spread of radical thought, the white workers are coming to the recognition that the interests of all workers are identical and that the workers of all races have but one enemy—*Capitalism*.

At the present time it is still true that every white person is a *potential* enemy of the Negro. This does not mean, however, that every white person is an *actual* enemy. Whether he becomes an *actual* enemy depends to a large extent upon ourselves. There are schisms in the white race which, by encouraging, we can ultimately benefit ourselves.

However, there is also the danger of unwise statements and policies on our part acting to solidify anew the white race.

Plainly, it is to our interest to encourage the schisms in the white race, while at the same time discouraging any division in our own race except such as are absolutely necessary for progress as, for example, the class division which is rapidly taking form among the Negroes of America.

We need not repel the advances of white groups, nor need we accept as genuine every protestation of friendship from a white group or individual. It is always possible to apply the acid test of friendship, and that test in the case of the white person professing friendship for the Negro is simply whether that person is willing to see the Negro defend himself with arms against aggression, and willing even to see Negroes killing his own (white) people in defence of Negro rights.

SOVIET RUSSIA'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE COLONIALS

Soviet Russia's attitude towards the oppressed slaves of the "colonies" of the European imperialists has been one of consistent sympathy and proffered friendship. Herself allowing self-determination to all the former slaves of old capitalist Russia, Soviet Russia has approached the colonial question with clean hands. To that fact the present freedom of Persia stands a monument. However, it has not been an easy matter to obtain correct information regarding the Reds' policies, and our thanks to Mr. A. Mitchell Palmer, former head of the Department of Justice, for supplying us with the following facts, are all the more fervent. The quotations are from a booklet by Mr. Palmer, entitled "Red Radicalism as Described by Its Own Leaders," and may be obtained from the New York Public Library:

"The last war, after all a war against the colonies, was at the same time a war with the aid of the colonies. To an unprecedented extent the population of the colonies was drawn into the European war. Indians, Arabs, Madagascans battled on the European continent—what for?—for their right to remain slaves of England or France. Never did capitalist rule show itself more shameless, never was the truth of colonial slavery brought into such sharp relief. As a consequence we witness a series of open rebellions and revolutionary ferment in all colonies. In Europe itself it was Ireland which reminded us in bloody street battles that it is still an enslaved country and feels itself as such. In Madagascar, in Annam, and in other countries, the troops of the bourgeois Republic have had more than one insurrection of the colonial slaves to suppress during the war. In India the revolutionary movement has not been at a standstill for one day, and lately we have witnessed the greatest labor strike in Asia, to which the

government of Great Britain answered with armored cars.

"In this manner the colonial question in its entirety became the order of the day not alone on the green table of the diplomatic conferences at Paris, but also in the colonies themselves. The Wilson program, at the very best, calls only for a change in the firm name of colonial enslavement. Liberation of the colonies can only happen together with liberation of the working class of the capital cities. The workers and peasants not only of Annam, Algeria, Bengal but also of Persia and Armenia, can gain independent existence only after the laborers of England and France have overthrown Lloyd George and Clemenceau and taken the power into their own hands. Even now in the more advanced colonies the battle goes on not only under the flag of national liberation, but it assumes also an open and outspoken social character. Capitalistic Europe has drawn the backward countries by force into the capitalistic whirlpool, and Socialistic Europe will come to the aid of the liberated colonies with its technique, its organization, its spiritual influence, in order to facilitate their transition into the orderly system of socialistic economy.

"Colonial slaves of Africa and Asia! The hour of triumph of the Proletarian Dictatorship of Europe will also be the hour of your liberation!"

Almost an invitation to Negroes from Mr. Palmer to work for that hour in Europe and—elsewhere!

crowism, Ku Klux, mob violence, and such shameful outrages are synonymous with present day Americanism.

THE TULSA RIOT AND THE AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD

The African Blood Brotherhood has been accused by the Oklahoma State and military authorities of having "fomented and directed the Tulsa riot" and of being a "highly aggressive" organization "seeking to foment unrest among Negroes."

As pretty nearly everybody knows that the Tulsa riot was fomented by the malicious misrepresentation by the Tulsa white press as an attack, with the implication of rape, an exchange of words between a Negro man and a white woman, there is no need to answer the charge that the A. B. B. fomented the riot.

As to whether the Tulsa Post of the A. B. B. had any part in *organizing* and *directing* Negro defense once the riot had started—that is another matter, and something that the Oklahoma authorities can find out for themselves.

The accusation that the A. B. B. seeks to foment unrest among Negroes is false, and the white authorities of Oklahoma and all of their cracker brethren in other southern states know it to be such. The A. B. B. is organized not for aggression, but for protection of otherwise defenceless Negroes. We do not have to foment unrest among Negroes when unrest already exists among them. Agitation is not needed, since the white man's many acts of injustice and malicious cruelty serve the purpose all too effectively. The trouble with the white man is that he forgets that the Negro is human and will accordingly react in much the same manner as other humans to wrongs and injustices. Cruelty and kindness need no interpretation, but are their own interpreters. It is not necessary, as the white man seems to believe, for Negro "agitators" to interpret and explain to the Negro masses the white man's acts of injustice against them. Negroes do not have to be told that lynchings and mob murders are barbarous acts of injustice. Where there is injustice, what need to seek for other agitational causes?

As a matter of fact, however, the accusation against the A. B. B. comes not of an honest belief on the part of the Oklahoma authorities that this organization had any part in fomenting or starting the recent riot, but rather from a belief that we are responsible for the organization and tactics which enabled the attacked Negroes to defend themselves so effectively and elimin-

1178

TWO NEGRO PAPERS DISCOVER AMERICANISM

Much maudlin nonsense has been written about Americanism in the Negro press recently, and thinking Negroes have been forced to sit in shame while servile and idiotic editors emulated the great American spirit—the great American spirit of the lynching bee, the jim-crow car, the ghetto, the partial court of "justice," and many other vile features of that spirit. But the Negro press is not all servile. Our editors are not all blind idiots—or worse. And at last Americanism is being discovered and interpreted in its true light. Of it *The Whip*, (Chicago, Ill.), says:

Americanism! Is that the vile and bloody thing that paraded in Washington, in Omaha, in Chicago, in Springfield and in Tulsa? Americanism! Is that the hideous creature who masquerades in skull and bones calling himself the Ku Klux? Americanism! Is that the thing which Jim Crows and taxes and then will not allow the taxed representation? Americanism! Is that the thing which lynches, burns and murders the weak? If so, then give us Lords and Kings with guillotines and dungeons.

Tulsa's way is not the human way. It is the American way which honor, valor, virtue and civilization must change.

And in the Smoky City, the *Pittsburgh American* takes up the battle cry of truth against hypocrisy and discusses Americanism as follows:

But what of Americanism as it IS. Lynching,peonage, discrimination, disfranchisement, jim-

ate the easy massacre of leaderless Negroes which in earlier years regularly featured the so-called race riots of that time. As to that, we neither deny nor affirm. We merely hope that all Negroes in the United States will be wise enough to emulate the national policies of the United States and prepare in event of wanton attack to sell their lives dearly. For this defensive and

essentially non-aggressive purpose we call upon all Negro men and women to enroll with the African Blood Brotherhood, a peace-loving but protective organization of red-blooded Negroes.

THE AFRICAN BLOOD
BROTHERHOOD,

Cyril V. Briggs, *Executive Head.*

Toussaint L'Overture Before Gonaives

(*Ethiopian Idylls: Canto VI.*)

By BEN E. BURRELL

Down from the distant mountains came the chief,
His faithful charger worn but faithful still,
Making his path full warily and well,
As if he knew his master's noble heart
Was bent on freedom for his ancient race.
And so he bore him through the night, till dawn
Made silver sparkles on the tears of night,
When, lo! to westward stretched the Carib sea
And at his feet the town of Gonaives;
There at her outskirts lay that noble band
That gave the Negro progress, prestige, fame.
Then spoke the chief, his eyes aflame with fire,
Made tenfold martial by his Afric blood:
"Comrades, the cause of freedom shakes the earth,
So let us show the world our might and faith
In Ethiopia's hopes and destinies.
Before us lies the Anglo-Saxon host,
The hate of Europe to besiege our land;
And they have brought our enslaved brethren here
Against their will, to screen them in the fight.
And slay them not, but teach them brotherhood,
For their own freedom we do fight as well.
Remember, comrades, ours it is to lead
The fight for Negro progress in the earth.
We shall show forth to all of human-kind
Our valor and our native chivalry,
But Africans have never failed in fight
For liberty and common brotherhood.

"Mark well these words of mine: L'Overture
Hath spoken to you, comrades-mine-in-arms.
If we defy their armaments today,

Then black men shall begin a newer birth
Based upon progress, love and brotherhood;
And if your vision even fails this time
Scarce well a century shall pass away
When o'er these islands of the Antilles
One flag of freedom shall in triumph wave,
One great republic shall by right endure,
Dictating terms within this Carib lake.
But strike the blow, and it shall this day be
That Negroes shall show faith as never shown
Since the beginning of this planet round.

1179

"But charge! The foeman comes! Charge!
charge!
By this last drop of blood L'Overture hath sworn
To fall or conquer! Onward, brethren brave,
To freedom! Let the whole wide world beware.
Let every bullet tell upon the foe,
And let it not be said that Negro men
Have fallen with their backs toward the foe.
Die fighting! Such is Afric's heritage!"

BROTHERHOOD

"I'm better than you" has been the creed,
Men have been 'prisoned and killed by greed,
For Mammon has been too base no deed—
'Tis Brotherhood we need,
The earth has been ruled by ruthless might,
The rule of the few a crime, a blight,
We've lived in mis'ry a long, dark night,
Yet lit with one, true light:—
The trend to Brotherhood—
The reign of Right and Good;
We've always understood
Our need—World Brotherhood.

—Hal Brommels.

of April 11 places the whole of the water transport under the control of the Commissariat for Railways. The regulations will be drawn up by the Commissariat. Workers, employes, invalids, students and children under 16 have the right to free passage.

"Machovik" writes: In the year 1920 there were 2,250 illiterates among the workers in the public feeding service in Petrograd. The number has now been reduced to 260.

A. B. B. Accused of Fomenting Tulsa Riot

The Accusation and the Answer—Also First Report from Tulsa Post, A. B. B.

Statement Straight from the Shoulder

(From New York Times of June 3.)
Report of a "Negro Brotherhood."

An official who is in close touch with the military men have declared tonight that the "authorities" had evidence in their possession that organizers of "the African Blood Brotherhood" passed through Oklahoma about sixty days ago and organized a chapter of the secret society in Tulsa.

He stated that this evidence indicated that some leaders of the mob that first gathered before the Court House on Tuesday night had been identified as members of this society, which was "highly aggressive" in character, seeking to foment unrest among the Negroes; that the society was national in scope and headed by a New York Negro, and that it had carried on activities in other parts of Oklahoma and the Southwest. It was said also that there was a suspicion that a store of ammunition, which exploded with the burning of the new church in the Negro district, was suspected to be the arsenal of this society.

In connection with the general assertion that the Negro society linked up outside sections with Tulsa, it was stated by a high police officer that the department was notified by the telephone central about 9 o'clock Tuesday night that they had intercepted a message to Muskogee, fifty-five miles distant, asking that the Muskogee Negroes send 500 armed men at once to Tulsa to reinforce the local contingents. The telephone exchange reported that the Muskogee recipient of this message agreed to send all the men that could be mustered. The Tulsa police warned the Muskogee police, who put guards upon all highways and railroad lines.

(From New York Times of June 4.)

The African Blood Brotherhood, which is believed by the authorities in Tulsa, Okla., to have fomented the race riot in that city, yesterday issued a formal statement denying that that organization or members of its Tulsa branch were in any way the aggressors in the Tulsa disturbances. Cyril V. Briggs, executive head of this organization, claiming 150 branches throughout the country with a membership of 50,000 Negroes, said that in a way he welcomed the race riot in Tulsa, because it would convince the whites that the Negro was not a coward and would fight to the last ditch to preserve his rights.

"Look what happened in Washington," said Briggs. "After the riots the white man, seeing that the Negro would fight, respected him, and the Negro, seeing that the white man would fight, respected the latter. There the trouble ended, and things have been going on smoothly in the Capital City. It is my personal belief that there will not be any more race riots in Washington for many years to come. The result will be similar in Tulsa."

The purpose of the African Blood Brotherhood, according to Briggs, is to instill into the mind of the Negro race that it must "hit back" when it is struck. Otherwise the Negro will be branded as a coward, and will forever remain at the mercy of the white man. An aggressive defense is the only way in which the Negro can hope for self-preservation, according to the tenets of the African Blood Brotherhood as expatiated by Briggs.

Asked why the African Blood Brotherhood did not encourage its members to resort to the courts to correct any grievances. Briggs said that the Negro had long since lost faith in the "justice of the white man toward the Negro." "They want peace with the white man, not because they love him," said Briggs, "but because it is to their interest, and they hope to establish this peace securely by proving to the white race that the Negro cannot be intimidated."

The formal statement of the African Blood Brotherhood, issued from the offices of The Crusader, organ of the brotherhood, 135th street and Seventh avenue, reads:

"An article in the Times of June 4 implies responsibility on the part of the African Blood Brotherhood for the unfortunate bloody occurrences in Tulsa, Okla. This organization has no other answer to make save to admit that the African Blood Brotherhood is interested in having Negroes organized for self-defense against wanton attack. We defy any one to prove that Negroes did otherwise than defend themselves at Tulsa.

"Certainly the available facts in the case show that the *casus belli* was supplied by the whites, and that the whites were the aggressors, the act of a white man in attempting to unarm a Negro precipitating the general fight which followed. Haven't Negroes the right to defend their lives and property when menaced, or is this an exclusive prerogative of the white man?

"Moreover, do not the American people stand for 'law and order' within their own borders? Or is it only in little Haiti and weak Santo Domingo that this shibboleth of capitalistic democracy is to be enforced? And were not the Negroes who gathered to defend the Tulsa Jail against attack by a white mob, and to defend a prisoner confined in that jail against the murderous intents of white hoodlums out for a lynching bee—were not these Negroes acting in behalf of 'law and order,' and in defense of the prisoner's constitutional right to a legal trial by his peers and with 'due process of law'?"

"The Negro citizen-warriors of Tulsa saved the legal machinery of that city from a breakdown—an all too frequent occurrence in Southern American cities. All honor to those Negroes! All honor to the New Negro who fights back! Better a thousand race riots than a single lynching, says the African Blood Brotherhood."

Copy of the Report Received from the Commander of the Tulsa Post of the African

Blood Brotherhood.

June 7, 1921.

To the Supreme Council,
African Blood Brotherhood,
New York, N. Y.

Your request for a report upon the Tulsa race riot received yesterday, and a special meeting of the post here was called for the purpose of drawing up such a report.

The Tulsa Post of the African Blood Brotherhood is surprised at the accusations of the white press of the country that we fomented and started the riot which occurred here June 1. The white press knows that this is a lie. The white press knows that for weeks before the riot the air had been full of threats and warnings to Negroes to get out by June 1, or suffer bloody consequences. The Tulsa white press knows who fomented the race riot by reporting as an assault (i. e. rape) the argument which a colored man had with a white woman upon whose foot he had accidentally stepped (or alleged to have stepped). We say "alleged" advisedly, because during the fires in the white quarter certain documents came into our hands which seem to indicate a nation-wide plot on the part of a certain resurrected white secret organization to fake assaults upon white women, both by having white women falsely swear to such attacks, and by having white men blacked-up as Negroes to stage such attacks. These documents we are forwarding to you by special courier to use as you see fit. We do not think it safe to send them through the mails.

Neither the members of the Tulsa Post nor any other Negroes had any part in STARTING or FOMENTING the riot here. The Negroes did take a hand in the finish, however. It was no walk-over for "the best white people" who started it, in their fiendish plot to get hold of the oil-lands owned by our people here. The real facts of the fighting have not yet been told. The whites are trying to cover up their losses and magnify Negro losses at the same time. They want the Negro to believe he was completely whipped. No such thing! So many whites were sent on the long journey that they are burying them at dead of night to hide the seriousness of the blow inflicted by the Negro warriors who fought back in self-defense. For instance, over a hundred whites were killed during their mass-attacks upon a Negro church building held by colored ex-soldiers. Five separate attacks were thrown back with deadly loss. If lots of them were not killed and wounded why did they fall back. And why did they finally resort to sneak-warfare? And to setting fire to the sacred structure?

The police and military took sides with the white mob, as you have no doubt learned by now. All deputies sworn in to patrol the streets were white men, and chosen from the white mob.

So much for the whites. We now desire to call attention to the rich Negroes who turned traitors and stool-pigeons for the whites. To the Negro proprietor of a large store here who called up the Mayor to tell him that Negroes were gathering arms together for self-defense, to the wealthy Negro police officer who is helping the whites in the attempt to fix the blame for the riot upon Negroes who merely

defended themselves, and to the wealthiest Negro in these parts who, because he lost his home in the riot, is apparently sore that Negroes should have been so indiscreet as to defend their lives and so bring about the destruction of his property. He seems to think more highly of his property than of Negro lives and honor.

As per your instructions, I shall come up for the mass meeting you are calling and shall give full report then.

Fraternally yours,

(Name Deleted),

Commander Tulsa Post, A. B. B.

A. B. B. Activities

All posts of the African Blood Brotherhood were galvanized into renewed activity by the accusation that the A. B. B. "fomented and directed the Tulsa race riot" which the State and military authorities of Oklahoma laid at our doors.

Mass meetings were held in many cities, notably in New York City, where Post Menelek (the New York post of the A. B. B.) and the Supreme Council co-operated in bringing before the public the real facts in the Tulsa riot and enlightenment as to the wholly protective purpose of the A. B. B. At a mass meeting on June 12, at Palace Casino, New York, over two thousand people turned out and were addressed by Comrade Richard Moore, secretary of Labor Unions and Co-Operatives of Post Menelek, Comrade Fanning, another member of Post Menelek, acted as chairman, and Comrade W. A. Domingo, of the same post, made an appeal for funds to carry on the work of the organization. Both the white and the colored press of the Metropolis were well represented, and the meeting was given wide publicity. Over a hundred new members were obtained at this meeting. The collection taken up was \$210.

At the time of going to press, another mass meeting is being advertised for June 19 at St. Mark's Hall, Comrade W. A. Domingo is slated as the principal speaker, with Post Commander Reed (Menelek) as chairman. Still another mass meeting is planned for June 29 at Lafayette Hall, with Comrades Moore, Domingo and Grace Campbell as speakers. The call for the latter two meetings is issued by the Committee of Propaganda of the A. B. B. and invites "every Negro tired of Lynching, peonage, jim-crowism, disfranchisement, etc., etc., to come out and hear our Plan of Action for Removing These Injustices which we suffer as Negroes, as well as those other injustices which we suffer, with others, as workers. Come out and hear us! You have nothing to lose but your chains! You have your liberation to achieve!"

At the Palace Casino meeting, the report of the Commander of the Tulsa Post was read. (Said report appears on another page). The Tulsa Post Commander though present was not introduced as the Intelligence Department of the A. B. B. reported the presence in the hall of several spies from the Department of Justice. The Supreme Council decided that, whatever the outcome of the accusations against the organization of having "fomented and directed the Tulsa race riot," the African Blood Brotherhood would face it unitedly and as an organization, rather than allow any individual member or members to bear the brunt of this lying accusation.

The Tulsa Post reports great accretions to its

numbers since the riot. Several new posts have also been formed in towns adjacent to Tulsa, and somewhat over two thousand applications have been reported to New York headquarters in the short time elapsed since Negroes fought back at Tulsa under, so the Oklahoma authorities say, the efficient direction of the A. B. B. Post at Tulsa. In the Southern States the strides of this great protective organization are outdistancing those of the mythological "he" of the "seven league boots," and as a result the hitherto fearsome Ku-Klux Klan is trembling in its boots and invoking high heaven and white

government to stamp out the menace of Negro secret orders.

A new post has been established in West Africa, which makes three in that section. Over 20 posts are now in operation in the West Indian islands.

The Constitution of the A. B. B. was printed in the June Number of The Crusader and may be obtained from headquarters for 25 cents.

Meetings of Post Menelek are held every Tuesday evening at 149 West 136th street, New York. Meeting places of posts in other cities will be announced later, or can be learned by application to headquarters.

From the Radical Press

The John S. Williams case in Atlanta is a dramatic example of the beastly practices of peonage that have prevailed in the South for many generations. By peonage is meant the system of landlords and capitalists employing debtors as laborers through keeping them in practical servitude until they have worked out their debts. . . .

The practice of peonage is not purely nor even fundamentally racial. It is primarily economic. The existence of the white and black races, living side by side, in the South merely furnishes the opportunity for the propertied classes (both black and white) to cover over the real issue, confuse the minds of the white and black workers, and create dis-sentiment as far as possible to their self-destruction, and meanwhile they, the landlords and capitalists, enrich themselves from the labor of both races.

The power to practice peonage and enslave the masses rests upon the private ownership of social wealth, such as land, manufacturing enterprises, transportation facilities, distributing mediums, etc. Through the private ownership of these social necessities the property-owning classes, backed with all the powers of the State—the courts, the police, the militia—and of extra-legal organizations such as the Ku Klux Klan ruthlessly, violently and forcibly confiscate the wealth produced by the workers and beat them into silent submission.

"THE WORKERS' COUNCIL."

This Southerner Williams had a very merciful way of disposing of wage-slaves who were no longer able to produce profits for him. He simply had them knocked on the head—that was all. Capitalists allow their slaves to starve or go to the trouble of stealing poison to commit suicide. The story goes that Nick and Mamie Walker, two old Negroes were shot, after they had lived on the farm for twenty years. Dyer, a Negro laborer was killed because he tried to run away—but it is said that old Nick and his wife were killed because they were unable to do any more work. Readers, this did not happen either in Hell or in Ireland. It happened in free (?) America.—The "Irish People."

GEORGIA SAVES HER REPUTATION.

(From the Liberator.)

The trial scene lacks much in the staging. The room is crowded with witnesses, lawyers

and spectators hopelessly mixed in. If you want to find the jury you look for twelve men sitting on chairs, and conspicuous because no one is sitting on their laps or climbing over them nor crowding in between. Judge Hutcherson is not so fortunate; the sanctity of his bench is being shared with the townsfolk and neighbors. During a tilt between the opposing counsel the Judge leaned forward to listen more attentively, and on one side of him a barefooted urchin, on the other an old man leaned forward, unconsciously assuming the same attitude. When his honor wants to make any notes he absentmindedly pushes one of his compeers aside for the time being.

The defendant on trial for murder and the members of his family are simply part of the indiscriminate crowd. Overhead there is a dimly lighted gallery where the occasional flash of white teeth or eye-balls calls attention to the few black faces that blend into the darker background. The white men below occasionally glance up at this gallery. I overheard the remark: "Those damn Niggers oughta be out workin'!"

Before the verdict was brought in I made a survey of Covington opinion about the case. I talked with the barber, an automobile salesman, an agricultural county agent, a deputy sheriff, some farmers, the educational county supervisor, a lawyer, a school teacher, and so forth. They all agreed that Williams undoubtedly killed or helped to kill the Negroes, and though some of them deplored this, even these were more concerned with the fear that, if Williams should be found guilty, the "Niggahs would get out of hand." The average white man's attitude was, "Sure he killed 'em, an' what of it?" Some would have had him acquitted simply because a Negro accused him. One young farmer went so far as to remark: "Well I hope they turn that black —— loose, he won't get one hundred yards from the jail."

Among local groups discussing the case, I heard several times this same expression of regret: "Williams oughta have killed just one more Niggah."

In a Northern court Williams would probably have been found guilty of murder and paid the death penalty, but the life sentence was all any jury would be courageous enough to impose in the Black Belt, and already the good news has gone forth that the next Governor will pardon him. Williams went too far. (Not because the muddy yellow river and the red hills of Georgia gave up eleven mutilated

bodies, for what's a Niggah more or less?) But Williams ought to have shown better judgment in the time and quantity of his killings. To clear the good name of Georgia he must be sent up.

The whole situation was summed up in the last words of his counsel. "I know you are not going to send John Williams to the gal-

lows on the story of this lying Niggah. I ask you for the sake of his past, for the sake of his wife, for the sake of his children, throw over him the mantle of Christian Charity. Whatever mistakes he may have made will never be repeated. You know it. This curious prosecution will teach him a lesson he will never forget."

ESAU JONES.

The Queen of Sheba

*Black and Comely, Wise and Virtuous Was
the Famous Ethiopian Woman Who Captured
the Heart of Solomon*

By
BEN-E. BURRELL

LET us go back to the Middle Period, of what is now conveniently, and for propaganda purposes, known as the History of the Jewish nation. In reality there never was any Jewish nation; but such belongs to another article. The tribes living in Palestina, or Syria, black, brown, with other Negroid tribes and with the handful of crafty Bedouins of the "little tents," known as Jews, were gradually becoming a nation. The Negro and Negroid tribes had lived for unknown centuries in their natural communistic system of society. Through the intrigues of the Jewish immigrants however, they were soon forced to think of wars for defense as well as for conquest. The land abounded with Hebrew fakirs and medicine men called prophets, who long held the dominion over the minds of the imaginative tribes. Then one day, when in the hey-day of his power, one of their greatest medicine men and fakirs called Samuel was met by a deputation of his country-men who demanded that he give up his authority and anoint unto them a king after the manner of other eastern tribes. After promising the usual amount of thunder and lightning from Jehovah he brought out a man called Saul whose only recommendation for the office was his splendid stature, and made him king. It was not long before the mutterings of the people were heard against him and his unsatisfactory government and Samuel again acting under pressure chose a man of the old Canaanitish stock, David, famed for his intelligence and military prowess as the future king. Saul died in battle and David at once proceeded to build a nation. So well did he succeed that for the first time in probably a thousand years Syria possessed a centralized government. But like most Oriental Potentates his affinities were legion. The worst of his amours was that in connection with the wife of one of his captains, Uriah the Hittite. From this union came the famous king Solomon, indisputably a Negro from his tribal connections. Learned in the scientific, religious, and literary lore of the East, he began at once to consolidate the kingdom left him by his father. Knowing the power of religion over the minds of his own brethren he decided to carry out a plan of his father's, the construction of a temple, the glory of which, and the sublimity of whose worship, would outshine the stateliest of any heard of or then existing in the whole known earth. At that time to the South of Egypt, embracing a portion of Nubia, Abyssinia and Su-

maliland there existed a Negro kingdom in the most advanced stages of civilization. The kingdom was ruled by a line of queens, the first daughter succeeding to the throne, and the oldest son taking charge of the army. This kingdom and its queens-regnant continued for over three thousand years. At the period referred to the noblest of these queens of this kingdom of Sheba was on the throne. She was a patron of the arts and sciences, and her memory is revered unto this day among the natives of Somaliland, Abyssinia and parts of Arabia. Black, beautiful and wise, her principles of government and maintaining peace became proverbial. As the ships of the great king in search of gold and precious wood, sailed down the Red Sea to the East, his captains having the necessity to call at the ports of Sheba, brought to him the glories of this kingdom and its famous queen. From him there went ambassadors, and, when the great temple was nearing completion, an invitation as well to visit Jerusalem and be the guest of the nation. From the South came the black queen, her smiles a benediction on the races in her path, and ere a scant six weeks were passed the great dazzling retinue drew up beneath the walls of Jerusalem. The people were charmed by her wisdom and her beauty, and she none the less by the wisdom of their king. With the customary exchange of presents there came an exchange of hearts. Solomon was never before so entirely captivated by any one woman as he was by this great queen of Sheba. She returned to her kingdom with the citadel of her heart captured by a great king. Fervent and sweet were the missives that passed between them. They never met again. The jealousy of the daughters of Jerusalem was ever apparent. Those white women who filled the king's harem, taunted him continually with that true Negro nobleness, "I am black and comely
O ye daughters of Jerusalem
As the tents of Kedar,
As the curtains of Solomon."

White Republicans in the South are planning a reorganization of the party in that district in the effort to leave the Negro out in the cold.

On May 6, 1921, a Republican House squelched an effort to order an investigation into disfranchisement conditions in the South.

VERMONT AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH

The Vermont Avenue Baptist Church of Washington is recorded as one of the most historic of the Baptist denomination. It is in fact more widely known than any other church of that denomination in the country. The late Rev. George W. Lee, D. D. pastored this church for nearly twenty-five years, and during that time established an international reputation which lives green today in the minds of the thousands.

Succeeding Dr. Lee is the Rev. James E. Willis, the present pastor, who was called in July, 1911. Then a man of thirty-five years his call to be the successor of Dr. Lee created some doubt in the the years of his work as pastor have removed every shadow of doubt. Since his incumbency, the membership has almost doubled, and the financial status of the church greatly bettered.

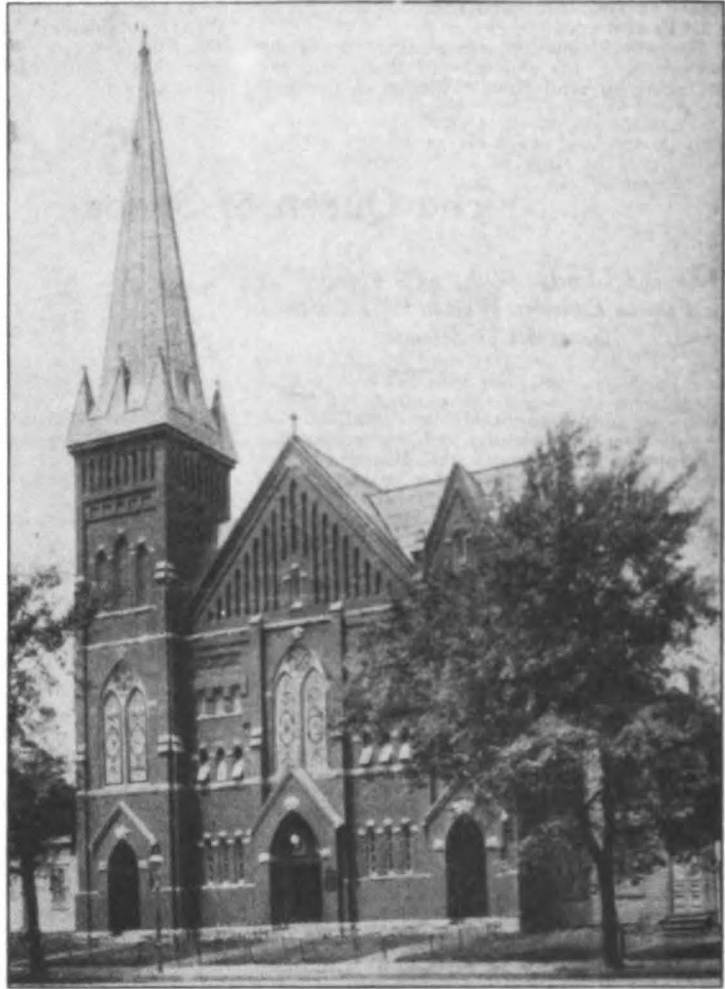
Dr. Willis has travelled extensively, one of his trips being a trip of study through the Holy Land. He is a man in full possession of every qualification for the successful pastoring of Vermont Avenue Church. That church is now preparing to enlarge its already gigantic structure to accommodate the huge congregation.

(See next page)

Mr. Robert T. Taylor who is prominently known in civic and fraternal circles of Washington and generally conceded a man of affairs. Mr. Taylor is treasurer of Vermont Avenue Baptist Church. His work has earned for him the respect of the congregation to such a degree, that even after conferring upon him the honor of deacon, they by unanimous vote named him to the important office of treasurer.

This position Mr. Taylor has held with credit and honor for seven years, having handled during that period \$68,398.39, of which was expended \$64,236.69. While the monies of his church go into five figures, he gives clear and accurate accounts to the satisfaction of all concerned. Mr. Taylor is also in the office of Postmaster General Will Hayes.

(See next page)



OVERSEAS CORRESPONDENCE.

London, Eng. (Workers' Dreadnought).

THE South African deputation has interviewed Colonel Amery, the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, but he has replied that the Imperial Government cannot interfere in the internal affairs of the self-governing dominions. The deputation replied that the British Government had put the color bar into the South African Constitution, and that the British Government must take it out. But the "British" Government refuses to budge.

General Smuts, who is so full of enthusiasm for oppressed peoples outside the British Empire, and who is supposed to be a zealot for the League of Nations, is hostile to the natives. Botha was at least willing to confer with the natives, and to hear their case; Smuts will not receive them.

At the request of the South African deputa-

tion, members of the British Labor party raised the color bar question in Parliament, but they were simply told that the Imperial Government could not interfere, and nothing further has happened.

At home in South Africa the natives meet



ROBERT T. TAYLOR

with more opposition than assistance from the white workers. Only the International Socialist League, which is itself small and struggling, stretches out a hand to them.

* * *

But some of the natives are beginning to



REV. JAMES E. WILLIS

Pastor of Vermont Avenue Baptist Church wonder whether, after all, there is a very great difference between the Boers and the British. They reflect that if the Boers were to get their independence the Black man would find it easier to deal with them than with the mighty militarism of Britain.

TO BEN H. FLETCHER, EDUCATOR

By Hal Brommels.

I have heard the stirring word
Of orators who speak for men;
I have met no leader yet
Who'd fill the place of Brother Ben.

In cong'ring tone he stands alone,
A symbol of a coming pow'r—
Which swiftly moves beyond the grooves
Of thralldom—nearing ev'ry hour!

Keen, fiery eloquent—
A flower of the trodden race!
A bloom within Oppression's base!
Fresh, bright, unbent.

APPEAL OF CHINESE SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS TO RUSSIAN WORKERS

The representatives of the Chinese social organizations who have recently arrived in Moscow, have addressed an appeal to the Russian workers, in which, among other things, it is stated:

"We are happy to have the opportunity of visiting Moscow, the capital of the First Proletarian Republic.

"We know that the great teacher of Socialism, Karl Marx, whose teachings you are following in your Socialist construction, has pointed out for us the path to the creation of proletarian culture and human civilization. We also know that you, the Russian proletariat, are the first to apply the grand ideas of the great master to life and that you are the first to carry them out for the good of the nations of all the world. The content of your social order and the general course of your economics and politics are international in their essence and significance. Your government has no aggressive intention in relation to other nations, and it is willing to fight for the liberation of the oppressed of all the world.

"We have passed the whole territory of Russia from the Far East on our way to Moscow and became acquainted with the actual position of the Russian people and we found out that all hostile rumors and 'information,' which is spread about you in the capitalist countries, are absolutely false and baseless.

"We want the Chinese people to cease to be a victim of the deception and false information on the state of Russian affairs.

"By sending the Chinese people true information about the actual state of the Russian people, we hope to deepen and strengthen, every day and hour, the mutual understanding between the two friendly nations.

"Ney-Sun-Hua (Correspondent of the Shanghai newspaper 'Shi-Sh-Sin Bao').

"Muy-Zia-Vo (Correspondent of the Peking paper 'Tshen-Bao').

"Li-Tshun-Voo (Correspondent of the Peking 'Tshen-Bao')."

Washington has a new newspaper, the Washington Tribune, the first issue of which has just reached our office. It looks progressive and we wish it success.

Colombia—The "Eldorado"

*Land of Wealth and Opportunity for the Negro
—Men of African Race Prominent in Her
Councils*

By
THEO. BURRELL

IN my last article, I made mention that it would be wise for us to study another language, preferably Spanish. In this, I shall endeavor to tell you about an "El-Dorado," where Negroes not only live in "peace and plenty," but take part in all the deliberations of the Government. This "Eldorado" is none other than Columbia, properly called—The United States of Columbia, wealthiest of South American republics, unspoken of here, because she dared to ask these United States to make an apology to her for certain wrongs, she claimed, had been done her. The representatives of that great country, especially her Negro senators and members of the Asamblea with whom I came in contact a few years ago, never spoke of these United States without adding that "it was the land of lawlessness in which men could be deprived of life and property without any redress. Columbia is the only country I know of, where the men of our race occupy positions as men and live as freemen. To those of us who seek a foreign education, the land of Colon is the field. Her universities are open to all. If I tell you that the world's greatest literatures are to be found in that country and that her code of jurisprudence, the greatest and most famous of the Americas is filled with the findings of her Negro jurists, you may begin to think. Have I not told of Cauca in a previous article, the department which has contributed so much wealth in learning and the deeds of whose warriors read like the myths of ancient Greece? Yet, this land of the South is the richest "natural" region on earth. I will qualify the word "natural" because there is a place thirty yards square in this city which is worth more available cash than this "El-Dorado" could raise on all her assets. But when we count on all those gifts of Nature which are the basis of wealth, I believe I can show no region in the world under one government of similar area so lavishly endowed. I will summarize the points and then discuss them in detail:—

1. Geographical position in relation to the earth.
2. Water Systems.
3. Topography.
4. Soil.
5. Mineral deposits.
6. Timber.
7. Grazing lands and savannas
8. Meteorological conditions and climate.

The following seven points are possessed by Columbia owing to her peculiar geographical location on the map.

1. A coast-line on both oceans—the only South American country so characterized.
2. Possible communication by water through the Orinoco and Amazon tributaries, with the larger part of South America on her land side.
3. So situated that steamers from every part of the world in making the circuit of commercial navigation will find it convenient to call at one of her ports, if business justifies.
4. Free from the handicap of an impassable frontier on any side, such as is possessed by Canada and Russia for example.
5. So situated with reference to the prevailing winds as to have little or no desert regions.

6. The largest country in proximity to the great commercial centre into which the Panama Canal must eventually grow.

7. The most centrally located, in reference to the great world markets, of any large new region. Lines almost straight, radiating it to all points of the compass; by water, strike New York, New Orleans, Liverpool, London, Hamburg, Antwerp, Bordeaux, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Cape Town, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Melbourne, Sydney, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama and San Francisco and these lines are more nearly of equal length than any that can be drawn from any political unit of equal or greater size in the world. This means in due time, an enormous advantage in competitive freight rates, and ought to make that country extremely free from dependence of any other one nation.

The water systems of a country are available assets for transportation, for irrigation, for water power, for furnishing water for drinking and industrial purposes, and they serve both as index of rainfall, and as evidence of fertility, since they are the result of that erosion of mountains which is the chief source of soil deposition. Columbia is well furnished in this respect. Within her borders are two very large and complete water systems. Those of the Magdalena and Atrato, besides tributaries of the Amazon and Orinoco, and a great number of smaller independent rivers. The rivers also radiate in a curious way from one central region or mountain crown. Columbia's location and size in this respect are such as if there were one nation with Switzerland as its centre, and including the valleys of the Rhine, Rhone, Danube and Po, all in one country, with the additional fact that the mountains of Columbia are five thousand feet higher than the Alps and the Magdalena River larger than the Danube not even to mention the tremendous waterways opened up by her relation to the Orinoco and Amazon.

Columbia has ten rivers larger than the Hudson in her territory. Of these the Magdalena, 720 miles long, the Cauca, 600, and the Atrato, 620 miles, belong to the Atlantic system, the Meta and the Guaviare each about 400 miles, to the Orinoco, the Negro Juapes, Juapura, Putumayo and Napo between 300 and 500 miles to the Amazon. The last seven are longer than the mileage given which refers only to the parts of their course in Colombian territory. Besides these great streams, there are important rivers running into the Pacific, the San Juan, 160, the Patia 220, and the Miri 150 miles. It is not generally known that there is a river in Columbia flowing into the Pacific on the West coast as large as the Hudson, but the Patia is fully the equal of the great waterway of New York. The main streams alone of these rivers have a combined length of more than 5,000 miles while their tributaries are almost innumerable. There is no point on the map farther than 100 miles from navigable water. Of few other large nations can this be said. Columbia has the best water system of any nation of her area or greater. As practically all these rivers rise in a region whose elevation is fifteen thousand feet or more, the water powers they are capable of developing

may be imagined. Putting the mean length of the rivers at 400 miles, this means a mean fall of thirty-seven and a half feet per mile. If irrigation is desired in dry season it is evident that it is easily feasible anywhere in the country. These rivers have resulted from the erosion of mountains and table-lands, a process which has deposited the loose soil over at least a third of the country in a rich alluvium, so that Colombia has not less than ninety million acres of land tillable by machine plows, besides the slopes adopted for forests, tree crops, small farming and grazing.

The topography of the country is an extraordinary combination of mountains, valleys and plains in one compact area. Over 15,000 square miles, a region twice the area of Great Britain has an elevation of more than 7,000 feet, an elevation sufficient, even under the equator to produce a delightfully equable climate, while the way in which the mountains are disposed makes no point on the low tropical coast more than 150 miles distant from somewhere on this highland. This means sooner or later, that a complete change of climate will be attainable in five hours by automobile or that one could go by an express train to the higher altitude every night and return next morning, if desired. This topographical character means both a great variety and that of the rich alluvium already mentioned. Because a great variety of the soil is of volcanic origin, it is rich in ash and at the same time it has become charged with an abundance of humus containing organic elements, the result of the heavy vegetation due to great rainfall and tropical climate. That such a country must have mineral wealth of enormous extent follows from its mere geography and geology. Much of this is already known. Paying deposits of coal, iron, copper, silver, gold, platinum, emeralds and of mineral oils have already been opened up. But only the smallest fraction of the potentialities of the country in these resources has been brought to light. Colombia is the first in the emerald production and the second in platinum, the only metal worth more than gold. The geology of the regions embraced within the boundaries of the country is such as to make reasonably sure a variety of mineral products such as is not met with in any other similar area. The Caribbean coastal plain was probably once submerged, the vast erosion from the two spires of the Andes must have covered the Ancient Beaches with their dense vegetation

and hence have left coal deposited there. The mountains on the eastern side are much more eroded than the other, exposing the deeper granite and schistose rocks and hence bringing the gold which usually runs with them near the surface, while the vast volcanic activity of the west coast mountains resulted in bringing up those deepest layers of all, consisting of the lightest of metals-platinum, to where it is available. Volcanic influence in so many places also contributed to the crystallization of rocks, producing gem stones and other valuable igneous rock products. The erosion from the high mountain systems of the aluminum bearing rocks and clays makes the ores of that metal abundant. Moreover there is a solid area of 60,000 square miles there not even yet prospected over.

The forest wealth requires no extended reference. There are vast areas not only of the best rubber trees—the Heva, but all sorts of the most durable hardwoods, desirable cedars, acacias, mahogany and enormous other species whose botanical classification has never been made. The eastern part of the country traversed by the Amazon-Orinoco tributaries contains one of the greatest forests of the world. There are oil palms, ivory, nut palms, quinine bearing trees, (the cinchona) the most valuable orchids in the world, billions of Panama hat plants, medicinal plants and fibre plants, volumes could be filled of the fauna and flora of that country. There are natural pastures on the plateaux and along the lower coastal plains on which herds of cattle are now kept at almost no expense and which are capable of supporting millions more. The fundamental fact about Colombia's meteorology, differentiating it from nearly every other Pacific coast is that the great mountains are so disposed in her territory as to admit both Atlantic and Pacific winds with the result that there is an abundance of rainfall nearly everywhere as already mentioned, the topography gives her, even under the equator an immense area with a cool climate in which the fauna and flora of this North Temperate region could flourish.

Such is the condition of this "El-Dorado," which not only writing in her Constitution that "every man so long as he remains on Colombian soil shall be free," but had defended with her blood and will defend him that seek refuge within her gates. This is the land that sooner or later must be the seat of a development of the greatest kind and right now it would do well for us to do some thinking.

1187

Linn Gale Needs Your Help, Comrade!

Radical Editor and Champion of White and Negro Workers in Military Prison for Offenses Against Capitalism.

By

GEORGE D. COLEMAN.

OBJECT of the bitterest venom of the interests that have so long sought war with Mexico, Linn A. E. Gale, editor and publisher of Gale's International Monthly of Revolutionary Communism, of Mexico City, lies in a cell of the military prison at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas, awaiting trial.

For three years the petroleum magnates and the pro-interventionists have cursed and hated this daring young editor, but could not lay their hands on him. Now they think they have him in their clutches. Like beasts of prey, they lick their cruel chops in anticipation of the sweet revenge they have so long craved.

Whether Gale shall go free or suffer the

severest sentences the law can inflict, depends on the workers of the United States—maybe also on those of Mexico.

Back of the prosecution lurk all the sinister forces that these many years have tried to annex the southern republic and spend the blood and bodies of American soldier boys to do it.

The charges that Gale is a draft evader who went to Mexico because he would not fight for Wilson's brand of "democracy" that he violated the espionage law; that he received money from Soviet Russia, Germany, the Fiji Islands or anywhere else. That he did this thing or that thing—none of them are the real

reasons for the superhuman efforts made to "get" this young man of 29 years whose articles are known in almost every land. Capitalism "wants" Gale because he stood in the way of another hideous war.

The reason for the persecution of Gale may be summed up in one significant word—intervention.

Gale stood in the way of the interventionists and Gale must go. The men who fatten on human carcasses and human gore determined to remove him from their path. They have the money and they do not hesitate to pay the price.

There is no blacker page in international diplomacy than that containing the sordid story of how tools of the oil trust bribed vernal police officials of Mexico City to kidnap Gale and his brave comrade-wife, Magdalona, and deliver them to American military authorities without the orders, consent or even knowledge of President Obregon!

It will be a surprise to many that Obregon did not order Gale deported to the United States, but it is nevertheless true. Gale was first deported to Guatemala by command of Obregon, who was angered because of an article in the March issue of Gale's *International Monthly* in which Gale attacked the Mexican executive for trying to break the railroad men's strike. Guatemala, afraid to admit the Communist editor, returned him to the Mexican side of the Suchiate River an hour after he had been turned over to the Guatemalan immigration authorities. After a week's confinement in a bamboo jail on the Guatemalan border, Gale secured permission from Gen. Juan Torres, chief of military operations in the Mexican states of Chiapas, Tabasco and Campeche, to return to Mexico City, and immediately did so. Arriving there he and Mrs. Gale went to see Luis N. Morones, Director of the Government Munitions Factories, leader of the Mexican Labor Party and of Mexico's One Big Union, and personal friend of Gale. Morones, with ex-President Adolfo De la Huerta, now Secretary of the Treasury; Chief Ezequiel Salcedo of the Government Printing Office; Gen. Antonio I. Villareal, Minister of Agriculture; Governor Celestino Gasca, of the Federal District, and other radical officials, had been moving heaven and earth to get Obregon to reverse his decision and let Gale remain in the country, and on Gale's arrival they immediately went to see the President again, leaving Gale and wife in the ante-room of the office of Governor Gasca until the Governor should return. While they were waiting the chief of the Mexican City Detective Bureau rushed in claiming to have orders from Obregon to rearrest them. Gale and wife were taken to the police station and kept incommunicado all day, being denied permission even to telegraph President Obregon. That night they were motored to the railroad station and sent to Nueve Laredo in care of three Mexican secret men, who subsequently took them to the middle of the international bridge and turned them over to the officers of Fort McIntosh, Laredo, Texas.

At the very time when they were being taken from the office of Governor Gasca to the Mexico City police station, obeying an order that President Obregon had never issued, Gasca, Morones and others of the Left Wing of the Mexican Government were wrestling with the President and wringing from him a promise

not to expel Gale to the United States. As a compromise it was finally agreed that Gale should be sent to China. This would satisfy Obregon's determination to get him out of Mexico, but without turning him over to the mercies of the American authorities. It would even afford Gale an opportunity to get to Russia comparatively easily.

But, when Obregon, complying with his agreement, sent for Gale to have him put aboard a train for Manzanillo from whence he would embark for the Orient, he found to his consternation and amazement that Gale and wife had been taken to the United States on unauthorized orders from Chief Lazarini of the city detective force.

It now develops that Lazarini was paid a fat sum of money for his despicable deed. That the money came from the petroleum interests is certain.

To accomplish its vindictive purpose, American capitalism did not hesitate to disregard the authority of the head of a little nation, to corrupt its police and to literally kidnap a man and his wife.

As always, capitalism was no respecter of self-determination of small peoples. They have no rights that the international exploiters of human sweat and agony are bound to respect. When governments and laws are of capitalism they are to be respected and obeyed. When not agreeable to the powers that prey, they are arrogantly over-ridden. As usual, the capitalists are the real Anarchists.

So Linn A. E. Gale came back to the United States and went to prison, while the dauntless girl who has shared these three years of strife, struggle and revolutionary agitation with him, is working night and day with countless other comrades to free him. Workers in the United States, Mexico and many other countries are rallying to his defense, and the fight is on.

Keen-witted, cold-blooded men, skilled in the business of silencing those who struggle to end economic slavery, are busy plotting every conceivable charge against the young editor. Although he was never actually in military service he is held in a military prison for trial by a military tribunal. Samuel M. Castleton, of Atlanta, Ga., attorney for Eugene V. Debs and one of the ablest radical lawyers in the United States who is defending Gale, is fighting to have the case transferred to the Federal courts.

Gale is so far accused only of "draft desertion," but if he is kept in military jurisdiction, he will also be accused of breaking various army rules, applicable only to a soldier, such as "disrespect for superior officers," "inciting to mutiny," "criticizing the President," etc. If transferred to civil jurisdiction he will be indicted on charges of violating the selective service act and the espionage act, unless, as is possible, Congressional legislation ends prosecutions for these offenses.

There is nothing that Gale has not chanced, and there is almost nothing that he has not done for the sake of the destruction of capitalism.

The workers should hesitate at no expense nor effort to accomplish his release.

Help by giving what you can to the defense fund and aiding the brave comrade-wife who is working with countless others to raise enough money to have Linn Gale properly defended at the trial. Send to Lorenz Peterson, 301 Ruiz street, San Antonio, Texas.

Musical Dept.

Edited by
CHARLES A. HENRY

"MUSICAL THEMES"

"Though ye have lien among the pots, yet shall ye be as the wings of a dove covered with silver, and her feathers with yellow gold. . . Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God." Psalm lxxviii, 13, 31.

Surely her hands are stretched out to God; and he is filling them with the music of the most high.

Music is said by some to have two main offices. It gives expression to the emotional history of the race, to the joy and the torture of past life, and it compensates for the shortcomings of our own day and the meannesses of labor and traffic. Its value? It is really an indispensable thing, and yet, a negligible thing—(a thing you can get along very well without!)

Great musical themes are companions of such a quality, of such loftiness and yet of such lowliness, of such intimate comfort and assurance, of such inspirational power and such immortal youth, that you need them.

Precipitating a debate recently at the annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Assn: Dr. P. L. Dodge, said, because of low moral standards, faulty training and bad example set by older persons in the home, children may show a tendency to lie, steal, play truant and develop faulty sex habits. As a remedial step in the matter, he urged frequent meetings of parents to be addressed by experts who have studied the effects of environment.

Dr. A. W. Stearns, regarded the emphasis laid on environment as "wholesome," but denied that it could be considered conclusive, since it had been established that juvenile delinquency could almost universally be traced to abnormal mental states.

Both of above statements, might apply, and be considered, "wholesome." If we as a people would only take heed, analyze as it were, our homes, and estimate what the fruits of this home will bring forth.

Music will yet be the status by which the Negro may be judged.

Last Month's Answers

1.—They were built on a system of tetrachords, or groups of four notes ascending in diatonic succession; that, familiarly speaking, two of these tetrachords put together formed a "scale;" there were various kinds of scales; differing in nature from each other in respect of the relative positions occupied by the semitones; and that, therefore, the effect of the music, whether melody or harmony, produced from such scales, was entirely different from that of the present day.

2.—Generally believed that the Greeks originally derived the rudiments of their musical knowledge from the Egyptians, who were great proficients in the art, as may be seen from the monumental remains of that splendid nation.

3.—It is a question whether harmony was known to, or employed by, the ancients. It is asserted that the Greek writers make no mention of harmony (as we understand the term) in any of their works upon music, and that the construction of the old scales—the discordant nature of their "thirds," for instance, effectually precluded the use of polyphonic music. On the other side, the existence of the stringed instruments; the structure of the double pipes blown by a single mouthpiece; have been adduced as strong evidence in favor of some sort of harmony,

however crude it might sound to modern ears. Questions: 4.—Who were the most noted among Greek Theorists?

5.—Who introduced the art of flute-playing into Greece?

6.—What ancient nation employed Greek slaves as singers and players?

Musical Items

Ella France Jones: Lyric Soprano; Soloist at Ebenezer Church, Boston, appeared in recital at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, Penn., May 26, 1921.

June 8, Mrs. Jones, assisted Emma Ecker; Mezzo-Contralto, at Bates Hall, Boston, Y. M. C. A. Building. Her group containing:

(a) Margaret at the Spinning Wheel... Schubert
(b) Vissi D'Arte, Vissi D' Armour... Puccini
(c) The Winds in the South..... Scott
Louis V. Jones; Violinist, of Boston, appeared at Academy of Music; Philadelphia Penn., May 26, 1921, playing:

1.—Prelude and Allegro... Pagnani-Kreisler
2.—(a) Rising Song (mss.)..... R. N. Dett
(b) Reve Vennois..... Winternitz
(c) African Dance... S. Coleridge-Taylor

It is an inspiration to watch this young man's progress. Note his concert dates for this season.

Pianoforte Recital; by pupils of J. Shelton Pollen; assisted by Ella France Jones, at Steinert Hall, June 1, 1921.

The selection played by his pupils, denotes the excellent teacher that he is, such as:

Allegro Appassionata..... St. Saens
Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 6..... Liszt
Automne Chaminade
Mazurk in C. Minor..... Borowski
and many others.

"Be sought. Fear not to dwell alone.

Possess thyself, Be proudly meek,

See thou be worthy to be known."

At Jordan Hall, May 26, 1921, in Boston, Mass., appeared that artist of the Negro Race, R. Augustus Lawson, Pianist; Programme:

First Group

Andante Beethoven
Etude Arensky
Concert Etude, op. 36..... MacDowell
Second Group

Impromptu Schubert
Gavotte. op. 49. No. 3..... Glazounow
Etude, op. 10. No. 5..... Chbpin
Ballade, op. 47..... Chopin
Third Group

Romance Sibelius
Negro Dance..... Cyril Scott
Hark, Hark the Lark..... Schubert-Liszt
Clair De Lune..... Debussy
Valse, E. Major..... Moszkowski

Throughout this difficult list, his performance was a remarkable illustration of finished, fluent execution, added to refinement of tone and nuances of touch. As an interpreter he is a poet rather than a mechanician.

Assisting Mr. Lawson was Wm. H. Richardson, Baritone Accompanist, Maud Caney Hare. The Coleridge-Taylor Association, of Boston, presented the above artists, thereby showing the type of recitals they strive to give.

Discrimination in Boston?

Democratic Emerson School of Expression?

Despite the storm of protest and indignation from the Senior class, and Southern members

of the school, the president of the Junior Class, stood fast and defended herself in selecting Miss Gertrude McBrown, as usher for commencement night. When the Southern Ladies were asked their objections, they frankly answered, because she is a Negro. More and more each day, we may say; I have seen the wicked in great power, and spreading himself like a green bay tree, yet he passed away, and, lo, he was not; yea, I sought him, but he could not be found." (Psalm.) Miss McBrown is candidate for B. L. Degree, also noted as one of six best debaters in the class. Banta Proverb says "The African race is an indiarubber ball. The harder you dash it to the ground the higher it will rise."

Why not advise the southern whites of this kind, to remain south; so that when we as a race, "make a way in the wilderness," we will have gained sufficient to handle their protests in the proper way. That day is not far distant when the Negro, as one, will be able to, "work out his own salvation."

For sincerity, courage, and justice; for intelligence, comprehensiveness and forceful articles, read "Boston Chronicle."

Clarence Cameron White, violinist-composer,

received his early training at Oberlin Conservatory of Music. (Ohio) supplementing this with study abroad with the great Russian, M. Zacharewitsch. And best of all his studies in composition were under one of the Negro Race. S. Coleridge-Taylor. And as a composer—through this training from his own people—he has recently attracted considerable attention. His compositions have been played by Kreisler, Wadler, Lacharewitsch, and numerous other artists.

"Bandanna Sketches.....Violin and Piano.

From the Cotton Fields.....Violin and Piano

Cabin Memories, Spirituals....Voice and Piano.

At Horticultural Hall, Boston, Mass., June 21, Ella France Jones will sing for the Florists and Planters of New England. Wm. S. Lawrence, accompanist.

At Bethel Church, New York City, under H. A. Allen's direction, Mrs. Ella Jones will sing; June 20, 1921. In Philadelphia her selections were as follows: Sea Winds; J. S. Pollen; Margaret at the Spinning Wheel; Schubert; The Winds in the South; Scott. Second Group: L'huere Exquise; Clough-Leighter; Vissi D'arte Vissi D'amore; Puccine; Aria, Romeo and Juliette; Gounod.

Into the Heart of Br. Guiana

Pen Sketch of the Beautiful Tropical Country on the Northeast Coast of South America

1190

In my last attempt to describe the advantages of a visit to British Guiana, says a correspondent to the "Canadian Gazette." I endeavored to divert attention from the City of Georgetown, with its harbor, and from the low-lying coast land to the vast interior, with its wealth of minerals, forests and waterfalls. But it was never my intention to detract from the beauties and advantages of the coast land, settled originally on Dutch lines. They ultimately selected the lowest lands for their settlements, having a natural affinity for a country resembling the land of their birth—Canvey Isle, for instance, at the estuary of the Thames, and other parts of England. Nothing but a low-lying fringe of courida and mangrove bush can be seen from the sea, and nothing from Kingston to La Penitence, in the harbor of Georgetown, but a line of unsightly wharves, except, of course, such high points as the brick smoke stacks on sugar plantations. The roofs of the cathedral and other churches, and of the town hall and other high buildings, can also be seen from the outside. The captains of vessels trading to this almost forgotten speck of pink on the map of South America lose their temper at the difficulty in picking up landmarks in making the port and in entering the harbor. The mention of the name of Demerara upsets their equilibrium and makes them warn everyone against visiting what is in reality the most interesting spot in the whole of tropical America.

But the first false, superficial, invariable impressions that keep some visitors from coming ashore and make them content with remaining to the leeward of the land, exposed to the afternoon sun, wishing that the steamer would depart from the mud flats on which it is moored, instead of taking the opportunity of stepping

IN TWO PARTS PART ONE

ashore and visiting scenes the like of which cannot be found elsewhere, are dispelled after landing. Just take a walk for a few minutes—two minutes suffice to place you beyond line of warehouses, provisions, shops, etc.—and you will find yourself in a veritable garden city, "a city in a forest," as some attest. Within two minutes' walk is the first of a series of parallel avenues, not all now ornamented with central canals and water-lilies and gigantic Victoria Regias as they were a few years ago, but by footpaths instead made of sea-shells bordered by the same beautiful Bahama grass which adorns the gardens, lawns, cricket fields and roadsides of the whole city throughout the year. On each side of these wide paths of green grass are the carriage roads for vehicular traffic of all descriptions, which in turn are bounded by more borders of Bahama grass. The whole avenue being well shaded by saman and other evergreens gives one the sensation of being in a lovely park in a temperate climate so soft and cool are the breezes fresh from the Atlantic. Blocks of private residences are arranged on both sides of these triple roadways, running north and south, which are divided at right angles, at short distances, by other parallel streets, most of the dwellings having lawns, gardens and ornamental shade trees of their own. At one end of the principal avenue, and almost at right angles to it, is the sea wall and esplanade extending from Fort William Frederick, at the mouth of the river, to Plantation Kitty, one of the amalgated plantations, the part-owner of which was founder of the Polytechnic of Regent Street, London, England. The wall is built of granite and concrete and the carriage drive passes under rows of coconut palms and round the bandstand erected to the memory of Queen Victoria.

At the other end of this avenue is the Brickdam, extending a mile from the Stabroek Market, the Guiana public buildings, St. Andrews,

and past the Roman Catholic cathedral to the Botanic Gardens. Like Main street, Brickdam has more the appearance of a park avenue than any other street, with its ornamental shade trees, and broad lawns, its eastern end marked by two rows of gigantic palms rising 50 or 60 feet before breaking into clumps of fronds, flowers and flower spathes a yard or two long, pillars topped by a most beautiful tuft of feathers.

But I have said too much about this one especial city Georgetown, without touching on all that might be said of the Botanic Gardens, with its ornamental gate-house and bandstand, its thatched rustic shelters, its roads of red brick meandering through broad, grassy lawns, its miniature lakes, islands and arched bridges, its carefully cultivated and artistically shaped beds, of delicate plants, cattleyas and other orchids, and its wild tropical jungle unhindered by any human agency in the profusion of its growth, and, above all, its bird and animal life, which can better be imagined than described. Flocks of egrets swarm in the more inaccessible positions, and one cannot help wondering at the wealth in their feathers as one motors past without in any way disturbing them.

It is away from all these scenes that I want to take you, away from the many miles of sugar canes with their long reeds and feathery flowers, from the rice fields and from all cultivation, right up at the rivers into the forests and over the mountains past most magnificent waterfalls amongst which are to be found at least one that is rivalled by none in the whole wide world, the children of the forests in their haunts, adorned as nature clad them, to realize some of the facts so fitly described by Waterton in his "Wanderings."

(To be Continued).

NEWS AT A GLANCE

Gen. Dyer, the British general responsible for the Amritsar Massacre, has been given a pension by the British Government. The pension will be paid out of Indian revenues.

Cairo, June 5.—Zaglul Pasha yesterday delivered the most important speech he has made since his return to Egypt.

The chief of the Nationalist Delegation was speaking at a reception given him by 500 representative students in Shephard's Hotel and declared that the Egyptian people were ready to negotiate with Great Britain on the following bases:—

1.—The abolition of the Protectorate imposed upon Egypt on December 18, 1914.

2.—The recognition of Egypt's complete independence, in all matters, internal and external.

3.—Respect of the nation's wishes as expressed in the reservations of the Delegation as submitted to Milner Commission.

The listening students declared that they would have none other than Zaglul as president of the negotiators with London; and his programme meets with unanimous approval from the public, today that the continual demonstrations of opposition are considered to forecast the doom of Adly's Ministry.

Consequently, it is unlikely that the delegation as at present constituted will go to London to treat with the British Government.

If the members do have the courage to go to England, they will have no more real authority

from the Egyptian nation than would a delegation of Orangemen who pretended to represent Ireland.

Alexandria lawyers are to cease work for three days as a protest against the use of force to silence the people.

"The Egyptian Association in Great Britain solidly supports Zaglul Pasha in his present attitude, and vehemently protests against the cruel measures taken by the Government to suppress the national spirit, demanding the resignation of the Cabinet and the recall of the non-representative delegation headed by Adly.

Cairo, May 23.—According to letters received today from Syria, Arabs in the Korah district of Trans-Jordania have risen and killed and wounded about 180 of the Government's forces.

The cause of the rising is alleged to be resentment against the action of certain high officials of the Abdullah Government.

Cairo.—Egypt's irrigation works in the Sudan have been stopped owing to lack of money. Sir Murdock MacDonald, on whose advice they were begun, has resigned, and leaves Egypt today.

Alexandria.—Last night passed off quietly, and the curfew order was well observed.

The casualties are now officially reported to be:

Killed, 36 Egyptians and 12 Europeans, including one Italian girl; wounded, 191 of both parties.

The banks, the Stock Exchange, and some shops have reopened, but the trams are not yet running.

Cairo, May 24.—Reports from the provinces this morning state that much restlessness is manifested in many districts.

Cairo, May 23.—Zaglul Pasha has addressed a third letter to the Sultan, declaring that the responsibility for the disorders rests on the Cabinet, because the Government is acting contrary to the promises given to the nation.

"In the name of the helpless nation," continues the letter, "I beg his Highness that he will direct the formation of a Committee, to be appointed by the Legislative Assembly, to hold an independent inquiry, and ascertain the truth which the Cabinet tries to conceal from his Highness."

FRANK WORDS FROM LONDON'S LABOR PAPER

"Shootings, burnings, and lootings continued throughout the night." "Adly Pasha has definitely refused to appoint the Nationalist leader or any of his supporters to the official delegation to discuss the future of Egypt."

That is the Egyptian news. Alter the names, and it becomes the Irish news. Alter the names again, and it might well be the Indian news.

And today we are supposed to celebrate Empire Day!

"Empire," said Emerson, "is an immense egotism." Those are true words. Why not face the facts and celebrate Egotists' Day?

Vanity and Greed are the allies that make empires. The capitalist seeks fields for exploitation. The professor and the poet come as his

aid with cant about "civilizing influence" and "the white man's burden." The oil of "real politics" and the grease of lick-spittle barbs are the lubricants of this vile machine of plunder and coercion.

Before we preach at "the backward nations," whose culture and morality is often far superior to our own, let us civilize ourselves. Let us see that the white man's burden is fairly apportioned among the white men before we start pushing it on to other people.

Hands across the sea by all means. But not into one another's pockets.—The Daily Herald. Educational Item.

Ronold Marshall, a student, at Capron School, won second honors in the recent oratorical contest held in the auditorium of Central High School.

Every public school of city was represented, and young Marshall came within two and a half points of being adjudged the winner. The ladies of the D. A. R. presented him with a gold emblem.

Marshall's subject was "Our Debt to the Pilgrims."

He is fourteen years of age and will graduate in June from the 8th grade.

WORKERS OF THE WORLD UNITING AGAINST IMPERIALISM AND MILITARISM.

A movement that promises much good to the oppressed colored races in Africa and America was initiated March 26-31, when the International Anti-Military Congress met at The Hague, Holland, and described the practical aims of the International Anti-Military Bureaus as follows:

"The International Anti-Military Bureau against war and reaction, composed by revolutionary anti-militarist organizations, has the purpose to fight militarism internationally in order to make war impossible as well as the oppression of the working class.

"It tries to reinforce in the workers the consciousness of their decisive economical might and makes propaganda for general strike and mass refusal of military service.

"It propagates the immediate strike of all production for war. It rouses to rendering the armies and navies unreliable and pays homage to the individual refusal of military service.

"It turns itself against every endeavor to subdue anew by means of intervention a proletariat that has thrown off the capitalist yoke.

"It turns itself against all forms of economical exploiting and military oppression of the colored races and tries to promote the greatest possible unity and co-operation between the revolutionary proletariat of North, South, East and West."

Regret was expressed that no brown, yellow or black comrades were present at the Congress.

A telegram of protest was forwarded to the Capitalist American Government against the imprisonment of 'Gene Debs. Protest was also made to the French Government against the imprisonment of Armand, Cottin, Marty, Badina and other victims of capitalist-militarism.

Correspondence

104 Upper South Street.
Cosport Co., Hampshire,
England, S.

May 17, 1921

To the Crusader:

Dear Editor:—Again I am making an application to favor me with space in your earliest issue.

This is good, it may just appeal to those that at home or abroad, whosoever read your—our—magazine, The Crusader. It, as I term the magazine. On the 13th of May as I was just having a stroll with nowhere in particular to go, I dropped into a Cinema P. P. and to my surprise the second picture on the programme, which appears on the screen, a production composed of colored artists, the name Du Bois I saw, and the incident appeals and applies to me.

Here I will give you a brief illustration of that production, a "comedy."

Du Bois is supposed to be in love with a man in female attire. The most of the fun in a skating rink. But, oh, if it is the "IT" Du Bois—well he ought to have been among that audience that night and heard the compliments bandied about, such as "Niggers" and "dam rot" etc., coming from a supposedly refined audience.

So if it is "The IT" Du Bois, whom I have read and heard about, that was in the production or represented in it, I should advise him from now on to link up with those who are preparing the way for a time and place when and where compliments would be far differently paid to himself and his fellow Negroes.

From one who saw and heard, a Demerarian born, resident in England.

104 Upper South Street.
Cosport England s.

April 21, 1921.

To Cyril V. Briggs, Esq.,
Editor of The Crusader.

Dear Editor:

"Reckoning of the Century."

To open out my letter to The Crusader. I want to approach this problem as regards our Race, the Negroes and African Extracts.

Those with an ounce of common sense regard the Ethiopian pedigrees.

We were led in the past century to entertain the "national flag" one was born under as his flag and country.

Now then, suppose that a Chinese couple have children born in England? Would those children be English?

Again I should like to know, how an alien Boer-Britisher of European origin can claim himself as South African—by trespassing?

Now I shall draw attention to those who have been Brought, Bought, and Sold in America and the West Indies from Africa. How can they entertain the idea that they are Americans and West Indians by false pretense, when their ancestors were Africans. Black is not Red, is it?

The name of a flag is nothing. That is only a minor consideration regarding the pedigree of one or one's birthplace.

David Lloyd George. He who was born in Manchester, England, claims himself to the world as a Welshman.

The late Lord Roberts was born in India, but never spoke of himself as an Indian.

But we fool heads of African origin still per-

sist that we are Americans and West Indians.

As I am aware it does not matter who you are or where you were born, you claim your ancestors' kingdom for your's, and rabbits born in a dog's kennel do not create puppies, do they?

Please bear in mind our kingdom is not exterminated.

Remember the words of St. Patrick. Three in One. Those precious leaves the Shamrock. We are three from one stem. The Ethiopian is our stem. Africa, America and the West Indies we are three in one today and tomorrow.

I remain an illegitimate Demeraraian Born with pure African Blood in my veins.

C. A. Browne.

274 West 135th street.
New York City.

June 4, 1921.

The Editor,

The Crusader, City.

Dear Sir:—In the publication of *Woman's Ideal*, a monthly periodical, we have aligned ourselves with the activities of an element of the Fourth Estate and its charged responsibility to the body politic.

We are now prompted by a subtle sense of journalistic ethics in living form and shape to our ardent desire of entering the field of journalism, to pay you a merited courtesy—you who have become masters and exponents of this field of public interest.

Please permit the privilege we have assumed in presenting to you—at its birth—the child of our cherished dream and labor.

The Moss-Mitchell Publishing Co.,
Per O. C. Simon, Editor.

A SERMON ON TULSA

Editor Globe:—That the recent despatches from Tulsa are very largely mere rumor and surmise is evident in that they teem with "alleged," "it is said," "are said to have been," "was believed," "are said to be," "is reported," "was reported," "there were reports," and "reports were received." Evidently, negrophobia and the fear of negrophobes bedeviled the Tulsa reporters into blinking, dodging, distorting, and suppressing the truth instead of facing, seeking and reporting the facts. The unbiased and discerning reader of these despatches reads far more between than in the lines.

The only Negro in Tulsa who seems to have received from the local officials any real and efficient protection was the Negro arrested "for an alleged assault on an orphan girl in an elevator." Why did not negrophobia go the full length of barefaced falsifying and aver some black man assaulted some white girl in the public square?

Even the National Guardsmen arrested and imprisoned the assaulted Negroes instead of the assaulting whites; and while we glean from the despatches that these guardsmen worked hard at disarming defensively armed blacks, no hint is given of their disarming any offensively armed whites.

In all probability many of these perpetrators of arson and murder were "best citizens" and pious churchmen, but whatever any of them may be when "clothed and in his right mind," they all together disclosed themselves in this infamous affair to be a sheer pack of fiends glorifying in their hearts absolutely naked and exposing them

in all their horrible repulsiveness to the whole world.

In the last analysis the world war was simply a world race riot, precipitated by the haughty Teutons—proud presumption that they were a superior race endowed and destined to dominate the world. The embers of this world war are still smouldering, and threatening to flame up at any time into another and worse world conflagration. The chief of these embers are the embers of race prejudice, and all these embers are being vigorously stirred by divers sorts of race rioting in divers countries. The rejection by the Paris Peace Conference of the Japanese plea for some sort of recognition of racial equality demonstrated that the idea of even this great and liberal world congress was not, after all, any real world democracy, but only a little larger and more benevolent Caucasian aristocracy, than Germany sought to saddle upon the world.

William H. Wilgus.

Mount Sterling, Ill., June 8.

Editors The Crusader:

Gentlemen:—I am so proud and enthused over the fact that there is some one of my race in the advanced region of philosophical thought and psychological reasoning, upon this most delicate and complicated subject with its hardly among the average Negro of today, even the educators, realized issues of the first magnitude, evolving, in a more intricate and perplexing manner, upon the problematic solution of the long standing Negro question problem, and the ultimate salvation of the Negro everywhere.

The question must be settled now. For several years the Negro's mind has been warped with ideas that meant him no good, and he has been fooled into a fanatic belief—it was not only done for Capitalistic reasons, but for Imperialistic as well. Many things have been brought to consideration in the hopes of finding a possible solution to the difficult problem of the Negro, and what must be done with the whole race, who, after the great war, seemed to have become a sort of menace to the Anglo-Saxon's mind—I venture to say that it will be this same problem that will eventually give the last, the final touch to the fatal destruction of that mighty empire. Finally, all these suggestions seeming to fail, they got a few low moral persons to hint at the changing of the Negro color, with the aim of transforming him from black to white, but Page soon found a startling danger in this mediumatic process.

To my mind, sir, this would eventually spell the loss of our great continent, Africa, our rightful heritage, and the destruction of the Negro race. There are, painful to realize, still Negroes, or so-called, who are in favor of such a monstrous plot as this. But as the Negro grows in knowledge and understanding, and his moral and mental becomes more developed, his thoughts more penetrative and concentrative, with the sharpening of his grasping faculties, he will be able to weigh the plain hard and desperate facts presenting such unalterable phenomenon, that it has become necessary to decide now, or never, his own salvation. His friends knew all the time that later or sooner he would reach this stage, but the thing he is afraid of is the direction of these new thoughts. Then, the question: the best possible and surest way to obtain this solution; and after this is

PROHIBITION!!!

FEW PEOPLE, probably, among our race realize the effect of PROHIBITION on the Amusement World.

SIMULTANEOUS with the passing of the Volstead Act, the number of theatregoers increased two-fold, as is easily evidenced by the large number of theatres and motion picture houses erected in the city in the past two years. The reason for the increase is obvious.

THE POINT IS, HOWEVER, that a realization of the above fact should induce the investing public to take advantage of the unprecedented situation by putting their money in a proposition of this kind, and there is no better opportunity anywhere than the offer of the

DOUGLASS AMUSEMENT CORP.

*7 PER CENT PARTICIPATING
PREFERRED STOCK IN THE*

The Douglass Theatre

AT **\$10.00** PER SHARE

NOW IS THE TIME TO ACT! THIS ISSUE OF STOCK IS LIMITED
Do not let tomorrow find you undecided what to do.

Delay may mean another lost opportunity over which you may have many regrets.

E. C. BROWN CO., FISCAL AGENTS

1212 PENNSYLVANIA AVE.

Baltimore, Md.

Phone Madison 3709

For further detail consult I. E. JACKSON, Local Manager

done, how to secure the ultimate, and to maintain and perpetuate the Freedom and Liberty of the Negro race?

Mr. Briggs and Marcus Garvey, to mind, have set forth the most practical ideas upon this subject of Africa and the Negro race, the restoration, Garvey, and the Salvation of the Negro, Mr. Briggs. But one of these men must give way to the other—the determined one cannot, however, be mentioned as yet, as the discussion just began, but I will say this much, the two ideas are the leading, and they can work out together; the two propositions are practical. The subject is a serious one and must be thought over seriously by our people, for no man or woman can treat upon the question of the salvation of their race lightly. In a philosophical survey of the whole subject this Thinker, I refer to Mr. Briggs, stated that: The surest and quickest way, then, in our opinion, to achieve the salvation of the Negro is to combine the two most likely and feasible propositions—the establishment of a strong, stable, independent Negro state—by the Negro, and for the Negro peoples of the world—in Africa or elsewhere—through the establishment of a Universal Socialist Co-operative Commonwealth."

Undoubtedly, the Communist system is the coming order of future government and society, because men are not going to allow themselves to be exploited much longer by the machination of Capitalism and Imperialism. The present system must go, and the present methods of dealing with the Negro race must be abolished, or otherwise steps will be taken to do it, no matter what the cost. This must be understood, the Anglo-Saxon system of exploitation must be stopped or that nation is doomed to perish from the earth in the next evolution. Therefore, it is, in my judgment, very appropriate to adapt the system of the latest order—the two propositions, therefore, are closely linked in relation of minute importance. I believe in the first proposition, a powerful state in Africa, organized, control, and run by the Negro brains, to my mind this is the only real logical and most feasible, in the ultimate solution of the Negro race problem, and, more surely, where, and only there, will the true Freedom and Liberty, which is the only aim of every thoughtful man, or should at least be, the object of every Negro leader, man, woman and child ever be realized in the fullest sense. Any man who thinks differently is not thinking right, and is laboring under the influence of a monstrous theory given to him, why then should you listen to such a person as that?

It is not worth while losing time with any other discussion that, such other than the ideals of Marcus Garvey, the "Master Mind," and the Thinker, Mr. Briggs, whereby such attainments of Freedom, Liberty, greatness of "the new Negro" race—the enjoyment of those beautiful things that go with true Freedom and true Liberty are obtainable by us in any other country except Africa, the land of our fathers and the home of the race, I say, it is foolishness to lose time in or on any other proposition or suggestion of hopeful solution. A state to do full justice to the Negro race, and carry out the secret designs of the Creator, and to preserve posterity to mankind, my friends, I repeat, must be established in the continent of Africa by Negroes and managed by them. This

is a serious subject—the proposition of a state in Africa, strong, or one elsewhere, either to be controlled by the Negro himself or by and through the co-operation of the "Socialist Co-operative" system, must be given equal consideration at this time. It makes no particular difference how this thing is brought about so long as it is brought about under the control of Negro leadership and founded upon the highest ideal of the latest order.

If the Negro is thinking seriously of his and the future of his children and his race, of the generations who are to follow us, whatever that future be, it depends upon our decision today, our achievement in this age. We must decide now or never, the hour is here, the time has come that the Negro race must strike out for itself. This is no time for speculation, whatever is lost in this age is lost to us indefinitely, so men and women of the Negro race, think! think!

With best wishes for your success, I beg to remain a loyal member,

JOHN HAUGHTON.

"THE BLACK MAN'S BURDEN."

Of "The Black Man's Burden," by E. D. Morel, the Freeman (New York) says, in part: "The Black Man's Burden" is the apt and bitter title which Mr. Morel has given to his record of the fearful story of the white man's invasion of Africa. Mr. Morel writes in a clear, hard style, without prejudice or sentiment, and it will be impossible for any normal human being of white origin to read these two hundred and forty pages without a feeling of profound shame. From the north to the south from the east to the west of Africa the story is the same: evil beyond evil, oppression beyond oppression, massacre beyond massacre. Let none be deceived. The tragedy of that vast continent is the most terrible of all the tragedies in the human story, and as Mr. Morel only too clearly shows, the end is not yet. Generation succeeds generation and still deceit and outrage and worse go on, still prejudice and cruelty are rampant, still no word of pity or relief is spoken.

1195



A Young Equestrienne of Plainfield, N. J.
MISS EVELYN DAVIS,
who is an expert horsewoman and popular society and church worker.

LINCOLN THEATRE

Direction

Illustrative Amusement Co.,
Lenox Avenue at 135th Street, N. Y. City

EXCELLENT VAUDEVILLE

SUPER PHOTOPLAYS PRESENTED DURING JULY
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, SUNDAY, JULY 7, 8, 9 and 10.

ELSIE FERGUSON In
"SACRED AND PROFANE LOVE"
Story Is Dramatic — Appeal Is Thrilling

July 14, 15, 16 and 17
The Fastest Comedy
"A SMALL TOWN IDOL"

July 21, 22, 23 and 24.
Greatest Indian Thriller Ever Made
"BOB HAMPTON OF PLACER"

COMING SOON — D. W. GRIFFITH'S "DREAM STREET"

1196

THE ROOSEVELT THEATRE

145th Street and 7th Avenue

The Most Modern and Beautifully Appointed Picture House in Harlem

YOU CAN SEE
A NEW PICTURE AT
THIS THEATRE EVERY DAY

FIRST RUN PHOTOPLAYS
FEATURE REELS SHOWN HERE
AT EVERY PERFORMANCE

HAVE YOU HEARD THE \$20,000.00 ORGAN YET? COME AND
ENJOY A MUSICAL TREAT WHILE WITNESSING THE
BEST PICTURES

A SEATING CAPACITY OF
TWO THOUSAND INSURES
COMFORT TO OUR PATRONS

THIS HOUSE IS THE MOST PERFECTLY
VENTILATED IN THE COMMUNITY
AND YOUR HEALTH IS NOT
ENDANGERED

EVERY SHOW A TREAT—EVERY PICTURE A BIG HIT!

PROGRAM ARRANGED BY ROMEO L. DOUGHERTY

Please Mention The Crusader

News at a Glance

Chapter 944 of the New York Rent Laws make any increase "presumptively unjust, unreasonable and oppressive," but provides that the landlord may go into court and submit proof for the purpose of overcoming this presumption. However, this chapter will be in force only until November 1, 1922.

French Military Headquarters at Mainz announce, via Associated Press, that the occupation of the Ruhr Valley will be carried out by white troops exclusively.

As a result of a decision handed down May 2 in the Louisiana State Supreme Court Lillie G. Taylor, colored, becomes the possessor of a big tract of land in the southwest corner of Claimorne Parish, enormously rich in oil and gas deposits, and the value of which now reaches into the millions. Miss Taylor is reputed the richest Negro woman in the United States.

Omar Farouk, twenty-three, son of Prince Abdul Medjid Effendi, heir presumptive to the Turkish throne, escaped from Constantinople and fled to Nationalist headquarters at Angora, explaining in a letter to his father: "I am unable to witness idly the invasion of the home land by an imperialist enemy. I am going to fight."

Bowling Green, Mo., April 30.—Roy Hammonds, a nineteen-year-old Negro boy, awaiting transportation to the penitentiary for attempted assault on a fourteen-year-old white girl, was seized at the depot here by a mob, which overpowered the sheriff and half a dozen deputies, and hanged the boy to a telegraph pole.

A story is printed in the London Daily News in which Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, who, with her husband, formerly took an active part in the Suffragette movement, alleges mistreatment of women by the British forces in Ireland.

In the Department of the Oise, France, the Socialists defeated their opponents in the Chamber of Deputies elections, returns of which were received May 1.

Resumption of trade between the United States and Soviet Russia was urged in a memorial to Congress by the Wisconsin State Senate on May 6.

Talking Points

Hypocrisy! Thy name is anglo-saxon!

Representative Drane (Dem., Fla.) has introduced a bill in Congress calling for thirteen months to the year. How does it strike the workers to have to pay another month's rent in the year?

The "best people" of Georgia are organizing a movement for the impeachment of Governor Dorsey because of the latter's exposure of peonage in that State.

The Myrtle Bank Hotel is a favorite stopping place for nearly every one who goes to Jamaica. It is in the city of Kingston; it is under American management, and is an easily accessible point for people desiring to make short trips into the interior.

The Hotel Titchfield, at beautiful Port Antonio, on the north shore, is a winter hotel; its season extends from January to the end of March.

Japan seems likely to be added, with Africa, to the Mohammedan World. This possibility is not a pleasant one for the white Christian robber nation, but it is nevertheless recognized. Mohammedanism is fast driving Christianity out of Africa by reason of the latter's failure to live up to the ideal of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of Man, which is proclaimed by both Mohammedanism and Christianity, and lived up to in the case of Mohammedanism but not in that of Christianity. The former is said already to have a powerful hold in Japan. An idea of its strength in the Island Empire may be gathered from the fact that 300,000 persons annually made the trip to Mecca from that empire before the British-German war.

Sydney, May 2, 1921.—A number of returned soldiers who attempted to remove the red flag and hoist the Union Jack at a May Day demonstration here yesterday were savagely attacked and roughly handled by the demonstrators. Part of the Union Jack was burned, and the remainder torn up and trampled under foot.—Reuter.

J. Williams Clifford, president of the Monumental Pictures Corporation, announces the release of the Monumental Monthly, a news reel to be released each month picturizing the achievements of the American Negro in this country and the progress of the darker races of the world.

IRRESISTIBLE IDEALISM.

By Edward J. Irvine.

There is no such thing as prison for the idealistic spirit, prisons are illusions that frighten narrow minds. The idealistic spirit roams at will. Ideals are more durable than iron bars.

Martyrs munching bread and water have thrived on the luscious fruit of idealism. Ankles are weak and chains are strong, but no chain can bind a great spirit.

Toussaint L'Ouverture "in prison" was greater than Napoleon "free." Terrence McSwiney starved, but there was sublimity in his soul. And Eugene Debs (caged like a lion) walks the heights which his jailors dare not tread upon.

So, too, Ireland and Ethiopia, suffering in their chains, find almost a pleasure in their pain, for the fire of righteousness of their cause burns in their hearts' core. For the good cause will triumph in the end. The "Black and Tans" of Ireland and the "Black and Tans" of Georgia must give way to their idealistic spirit that oppose them.

TALKING POINTS

Besides the collegiate course in agriculture, Hampton Institute now offers a short course of twelve months for those who have not the time or money to spend for a longer course. This short course is so arranged that the student may work on the farm, in the field, and in the various departments, including the dairy, poultry department and horse barn during the year, and also receive some classroom instruction in agriculture.

The following significant statement is taken from the book by Ellen N. La Motte, entitled "The Opium Monopoly": "In European countries and in America we found the governments making every effort to repress the sale of habit-forming drugs. Here, in the Far East, a contrary attitude prevails. The government makes every effort to encourage and extend it."

J. H. Blount, of Forrest City, Ark., will campaign for election as Governor of that State, and his name will appear on the ballots as an "Independent Republican." The Negroes of Arkansas are also contesting seven white delegates to the National Republican Convention.

The Commercial Bank and Trust Company, Richmond, Va., is being promoted under a capitalization of \$100,000, surplus \$12,500. T. C. Erwin, president.

The Federal Building and Loan Association of Washington, D. C., is capitalized at \$100,000 with J. Edward Rattley, president.

The Monumental Pictures Corporation, J. Williams Clifford, president, is capitalized at half a million and proposes to produce super-feature motion pictures to bring about a more thorough understanding and appreciation of Negro life in America.

Co-operative Stores in Memphis, Tenn., are operating to the number of fourteen, and upon a \$36,000 paid in capital, doing an average business of \$30,000 a month.

A Negro bank has been opened in Havana, Cuba.

Persian Nationalists have driven the British away from the southern extremity of the Caspian Sea.

Negroes from Croweburg, Kan., a mining camp, made an attack upon the whites of Mulberry, Kan., where a Negro was lynched, following an alleged attack upon a white girl.

A white missionary just back from Africa makes the statement that "the white man is the most dangerous beast in Africa today." He says that whites are preying upon Central Africa in a way to make a Christian missionary ashamed of his race.

The Seven Wonders of the Ancient World

- Pyramids of Egypt.
- Pharos of Egypt.
- Hanging Gardens of Babylon.
- Temple of Diana at Ephesus.
- Statue of Jupiter by Phidias.
- Mausoleum of Artemisia.
- Colossus of Rhodes.

The Seven Wonders of the Middle Ages

- Coliseum of Rome.
- Great Wall of China.
- Catacombs of Alexandria.
- Stonehenge.
- Leaning Tower of Pisa.
- Porcelain Tower of Nankin.
- Mosque of St. Sophia in Constantinople.

The Seven New Wonders of the World

- Wireless.
- Telephone.
- Aeroplane.
- Radium.
- Antiseptics and Antitoxins.
- Spectrum Analysis.
- X-Ray.

The question of independence is now being discussed by Canadians.

1198

MIX IN!
This is your fight!
Get into it!
SUBSCRIBE TO
THE CRUSADER
\$1.50 A YEAR
"Foremost Battler for the Race"

BY THE LATE E. W. BLYDEN
"Aims and Methods of a Liberal Education for Africans," with portrait of the author. Biography by Dr. Ernest Lyon.
PRICE 50 CENTS
THE HAITIAN REVOLUTION (how the blacks won independence), by T. G. Steward.
PRICE \$1.50
 We deliver any book published on receipt of price and ten cents for mailing.
YOUNG'S BOOK EXCHANGE
 135 W. 135th St., New York City

Good People Pray *Successful People Advertise*
W. H. BURNS
SIGNS
 OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
 12 West 135th Street Telephone HARLEM 6121 New York City

COMMUNISM AND CHRISTIANISM

Analyzed and contrasted from the Marxian and Darwinian points of view. By William Montgomery Brown, D. D. The writer, a Bishop of the Episcopal Church, smites supernaturalism in religion and capitalism in politics.

Comments: "One of the most extraordinary and annihilating books I have ever read. It will shake the country." "I call it a sermon. The text is astounding:—Banish the gods from the sky and capitalists from the earth." "It came like a meteor across a dark sky and it held me tight." "Bishop Brown is the reincarnation of Thomas Paine and his book is the modern Age of Reason." "It will do a wonderful work in this the greatest crisis in all history." "A remarkable book by a remarkable man of intense interest to all."


Published in October, 1920. Fiftieth Thousand now ready. 225 pages; cloth \$1.00; paper, 25c. or six copies \$1.00, postpaid.

THE BRADFORD-BROWN EDUCATIONAL CO., Inc.
PUBLISHERS

144 SOUTH UNION STREET GALION, OHIO.

For Live, Virile Stuff

**Read the
BOSTON CHRONICLE**



Keep Your Eyes in Good Shape
 Your Eyes Are Bad and You Wouldn't Think It
 For Every Occasion Call at the Modern,
 Up-to-Date
 EYESIGHT PARLOR OF
DR. CHAS. C. TAYLOR
 at 139 W. 135th Street, New York
EXPERT EYE EXAMINATION
 Children's Eyes a Specialty
 Modern Glasses of Every Description in Stock
 Slowly and steadily in honest endeavor, we
 have built up a reputation for honesty, prompt-
 ness and fine values among our people.

The Stenographers' Institute
*Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeep-
 ing, Commercial Law*
 New Classes Organized April 4.
 EDWARD T. DUNCAN, President
 P. O. BOX 3859 PHILADELPHIA, PA.

1199

WISE NEGROES WILL

Organize for Self-Defense Against Wanton Attacks!
 Enlist for Protection With the

AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD

A peace-loving, but red-blooded organization functioning for the protection
of Negro lives and the advancement of Negro Rights!

President Harding says, It's Up to Us:

"The Negro race, to come into its own, must do the great work itself....."

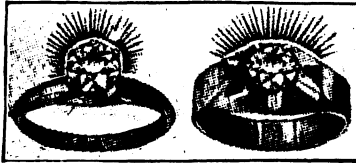
"No government can wave a magic wand and take a race from bondage....."

".....One of the great difficulties of popular government is that citizenship
expects government to do what it ought to do for itself."

Negroes! It's Up to Us to Organize for Self-Protection!

JOIN THE A. B. B. NOW!

\$1.00 Entry Fee—25c a Month



STARTLING VALUES

in Precious Stones and Jewelry. Latest Designs. Prices within the reach of all. Terms to suit.

WRITE AT ONCE

Joseph Lewis Co.

31 West 125th Street
ROOM 12
NEW YORK CITY

BOOKS! BOOKS!

No one can have race pride or race consciousness without knowledge of race history and race literature.

Any book wanted by colored authors, write
YOUNG'S BOOK EXCHANGE

Mecca of Negro History and Literature
135 WEST 135th ST. NEW YORK

MAHALEY, 127 W. 133d St.

TELEPHONE: 6522 MORNINGSIDE

We have all kinds of up-to-date houses for sale. APARTMENT HOUSES and one and two family houses. Suburban property. Farms in Long Island and New Jersey.

WE LOAN MONEY TO BUY REAL ESTATE AND TAKE FIRST MORTGAGES.

DABNEY'S LUNCH

(Douglass Theatre Building)

648 LENOX AVENUE
SPACIOUS DINING ROOM

Sanitary and Up-to-Date Fixtures of the Latest Style. Equal to Any on Broadway.

We Specialize in HOT FRIED CHICKEN and SOUTHERN CORN FRITTERS.

PUSHKIN PRINTING and PUBLISHING CO.

Incorporated in State of New York for \$25,000

FULL PLANT NOW IN OPERATION AT
274 WEST 135th STREET, N. Y. CITY.

OFFERS UNPARALLELED

OPPORTUNITY

FOR PARTICIPATION IN PROSPEROUS LINE AT TEN DOLLARS A SHARE.

Object of sale of stock is to increase plant capacity to enable printing of Colored newspapers now forced to print in White plants downtown, paying to other race thousands of dollars weekly.

FILL OUT COUPON AND MAIL

Pushkin Printing and Publishing Co.
274 W. 135th St., New York

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find \$..... for shares of your stock.

Name

Address

City

Have You Read the Paper That Has Caused a Sensation Throughout the Country?

IF NOT

Get a Copy of

The Chicago Whip

Chicago's BEST Newspaper

For Sale at All News Stands

Still 5 CENTS per copy

Get a COPY Today!

Write for Agent's Terms

THE CHICAGO WHIP

3420 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

SUBSCRIBE

\$1.50

For One Year's Pleasure

\$1.75 Overseas

IF U DON'T CONSULT OPTICAL EXPERTS FACTORY ON PREMISES

KAPLAN CO. INC.
531 LENOX AVE.
EYES EXAMINED FREE

EST. 1902

1200