

PUBLICITY ORGAN OF THE HAMITIC LEAGUE OF THE WORLD

The Crusader

"The Magazine Nearly Every Negro Reads"

Published Monthly by **CYRIL V. BRIGGS**

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THE CRUSADER

VOL. 2

NOVEMBER, 1919

NO. 3

THE WORM TURNS



505

Congress, the Lusk Committee and the Radical Leaders

A resolution pending in the House authorizes an investigation of the race riots throughout the country. If it is adopted Congressmen will insist that the editors of the Messenger, the Crisis and The Crusader be subpoenaed.—New York World Washington Dispatch of October 6, 1919.

The Negro question is at last before the Nation. It is now acknowledgegely of national concern and not the private business of the murderous South. Where the Old Time Negro Serviles have failed, the radical leaders, backed up by the militant spirit of the New Negro, have scored a tremendous success. The race question, long carried around in the hip pocket of the white Southerner as his own *private and personal property* which no one (not even the downtrodden race most concerned), but

a Southern gentleman, Suh, was capable of understanding and discussing, is now to have the ear of the American public and of the world. The question of the rights of the American Negro is to be taken out of the domain of a private Southern question and treated as a matter affecting all sections of the nation and deserving the consideration of all.

There will almost certainly be a Congressional investigation and so, open and national discussion of the race riots and, we hope by the aid of Northern representatives, of the causes leading up to them.

And, strange as it may appear, it is from the white South comes this call for a Congressional investigation. Silent during the

long reign of mob murder and persecution directed against the Negro, or opening its mouth only to shout the admonition of "Hands off—this is our affair," at the slightest sign of Northern inclination to intervene to stop its barbarous pastime, it is the White South that has squealed at the first taste of Negro steel, at the first sight of its own blood, at the first grim evidence of the Negro's new-found determination to fight back in *self-defence*. With the Negro refusing to be killed like hogs at the sweet pleasure of the Dixie savages, there is "real apprehension" among the Southern whites, as we are informed in another part of the New York *World's* Washington dispatch of October 6:

There is real apprehension among Southern people in Washington that a series of deadly race wars will break out in some of the States largely populated by Negroes if the papers that print inflammatory stories are not suppressed or barred from the mails.

Note the threat of suppression of the agitators, and the total absence of any kind of interest in the *causes for the agitation and unrest*. In truth it is not with the causes of unrest that "investigators" like Congressman Byrnes of South Carolina and the Lusk Committee are concerned. Their sole concern is with those who *dare* to agitate against the wrongs of the people and with the removal or suppression of these *agitators*.

Both the Lusk Committee and the Southern Congressional "investigators" of Negro unrest are motivated in their "investigations" not by the slightest interest in locating the real causes underlying Negro (or other) unrest or by desire to remove or ameliorate these causes, but *principally and primarily by the malicious desire to remove or suppress the radical leaders of the race*. They are not concerned with the causes for agitation and protest, but only with the agitators.

The same threat of suppression evident in the second quotation from the *World's* Washington dispatch is also to be seen in the boast of the Lusk Committee that they have put ten radical (white) publications out of business, since beginning their Czarist activities in New York City.

On October 17, this Lusk Committee, operating at 51 Chambers street, summoned before it the editors of THE CRUSADER and *The Messenger* to tell what they knew "in regard to matters concerning the public peace, public safety and public justice." This investigation was carried out in inquisitorial style under an ordinance passed in 1917 by the State of New York to meet

certain war-time emergencies only, but under which the editors of *The Messenger* and THE CRUSADER were denied the privilege of having counsel and threatened with prosecution for criminal misdemeanor, "punishable by fine or imprisonment," should they divulge the nature of the inquisitorial catechising to which they were subjected.

A Congressional investigation should be conducted in a fairer manner and should be open to the press and public. If the resolution in the House calling for such an investigation goes through, and the editors of *The Messenger*, *The Crisis* and THE CRUSADER are subpoenaed to appear before Congress, it is just barely possible that Congressman Byrnes and others of his ilk below the Mason-Dixon line may be enlightened as to the real causes underlying Negro unrest. It is barely possible. But we do not look for such a gratifying development. "There are none so blind as those who will not see" and the Southerners in Congress (having in mind the United States Constitution we cannot refer to them as representatives) are not really interested in the causes of Negro unrest, but only, as said before, in the removal or suppression of those who dare to stand up for the rights of our downtrodden race. If really interested in locating the causes of Negro unrest they would not need to ask for a Congressional investigation, but merely to take a look into their own guilty hearts and States. A glance at the lynching record for the period between 1889 and 1918 would be sufficient to reveal one of the principal reasons for Negro unrest. During this period *two thousand four hundred and seventy-two Negro men and fifty Negro women were lynched*. In the present year, from January 1 to October 1, the record is *fifty Negroes lynched*. For 1918 the score was sixty-three lynched! Add to these lynchings the wanton attacks on Negroes by white hoodlums (as in Washington and Chicago), the unpunished raping of Negro women by white degenerates (and the knowledge that Negro men who dare protect their woman are in danger of being lynched, as in the case of the 72-year-old Negro whose act in protecting two girls of his race from white rapists cost him his life), unjust discrimination, denial of suffrage and manhood rights, injustice in the courts and insulting jim-crowism on public conveyances, and the Congressional "investigators" would have a *few* of the principal grievances (which the white press

labels "imaginary") of the Negro and the prime causes of Negro unrest. Remove these and they will destroy that unrest. Suppress radical magazines and jail Negro

radicals and they will only increase the possibilities of a gigantic conflagration. It is the New Negro they are facing, not the Old Serviles.

FACTS, FUN AND FANCIES

By the Staff

The Negro question passes out of the domain of an immense joke for the white man with the demonstration of the Negro's determination to sell his life dearly.

Formerly we could hear nothing from the white South but "Keep your hands off the Negro question. It's the South's concern," but now comes a terrible yell of "Help! Help! Congress, Help! Investigate! etc., etc." How times do change!

In reference to nothing in particular we want to quote our "noble" president's remark of "Force! Force to the Utmost! Force without stint or limit!" We wonder if it could have had anything to do with the riot at—er, on the Planet Mars.

We wonder, too, if those hifalatin phrases about the "rights of peoples—great and small," "world democracy," "self-determination," "security of life"—to quote only a few—we wonder if they did not have something to do with bringing the Martians to an appreciation of what were their rights? We wonder?

Ain't This Awful!

"The thin lips of the European and their American descendants are a character that brings them nearer the monkeys."—Oscar Peschel.

Well, well, we must admit Oscar said "a mouthful."

A Startling Discovery

The *Amsterdam News* of September 10, 1919, page 11, column 3, makes the startling announcement that:

"Many times a good desert has made the dinner a success, but sometimes it becomes quite a problem."

Yep, look at the times it has made dinner a sheer impossibility, according to the testimony of the many who have travelled in the desert.

In the same issue the erudite *Amsterdam* reports that "the air-male service is not

full-grown yet." We wonder if the air-female (service) is.

"What's in a Name?"

Bolshiviki, I. W. W. What does it matter to those who are fighting in the cause? Calling names won't help.

Gary, the High Priest of Capitalism, stands firm for "principle"—whatever that means coming from Gary.

Even in the steel strike both sides have found it possible to quote from convenient Woodrow.

Those benedictions of Rockefeller and his kind are much like the returns of a tolerant thief of an insignificant part of the loot.

"Veterans from France in Parade of Strikers."—Headline.

These the foreign strikers we have heard so much about?

The radical publications have won for the race problem what all the genuflecting antics of the Old Serviles were never able to gain: national consideration and open discussion.

"WHATSOEVER A MAN SOWETH"

By Genevieve Grandcourt

From Mannheim leveled to the ground,
To Poland spit and parceled 'round;
From India under British yoke,
Egypt and Ireland bent and broke;
From Serbia's brutal regicide,
To Austria's autocratic pride;
From Barb'ry pirates, Boxer raids,
From Cossack prongs and Spanish blades;
From Japan, Chili and Peru,
From Italy to Timbuctoo,
From north and south the wide world
through.

And back again to me and you;
From Yankee lynchings, one by one,
And plund'ring of the Red Man done,
From Belgian Congo to the Hun—
We are not gulltless—NO, NOT ONE!

EDITORIALS

THE HOUR OF SOLUTION.

The hour of solving the race problem in a manner at once efficacious, permanent and honorable, is at hand.

Hitherto it has been with the white man whether he would cast his supplicating slave a crumb of comfort or a teeny wee bit of justice. Today—at this hour—it is with the Negro whether he will remain a suppliant slave or will shake off the shackles of white domination, the handicaps of prejudice and the insults of alleged and enforced inferiority to become a man with a man's right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Half a man in a country dominated by the caucasian or a MAN in a country of his own? Government of the Negro by the white man and *for* the white man, or government of the Negro by the Negro and *for* the Negro? A continuance of lynching, jimcrowism, segregation, alien education, disfranchisement, race prejudice, unjust discrimination, unequal opportunities and the gullible hope of "better days," or an honorable, just and profitable solution, effected now for ALL TIME. A solution that will assure us protection now and equally safeguard our children in the years to come. These are the questions to be considered. Portentous questions without a doubt, but can anyone who has faith in the manhood of the race, doubt its ultimate decision?

Africa calls. Liberia invites us through her open door. Honor, fame, wealth, equality of opportunity, "security of life"—all add their pleasant voices to the mighty chorus calling us to our destiny, "out of the land of bondage," out of the hell called Dixie, to a newer, freer, happier existence.

And the opportunity is now given to "take passage" for any port of West Africa—any port in gloriously achieving and abundantly blessed Liberia.

It is now up to the Negro to decide whether he wants a solution with genuine Liberty and full unhampered opportunities, under a happy existence upon the shores of his fatherland, Africa, or whether he prefers to continue in the capacity of doormat and legitimate game for torture and

burning by the vicious, murderous caucasian.

Knowing that he is human and with all the aspirations of a human we do not for a moment doubt the nature of his ultimate decision.

THE AMERICAN NEGRO'S DUTY TO THE NEGRO RACE

Fitness or unfitness for self-government is usually advanced by the white man to demonstrate race superiority or inferiority as the need might be. Those races that are of recognized fitness to govern themselves are deemed to be superior to the races claimed (but not demonstrated) to be lacking in this fitness for self-government. Thus, the European races which have had the opportunity to demonstrate by exercise and experience in self-government their fitness for autonomy are deemed to be in the superior race class, while the Negro, the Hindu and other *suppressed* races are placed in the inferior race class because, not having had the opportunity (in modern times) they have, quite plainly, not been in a position to demonstrate their fitness or unfitness for autonomy. This, in a nutshell, was the case until the appearance upon the world-stage of the two struggling Negro nations, Liberia and Haiti. This, in fact (rank hypocrisy and nonsense as it is) is still the case to-day, since the dominant white world refuses to admit that in either Haiti or Liberia the Negro has as yet demonstrated his fitness for self-government.

Now, the importance of fully and emphatically demonstrating to the world and to ourselves our fitness for self-government must be evident even to the dullest mind when it is recognized that such a demonstration is absolutely necessary to lift us out of the inferior race class, as well as to insure us impartial protection and equal rights under the only form of government under which they can be obtained by any people; *government of the people by that people and for that people*. For, admittedly, if we are really incapable of self-government, we are certainly inferior to those races which are capable of self-government. Furthermore, not fit to govern

ourselves, what right have we to ask a share in the government of others—in the United States or elsewhere? Unfit for self-government we are deservedly disfranchised from participation in the government of others.

Of course, the Negro's fitness for autonomy was amply proved thousands of years ago in ancient Egypt and Ethiopia, and only a few hundred years ago in the Songhai, Nube, Yorubba and other African states. But those states are gone, the records they have left behind are few, and even these through malice and envy, the white man persists in interpreting to our disadvantage. Thus it is imperative that we prove again, and in this day of caucasian control of education and public opinion, the Negro's fitness for self-government. Until that fitness is proven to the satisfaction of ourselves and the white man, the latter will have much to support him in his claim that we are an inferior race.

This is the joint duty of all branches of the Negro race to that race. This is the duty, especially of the American and West Indian groups. And it is because of this imperative duty to the race that the call to Africa and the profitable and glorious work of State-building cannot be lightly gainsaid or denied. This duty, together with the invitation to enjoy with the African Negro the Negro's heritage, should be irresistible even to a people existing in a paradise on earth. Existing, as we are, in a Hell on Earth, where mob murder, court injustice, inequality and rank, widespread prejudice, are the rule, it should be a comparatively easy matter for the American Negro, in particular (though God knows the West Indian Negro is not much better off, except in the freedom from lynching which his numbers maintain), it should be a comparatively easy matter to pull up stakes from out of the hellish soil of American Mobocracy and answer the call to duty—the call to duty that is also the call to unhampered enjoyment of the right to "life, Liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

DISCREDITING NEGRO LEADERSHIP

Faced with the growing impotence of white-appointed "leaders" of the Negro race and awake to the menace to white domination that lies in honest and intelligent Negro leadership, the despicable white capitalist press has launched a campaign

of villification aimed at discrediting those men whom the Negro people, itself, might elect to lead it.

"ROBBED THE BLACKS HE INCITED TO SLAY," is the first broadside of this vicious and insidious propaganda aimed at the undermining of the Negro's faith in leadership by his own kind. The news story under this caption tells us, in part, that the Progressive Farmers and Household Union of America, which in the State of Arkansas struck a fearless blow for Negro liberty, was "organized by Robert L. Hill, a Negro twenty-six years of age, of Winchester, Ark., who (and now comes the poison gas) saw in it an opportunity of making easy money."

Thus would the white man destroy the Negro leadership that he cannot dupe or buy. By questioning the honesty and motives of those who would fearlessly lead the people he seeks to discredit them with the race and thus curtail their usefulness to it. But let the race beware both of these camouflaged attacks and of the praise of the white man. Let it be remembered that he attacks those whom he cannot pervert and he praises those only whom he can control.

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THE FORT SAM HOUSTON COURT MARTIAL

In publishing the facts concerning the Fort Sam Houston court martial of the Negro soldiers accused of complicity in the Houston, Tex., riot, *The Messenger* has done an eminent service to the race in particular and the American public in general.

Never was more grievous and shameful injustice inflicted upon its loyal soldiers by any Government than in the tragedy of Houston and the execution of those Negro soldiers. Ordered, without the alternative of refusing to obey, into the race-prejudiced and hostile, Negro-baiting town of Houston, Texas, they were there denied the protection from insults and wanton attacks by the civil police which the uniform they wore and the nation they served should have given to these men at least, if not to the Negro not in the military service of the United States. But denied such protection and the respect due from any loyal American to the uniform of his country, these men when forced, after a series of humiliating and insulting incidents, to fight back in self-respect and self-defence, and for the *respect due the uniform*, were taken and rushed through a court martial that was a travesty even on military justice, and se-

cretly strung up like the worst possible criminals. Were these soldiers white they would not have suffered the insults and humiliations to which they were undoubtedly subjected. And were they white and subjected to such humiliations and taunts they would have been *commended* by Government and people for demanding respect for the uniform.

The Messenger's article shows that these soldiers were victims both of "vicious racial prejudice" and of an unjust Government, "one can also easily perceive that the soldiers of the 24th Infantry had been stationed among a people who were clearly their enemies, and who would show them no mercy at any time."

And it was upon testimony of such people that these Negro soldiers were executed!

Thirteen of these men were executed after the first court-martial, five at a second court-martial, and one at a third. There are at present fifty-seven at Leavenworth Penitentiary, serving long-term sentences, and nine at the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison. While nothing that we can now do can bring back to life the nineteen so cruelly treated by an ungrateful country and treacherously *murdered* by its military authorities, we can and should by all means do something for those still languishing in prison. We therefore second *The Messenger's* suggestion that the Negro people take up the matter with their representatives in Congress, asking special attention and a fair investigation of their cases and all the causes leading up to the Houston riot.

INTERVENTION

Intervention is in the air, and strange as it may seem to those uninitiated in the mysteries of that ancient fetish, "Law and Order," it is not to be intervention by some civilized power in the interests of "Law and Order" and the suppression of the race wars and mob rule in the United States, but intervention—please don't laugh, it's serious—by these same barbarous and benighted United States in the affairs of the Mexicans—a people who, by all indications, seem quite able to live together without engaging in race wars, mob violence and the fiendish torture of human beings, which are so freely and heartily indulged in on this side of the Rio Grande and which, more than any other things in contemporary American history, are the salient

and identifying features of the much-vaunted American civilization.

But Mexico is rich in oil minerals. And it is inhabited by a colored race. And what's mere human life—especially when it's colored human life—when there's such wealth to be reaped by the American capitalists and junkers and nothing on the Mexican side strong enough to oppose the Might that is admirably held up as the Right?

A LIBERIAN BOND

There is not a doubt in our mind that a Liberian Bond Issue could be successfully floated in this country, with appropriate advertising appealing to the American Negro. Probably the best form—surely the most certain to meet with success—would be the popular French Premium Bond Issue. This, with its opportunities for the winning of large sums in preference to the small interest payments, would win instant popularity with the race here, and possibly even the whites would momentarily "sink" their prejudices for participation in such a great opportunity.

At any rate, we commend the matter to the consideration of the Liberian Government. The money raised from such a bond issue could be used for many purposes, not the least of which would be the paying off of the American Loan.

SELF-DETERMINATION IN HAITI AND SANTO DOMINGO.

"—the rights of peoples, great or small—their EQUAL right to security and self-government."
—Woodrow Wilson.

Following his now time-worn practice of saying one thing and meaning the opposite, Woodrow Wilson has imposed his rule by American bayonets and machine guns upon the peoples of the republics of Haiti and Santo Domingo. And all on the sacred buncomb of "Law and Order." All without an ultimatum to the countries attacked; all without a declaration of war against them by the Congress of the United States. The war upon Santo Domingo and Haiti is as much Wilson's private war as the war which he is high-handedly carrying on against Soviet Russia.

Thus are the rights of peoples "great or small" respected! Haiti and Santo Domingo had self-determination and enjoyed independence before the World War. Since the World War and the enunciation of the President's high-sounding principles and the famous Fourteen Points, these countries have lost both their independence and the

right to self-determination. The pall of murder and superimposed alien rule is now over all the island. The American marines are "carrying on" in their accustomed brutal ways. Here is the story of one of them—out of his own mouth! typical, we may be sure, of the doings of most of his comrades:

"I went into the town, and resolved to get as many blacks as I could before they got me. I had decided that a rifle would be too slow, and took my machine gun. I got eighty-nine of them before a marine officer laid me out with a bump on the head, using his revolver to hand out the bump. There was excitement to a peddle and for a time it looked as though there was going to be hell in general. You know we really were at war with those Haytiens, they were killing us and we were killing them. I guess I was a bit hasty; but—well it was all in the game."

Thus America in Haiti.

WORTH WHILE PUBLICATIONS

It is our purpose from time to time to call attention of our readers to publications worth reading because of their intelligent articles and fearless attitude on the Negro question. Among those we have in the past commended are *The Messenger* and *The Negro World*. We now desire to call attention of our readers to *The New Negro*, which is being edited by Hubert H. Harrison, *Our Boys and Girls*, *Gal's Magazine*, of Mexico City, Mex., and the *Afro-American* of Baltimore, Md., the *Advocate* of Cleveland, Ohio, the *West Indian* of Grenada, I. W. I., and the *Monitor* of Omaha,

Neb., these last four being weekly newspapers taking a fearless and progressive stand on all questions affecting the race.

DELINQUENT AGENTS

THE CRUSADER considers it a duty to itself, the public and its contemporaries in the publishing business to publish the names of those agents whom it has found delinquent and dishonest in their business relations with it. These agents, having ordered and received magazines, have so far failed to report for them and have turned a deaf ear to all our communications:

EARL R. ARMSTRONG, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

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MME. V. MAGINLEY, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

As a rule we have found the news agents honest and reliable. Out of more than two thousand agents handling THE CRUSADER throughout the United States, these six, whose names we publish here, are the only ones whose honesty we have had cause to doubt or question. We would still like to hear from them.

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The Omaha Mob

By GEORGE WELLS PARKER.

THE Omaha mob was interesting because of its distinctiveness. While the cause grew out of the usually alleged assaults upon white women, the effect was most disastrous upon the whites themselves and upon the tax-paying citizenry. True, one colored man was lynched and burned, but of the other dead and wounded, every one was white.

Some days previous a young woman claimed she had been assaulted by a Negro. She was returning from a moving picture show with a male companion when, out of the dark, a Negro stepped and at the point of a gun ordered the pair to walk a distance into a pasture. Then he is said to have ordered the man to sit down and marching the girl about fifty feet, made her lie down. After placing one hand over her mouth and

with the other holding the gun on the man, he raped the woman. Of course the daily press screamed out the news in glaring headlines and especially yellow were the headlines of a paper edited by a contemptible little Jew by the name of Rosenwater. Few people believed the tale, but the constant explosions of the press began to work up the populace.

A day or two later a Negro named Will Brown was arrested along with thirty or forty more Negroes. He was "identified" by the girl from his hat to his shoes, although she stated that it was pitch dark at the time she was assaulted. Brown was taken to the city jail and later to the county jail for protection, although the police openly stated that they believed Brown innocent and the girl a most fantastic liar.

The Douglas County jail has been con-

sidered one of the safest jails in the United States. It is on the top floor of the county court house, one of the most beautiful structures of its kind in the United States. It was the pride of Omahans. When, during Sunday afternoon, the rumor started that a mob was forming to lynch Brown, no one paid any attention to it, either white or black. No person who knew thought for a moment that any mob could get Brown or any one else. But the mob grew by degrees. Later in the afternoon Mayor Smith attempted to curb the lawless crowds and three times did they attempt to lynch him. After the third attempt he was beaten into insensibility and rescued by the police. He is still in the hospital.

When the crowds attempted to enter the court house, the real trouble started. They were met by determined resistance and the fighting with the police lasted several hours. Finally the police abandoned the front of the court house and went upstairs to protect the jail proper. The mobs entered the building, broke into the offices, took tax records, files, books, furniture, and every thing that would burn, and began making fires. This spelled the inevitable. The flames and smoke poured upward into the jail and although the officers fought like demons, they were overcome one by one. The fire department was called out, but the firemen were attacked and their hose destroyed. Finally the prisoner Brown, claiming his innocence, said that if the mob wanted him, let them have him so that the rest might be saved. Taking him at his word, several colored and white prisoners carried him down the steps in spite of the police, and handed him to the mob. He was beaten into insensibility almost at once and was probably dead before lynched.

The mob was made up of a crowd of cowards. The sinister humor of the whole affair was that they were more afraid of the Negro citizens of Omaha than of the police. Some of the mob proposed that they take the body of Brown out to Twenty-fourth and Lake, the heart of the black belt, and burn him there, but men clambered to the top of automobiles and poles and begged them not to. "The niggers are armed to the teeth and if we go, it is going to be real hell."

And well did they express the truth. Every light was out in the black belt, but behind bill boards, on roofs, in weeds, and behind closed doors, thousands and thousands of Negroes waited. They had all the guns and ammunition they needed, but fearing that they might not have enough, the

police sent a truck load more of revolvers and ammunition to them. "We are not strong enough to protect you," was their message, "but we are sending these so as to help you protect yourselves."

But they need not have sent that kind of help. The Negroes were ready. They had been ready for more than a year. They were calm, collected and silent. There was no braggadocio. Every mouth was set and every face was grim. It is well that the mob never came, because if they had come, Omaha would have been turned into a charnel house. The mob stopped a mile and a half from the black belt and broke up. Omaha had experienced the worst riot of history in this part of the country. Her Mayor was said to be dying, her beautiful court house was a bruised and blackened frame, her hospitals were filled with wounded—all white. The Negro alone felt safe and was safe. The mob was afraid!

The whole city is incensed over the affair. White soldiers from Camp Grant and black soldiers from Funston are guarding the city. The Grand Jury has been called and police are arresting and holding rioters without bond. They will be charged with murder, arson and rioting. None will escape. The business men of the city are bitter and they have pledged their wealth to go the limit.

The Negro population regret the lynching and the destruction of the court house, but they are pleased that not one of their number is behind the bars to answer any charge arising out of the affair. The police have promised not to search their homes for arms and have kept the promise. Here race prejudice turned boomerang and harmed those most who would have harmed others.

The most significant thing attesting the temper of the colored people was contained in a message sent by the acting-mayor to Washington for troops. The message contained the following words.

"We have fifteen thousand Negroes, mostly armed, and ready to fight."

A PROGRESSIVE SCHOOL

Four dictaphones were installed last month by the New York Academy, 447 Lenox avenue, New York City; R. W. Justice, director.

This improvement is only one of a long list covering many months, but in spite of these improvements and the great expenses attached to making them, Mr. Justice announces that there will be no change in the rates of the school. The tuition fee will remain at the same low level as for the past twelve years.

THE GENIUS OF LIBERTY

EUGENE V. DEBS

“IT does not matter that the Creator has sown with stars the fields of ether and decked the earth with countless beauties for man’s enjoyment. It does not matter that air and ocean teem with the wonders of innumerable forms of life to challenge man’s admiration and investigation. It does not matter that nature spreads forth all her scenes of beauty and gladness and pours forth the melodies of her myriad-tongued voices for man’s delectation. If liberty is ostracized and exiled, man is a slave, and the world rolls in space and whirls around the sun a gilded prison, a domed dungeon, and, though painted in all the enchanting hues that infinite art could command, it must still stand forth a blotch amidst the shining spheres of the sidereal heavens, and those who cull from the vocabularies of nations, living or dead, their flashing phrases with which to apostrophize liberty, are engaged in perpetuating the most stupendous delusion the ages have known. Strike down liberty, no matter by what subtle art the deed is done, the spinal cord of humanity is sundered and the world is paralyzed by the indescribable crime. Strike the fetters from the slave, give him liberty and he becomes an inhabitant of a new world. He looks abroad and beholds life and joy in all things around him. His soul expands beyond all boundaries. Emancipated by the genius of liberty, he aspires to communion with all that is noble and beautiful, and feels himself allied to all the higher order of intelligences, and walks abroad, redeemed from animalism, ignorance and superstition, a new being throbbing with glorious life.”

The Man Whom They Lynched

By C. VALENTINE.

The news despatches of September 29 reported that:

"Omaha lynched a Negro last night; dragged his body through the streets and then burned it, strung Mayor Smith up to a trolley pole because he refused to turn the Negro over to the mob, burned the \$1,000,000 Court House and County Jail in getting the Negro, killed two members of the mob and shot and beat fifty policemen and others, and today Omaha is not ashamed of the deed."

Will Brown was the name of the man lynched. He was accused of assaulting a white woman and of *living with another white woman*. The girl whom he is accused of assaulting is reported to have identified Brown as the man. But a girl suffering from severe shock is likely to make a mistake. Such mistakes under similar conditions *have been known to occur*. Given fair trial by that due process of law which the accused Negro rarely gets in this country several factors could operate to prove the innocence of the accused: the girl, recovered from her shock, would be in a frame of mind more fit for the trying task of identifying her assailant, or the man may be in a position to *prove* beyond possible doubt his absence from the scene of the assault at the time of its occurrence, and the physical impossibility of his being the guilty party. But a fair trial and its opportunity to disprove the charge against him was denied Will Brown—and denied because of the color of his skin!

We, ourselves, do not know whether Brown was guilty or innocent of the terrible crime charged against him. We do know that, innocent or not, he was entitled to a fair trial under the Constitution and laws of the United States. No crime is so black that it cannot be punished by law. If we accept the mob dictum that certain crimes call for punishment outside the jurisdiction of the courts we must be prepared to see constantly extended such a list of crimes until in the course of time the courts would become mere useless appendages.

The alleged identification of Brown as her assailant by the girl attacked does not at all convince us that Brown was necessarily her assailant, both for reasons stated above and for the additional reason that the white person—male and female—is usually con-

scienceless where the Negro is concerned. Just as their forefathers excused and condoned the institution of slavery upon all sorts of hypocritical grounds, so many of the present generation of the white race—which has improved little since slavery days—would not hesitate to tag upon any Negro conveniently near false accusation of the committal of crime—even when it is known that such accusation is synonymous with death for the accused. White Southern girls facing exposure in their intrigues with men of their own race have not hesitated to tag innocent Negroes with their crimes—thus assuring their social salvation and the secret destruction of their off-springs.

In the case of Brown the white press spares us the usual information that "the accused confessed"—no doubt recognizing the maudlin assinity of this overworked phrase that has so often been used in depraved condonement of mob murder. Brown did not confess to the crime and, therefore, we can only judge by the standing of the man whom they lynched for the crime whether or not Brown was *likely* to have committed such a deed. We know nothing of his standing in his community, save that he was living with a white woman, which fact would undoubtedly affect for the worse his social standing in any self-respecting Negro community, but would not necessarily mean that he was criminally inclined. Of his character we only know what his enemies have told us, what the white press has printed. "*Brown willingly went to his death,*" says the white press. So did Jesus Christ. And so has not any criminal of whose crime the world is sure. Says the white press further:

"When the flames of the burning Court House were leaping up on all sides of the roof of the jail upon which the guards had taken the prisoners last night, William Brown, the Negro for whose life 10,000 voices were screaming, was the coolest and most collected man among the hundred prisoners and the fifty guards."

With the lives of the other prisoners and of the guards menaced, Brown *offered* to go down to the mob. Surely not the act of a degenerate, of a guilty man who feared

to cross the void and face the accusing wrath of an offended God! Brown knew the torture and the kind of death that awaited him. Literate or illiterate, he must have known fully what the American savages had in store for him. Even the smallest Negro school boy is fully informed upon the Hunnish treatment meted out to *accused* Negroes by America's most Christian white population! Therefore, Brown knew *what to expect*. Yet, to save the lives of those others he announced himself "willing to go down," and in spite of the terrible warning of the sheriff (who also knew his race!) that "they will tear you to pieces" he still "was ready to go down the steps" that the lives of the others might be spared. Is there aught nobler in human nature than the willingness to give one's life for others? And is the man actuated

with a sentiment so noble likely to be such a depraved beast as a rapist?

Moreover, Brown risked his life earlier in the affair to save the lives of five of the other prisoners. As the white press tells the tale:

"When the fire was at its height and the sheriff had marshalled his men and prisoners to make for the roof above them, five prisoners got separated from the others and were left behind. William Brown went quietly down the narrow steps, found the five men and brought them through the blaze on the roof, thus saving their lives."

Are degenerates made of the stuff of which Brown was made? Do criminals die in such a manner as *the man whom they lynched?*

A Horoscope of the Months

The Nature of the Destiny and Some of the Idiosyncrasies Which Have to Do with Persons Born Under the Sign "Scorpio," Representing the Period Between October 23d and November 22d.

SCORPIO: THE SCORPION.
October 23d to November 22d.
CUSP: Runs October 23d to October 29th.

THE constellation Scorpio, the eighth sign of the zodiac, and the negative pole of the Water Triplicity, is a fixed, nocturnal, Southern, mute sign. The higher attributes are tenacity, attachment, and silence.

A person born in the period of the cusp, when the sun is on the edge of the sign, does not receive the full benefits of either Scorpio or Libra, but partakes of the characteristics of both.

Scorpio people are able to benefit all who are closely connected with them. Their personal presence is magnetic. Their touch is so firm and delicate, their observation so keen, their poise so perfect, that they make the best surgeons in the world. They have much natural dignity and usually are reserved. They have great persuasive powers; their language is clear and concise. Their speech is impressive, and their silence more so.

While they are friendly and agreeable in conversation, it is difficult to form more than a business acquaintance with them,

but they can make friends readily when they wish. They are proud, conservative, and have great respect for the accepted order of things.

They are very aggressive and executive in all things, and are eminently fitted to oversee others. They dislike manual labor, though the women of this sign make excellent housekeepers. They have much respect for persons in positions of authority. They are precise in seeing that orders which they issue are fully carried out. It is not always easy to grasp their ideas.

They have strong will, and much power over the minds of others. This sign renders those born under it shrewd, capricious, taciturn, and close-mouthed. Many of the most helpful men and women come from this sign.

It matters little what pursuit these people elect to follow, but it is impossible for them to fill subordinate positions with any marked degree of success.

Those born under Scorpio are destined to strange vicissitudes of fortune, and most subjects of this period invariably drift toward places of fire, blood, and tragedy.

Scorpio people usually are robust, and inclined to corpulency in middle life. They have dusky complexions, broad square faces, dark hair, expressive eyes, and a

*This is the fifth instalment of "A Horoscope of the Month." The first was printed in the July issue of *The Crusader*. In subsequent numbers we will give the sign for the month of issue and explain its significance to those whose birth-month it may happen to indicate. Watch for your month and note whether the characteristics given will apply to yours, if and to your friends.—The Editor.

fine bearing. The physical temperament will be lymphatic-bilious in warm climates, and nervous-bilious in cold.

The best companions will be those born under Pisces, the negative pole of the Fire Triplicity. Stanch friends are also to be found in Libra and Virgo.

The dominant faults of Scorpio people are anger, jealousy, and passion, which, if permitted to hold sway, will destroy their integrity and ruin their lives. The women in this sign, unless they exercise self-restraint, are apt to be great scolds.

When Scorpio and Virgo people are united the children will be physically strong and brilliant. The tendency of the Scorpio children is to dominate everything and everybody about them, and this characteristic should be corrected as soon as it manifests itself. The largest and highest possible range of education should be given those born under this sign.

The governing planet is Mars, and the gems are topaz, opal, and malachite. The astral colors are golden brown and black; and the flower is the blood-stained carnation.

Tuesday is the fortunate day of the week for a Scorpio subject. January and July are the best months in the year for the advancement of all Scorpio affairs.

The ancient Hebrew tribe to which this sign corresponds is that of Simeon. The ruling angel is Barbiel.

The late Edward VII of England, Victor Emmanuel of Italy, and the late Theodore Roosevelt, all born during this period, represent the aggressive, determined ruling characteristics of Scorpio people, although Roosevelt was also a "Cuspeo" — being born October 27th—the cusp of Libra-Scorpio. Richard III and Marie Antoinette represent the tragic tendencies of the sign.

The Zodiacal Signs.

1. Aries.....The Ram
2. Taurus.....The Bull
3. Gemini.....The Twins
4. Cancer.....The Crab
5. Leo.....The Lion
6. Virgo.....The Virgin
7. Libra.....The Scales
8. Scorpio.....The Scorpion
9. Sagittarius.....The Archer
10. Capricorn.....The Sea Goat
11. Aquarius.....The Water Bearer
12. Pisces.....The Fishes

- Reigns from March 21 to April 19.
 Reigns from April 20 to May 19.
 Reigns from May 20 to June 18.
 Reigns from June 19 to July 23.
 Reigns from July 24 to August 23.
 Reigns from August 24 to September 21.
 Reigns from September 22 to October 21.
 Reigns from October 22 to November 20.
 Reigns from November 21 to December 20.
 Reigns from December 21 to January 19.
 Reigns from January 20 to February 18.
 Reigns from February 19 to March 20.

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TALKING POINTS

The fight for freedom still goes on in Morocco, Egypt and many another part of the Fatherland. Only occasionally, however, does the news seep through the white censorship, as when last week dispatches from Paris and Madrid alleged French and Spanish success against various Moroccan patriots.

An Afro-Asiatic League has just been formed which has for its purpose simultaneity of revolutionary activity. The white tyrants are able to beat down the Egyptians and Hindus and others when these strike separately and at different times. But with co-ordination and simultaneity of revolution from the Straits Settlement to Agadir, not all the might of Europe or the League of Damns will be able to stop the onslaught for Freedom.

Barring the Germans out of Africa may be the first unconscious step in the direction of African independence. Anyhow, their enemies are our friends and their friends our enemies!

The Congo State has many thousand miles of river and lake navigation, which fact has made possible an easy Belgian trade and penetration into all parts of the country.

The majority of the troops in the Congo State are composed of natives.

The Congo State, while 900,000 square miles in extent, has a littoral of only twenty-five miles—a convenient fact for a small power like Belgium should that nation's robber rights be challenged by another of the European robbers. Attack from sea would be most impracticable, as

the Lower Congo is fortified and can easily be mined. The situation would be more dangerous yet for the invader were a small fleet of subs present. And from landwards only the British would have access to the State, via the Rhodesian railroad, which penetrates it in the Katanga district, and via the former German East Africa railroad, which we feel sure Britain managed to grab at the "Pieces" Conference. There is also a good road connecting the British Nile region with the Congo Ubangi district. But on the other hand, the vast network of waters within the State, with the railway links and some well-built roads, would give tremendous advantage to a defending force—would enable New World Negroes—I mean the Belgians—to meet with ease all threats of invasion from these three points, while holding the Congo mouth against the strongest armada afloat. While under peace conditions, a *thousand determined men* could turn the trick by surprise, once entrenched in the Congo State on a friendly basis with the natives, it would take more than several hundred thousand men to dislodge them. The population of the State is roughly estimated at 30,000,000. A soldier can be made out of the native in six months. The Congo population could supply at least 5,000,000 fighters.

European experts on African questions are agreed that the European Plunder-

Bund could not stay in Africa against the slightest sign of united action on the part of the various tribes.

In South Africa the word has gone forth, "*Africa for the Africans*" and, as a result, we have some more "apprehensive whites." And those whites are far more apprehensive than our Southern mobocrats, too, for in Africa the odds are even more overwhelmingly against the white man than are the odds against the Negro in the United States. In the latter country there's ten whites to every one of us. In Africa there's 200 natives to every European.

Most of the littoral of West and East Africa is unhealthy to the white man, because low-lying it is subjected to swamps and marshes and as a result to malarial fever. But the sections so affected are only a few miles in width, usually from 20 to 100 miles. Inland on the plateaus the climate is the healthiest in the world. The first fact is the reason of the white man's slow penetration during the past three centuries of the Black Continent. The discovery of the second fact is the reason for the present rush of whites to Africa—a rush that is so far mostly concentrated towards South and North Africa. The question is, will the Negro wake up in time to save the Fatherland, or will he wait until Africa is flooded with whites and the African, like the Indian, a memory?

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Reflex Action

By GERTRUDE E. HALL

SCIENCE tells us that "the brain is the least solid and most unsubstantial looking organ in the body." Eighty per cent. of water, seven of albumen, some fat and a few minor substances, constitute the instrument which rules the world.

Science also tells us "since the gray matter generates the nervous force, a ganglion, or way station, as it is sometimes called, is capable of receiving an impression and of sending back or reflecting it so as to excite the muscles to action. This is done without the consciousness of the mind. Thus we wink involuntarily at a flash of light or a threatened blow. We start at a sudden sound. We jump back from a precipice before the mind has time to reason upon the danger. The spinal cord con-

ducts certain impressions to the brain, but responds to others without troubling that organ."

That is reflex action. And our education or whatever we know well enough to tell or display depends upon the uses of reflex action.

A child will ask why it must practice one lesson so often on the piano and the answer generally is "So that you will learn it." But there is a direct explanation why the lesson must be repeatedly practised. Science again tells us that "No act we perform ends with itself. It leaves behind it in the nervous centers a tendency to do the same thing again. Our physical being thus conspires to fix upon us the habits of a good or an evil life. Our very thoughts are written in our muscles, so that the ex-

pression of our face and even our features grow into harmony with the life we live."

So banish the idea, young reader, that you can make a practise of saying one thing and meaning another, even in jest. A friend of mine said she used the phrase "paregorically speaking" until she could scarcely ever think of the word "metaphorical."

I heard of another instance in which a man fooled with the word "characteristic" so often at home that when he was called upon as usual to read the Church notices, and thought the correct word was before him on paper, he blunderingly began to say "k-rack-crackter-cracter" and finally had to blunder out "crack-ter-istic" in spite of his efforts to say "characteristic."

Again, I remember hearing the story of an old man who wanted to know why his friends shunned him. When told that it was because of his swearing habit, quickly said, "Why, by God" (note the Lord's name in vain), "I don't swear, do I?"

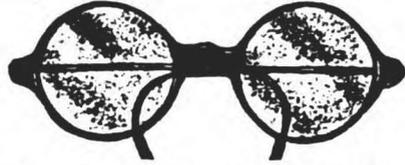
Thus, if we wish to know a thing we must never tire of repetition. Over and over again we must repeat and act to obtain the impression on our nervous centers. And we can scarcely say we know a thing until it can be said or performed subconsciously.

Consequently, too, if one frequently uses slang or profanity or performs any evil act, it finally imprints itself on the nervous centers or becomes reflex and is finally used subconsciously. And then one becomes like the man told of above—a subconscious abuser.

SCOUT NEWS.

With over a hundred Boy Scouts participating, The Crusader Prize Selling Contest for the month of September 15 to October 15 was won by Scout John Glenn, who sold 305 copies and was awarded First Prize: a complete First Aid Kit. Other winners were Paul Crimes, selling 215 copies, and James Allen, selling 85. Other good workers were: William Evans, Wesley Williams, Chester Whitley, Harold Proctor, Harold Williams, George Grant, Fred Grant, William Green, Andrew Rankin, Frank Steel, Arthur Knight, Glenfield Knight and William Fisher.

The boys all showed a hearty appreciation of the big profits made selling Crusaders, which are much larger than the profits made selling papers.



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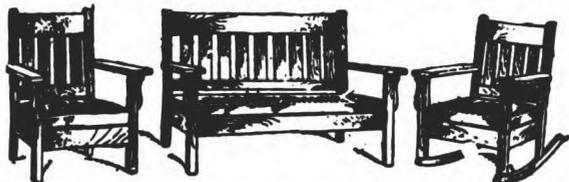
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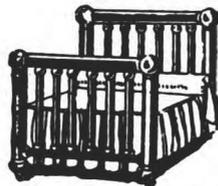
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A VOLUNTEER FOR THE AFRICAN BLOOD BROTHERHOOD

Cristobal, C. Z.,
10-1-19.

Dear Mr. Briggs:

Your announcement of the organization of the African Blood Brotherhood for African liberation and redemption has interested me greatly and I hasten to write you to get all particulars about enlistment. In the meantime, please put my name at the head of the list, or as near to the head as you may deem fit, in bold Roman type, as I am one of those Negroes who is prepared to go the limit—and then some—for the liberation of my Race and the Redemption of the Fatherland—Africa. I am with you heart and soul and body in this work and depend upon me to give a good account of myself in whatever way I am called upon to serve.

. . . Hoping to hear from you soon, with best regards,

Yours truly,

(The writer's name is withheld as it is not our purpose to give the white man any information concerning the membership and purpose of this organization.)

ANNOUNCEMENT

Madame Grace B. McDowell, hair culturist, of 2247 Seventh avenue, begs to announce to her customers that after Thurs-



day, the 11th inst., she will be located at No. 220 West 138th street.

As Madame McDowell is about to take up an advanced course in trained nursing, which will occupy most of her time during the day, she will be unable to treat any but her regular customers and then only between the hours of 7 and 10 p. m.

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Liberia, the Open Door to Liberty and Power

By C. VALENTINE

“LIBERIA,” said President-elect King of the thriving African republic, “is the open door through which the Negro will return to his own.”

And because we heartily subscribe to that sentiment, failing to find aught in the history of other races or of our own to warrant the belief in any solution for our situation other than eventual annihilation or emigration, we deem it our duty to describe the possibilities of Liberia and the golden opportunities it holds forth for the enjoyment of Liberty and prosperity and the *creation of Negro power*.

Liberia has a present estimated population of 2,000,000, with ample room and accommodation for at least 20,000,000 more. She has 43,000 square miles of the richest and most fertile territory in the world. Seven-eighths of her lands are comprised of valuable forests, where grow in rich abundance rubber vines, timber, palm trees, including the two species which supply respectively that valuable commodity, the palm oil, and the delicious palm wine drink of the natives.

Liberia is the open door to matchless opportunities for profitable trade and industries of all kinds. Here man's slightest effort with the rude hoe is crowned with exuberant abundance. Here a walk of only a few miles will disclose to the naked eye resources of forest, mine, field, farm and stream whose total exploitable value runs into the billions of dollars. From the traveler's tree, from which gushes forth cool, refreshing waters for the thirsty wayfarer, the bread fruit tree, the butter tree, the sugar cane, gum copal, ivory nuts, ebony, cantwood, bananas, the coconut tree, whose fruit is meat and drink combined, to the cultivated cotton, ginger, cassada, cacao, coffee and a long list of products, everything,—soil and the forest products—seem specially placed by a thoughtful and beneficent Creator for His favored people.

And this is the country whose open door into Africa has been held for full eighty years against almost overwhelming odds and by a comparatively small body of Americo-Liberians for that day when

their thoughtful brethren in the United States shall have recognized the utter futility of the elusive “ultimate solution” on American soil, and shall be ready to participate in the unequalled opportunities for the enjoyment of “life, Liberty and the pursuit of happiness” which Liberia—and Liberia only, at the moment—holds forth with open arms of welcome for the Black man from the lands of white domination—from out of the lands of bondage!

The Liberian Government takes charge of all persons landing as immigrants and looks after their comfort until they can get settled. It gives to each immigrant ten acres of cultivable land of his choice, or a town lot. A man with family gets fifteen acres. For those who know aught of farming, horticulture or stock-raising, the opportunities for creating wealth are indeed unlimited. For skilled workmen the need is at present great. Professional men, too, particularly dentists and doctors, will find a wide field and little competition. Of ministers there is already a large representation. It is certainly a sign of the acute economic intelligence of the men of the cloth that they always flock to the richest fields of endeavor. Unskilled labor, too, will find a rich field, while any educated person will have ready employment by individual firms or the Government and a remuneration in keeping with the vocation, and safety above the local cost of living, which is low. And as for independent merchants, Dr. Heard tells us that “the merchant of Liberia receives the greatest profit of any merchant on the face of the earth—not less than 100 per cent. on the purchasing price, and 150 per cent. on the selling price. Rent is cheap, tax ~~and~~ duties moderate, so that everything is in favor of the merchant.” He tells us also that “silver, gold, precious stones, herb (medicinal), coal, iron, and such articles are as plentiful as the leaves on the trees,” and goes on to berate our young people for not making use of the rich opportunities in all walks of life which Africa holds forth:

“Why so many of our young people, educated and refined, will don white aprons and stand behind chairs and watch other people eat is a problem, if there is one, that needs to be solved. Many of our educated girls, when they can work on people's heads and feet, and present a card with some big word on it, as ‘chiropodist,’ which means foot-cleaner, are perfectly satis-

led. All of this must be done, but it does not require a knowledge of Latin, Greek, French, German, and all the sciences to do this successfully; yet it is the highest ambition of many of our young people, while Africa invites them to higher walks."

Citizenship in Liberia is the result of a deed to your land and citizenship means *election to any office* save that of President and Vice-President. It requires a residence of five years to be elected to one of these offices. In the United States it requires a *white skin*, but in Liberia all citizens are equally eligible under the law of the land—and this political equality is, after all, the test of whether a man is a citizen of a country in fact or merely in name.

The Liberian people, small as are their numbers and vast the tasks confronting them, beset as they too often have been in the past with the hampering efforts of jealous neighbors, have achieved wonders in the development of their country and in the safeguarding of its independence. Men like Prof. Starr and Sir Harry H. Johnston, recognizing the difficulties with which the Liberians have been beset, are effusive in praise of that people. It is only the malicious white and the ignorant Negro who accepts the word of the malicious white, who knock Liberia and its people. Sir Harry Johnston, who is probably the leading living authority on Africa, tells us on the contrary that:

"Twelve thousand civilized Liberians who have with some success and certainly no excesses administered for eighty years a territory not much smaller than England. Given their pitifully small numbers, one may pronounce their achievements considerable. Several of their towns, in the appearance of their buildings and accessories of a civilized existence need not fear comparison with European towns in West Africa. They are, as has been already stated, a most polite race, of instinctive good manners, and evince considerable dexterity in building and in some other directions."

The same authority gives us an interesting description of the Liberian landscape:

"About ten miles inland from Monrovia the country becomes hilly and picturesque. The houses of the Liberian settlers are of pleasing appearance, generally built of shingles (flakes of wood) and often attractively painted. The better-class houses are of masonry and bricks, with roofs of corrugated iron. Some of the villas on the banks of the St. Paul's River are of attractive appearance, with prettily planted gardens, and of an aspect quite cheerful for dismal West Africa. A prominent feature in the surroundings of these settlements is the Traveller's Tree, that remarkable species of banana originally from Madagascar which stores up water at the junction of the fronds with the stem. It is grown by the Liberians for its ornamental appearance, as are also oleanders, frangipani, aloes, roses, hibiscus, etc.

"Monrovia is a town of two divisions: the ——— quarter, inhabited by Americo-Liberi-

ans and a few European merchants, consuls, etc., is built on the top of the plateau of Cape Mesurado, which rises to an altitude of about two hundred and ninety feet above sea level. At the extremity of this plateau, which drops in a sheer cliff to the sea, is a lighthouse (Mamba Point). The second division of the town is the not unpicturesque Kru quarter, which is along the shore-line, both on the sea coast near Mamba point, and also on the Mesurado lagoon. This lagoon, which is really the harbour of Monrovia, communicates with the sea between two sand banks opposite "Bushrod Island. . . ."

"Monrovia itself is built on the western end of a broad promontory or tableland nearly insulated by the creeks of the Mesurado River on the west and north, and by the Junk River on the east. But for the narrow isthmus between Payneville and the westernmost branch of the Junk River the Monrovia or Cape Mesurado promontory would be a long island, about thirty miles in length and an average three miles in breadth, surrounded by the sea, the Mesurado and the Junk creeks. If this narrow isthmus could be canalized and the Junk River connected with the Mesurado lagoon, it would give Monrovia not only safe water communication with the St. Paul's River on the one hand, but with the Dukwia and Farmington Rivers on the east. This would enable an enormous quantity of produce to be brought cheaply, safely and quickly to Monrovia for shipment by ocean-going steamers. As it is, steam launches and canoes can penetrate a considerable distance to the east of Monrovia."

The Liberians have built several good roads into the interior and are opening up a large and profitable trade with the natives of the hinterland. While they have as yet no railroads, their several rivers afford them transportation for many miles.

The Liberian climate, away from the low-lying districts of the coast, is as healthy as the best that America has. Many Europeans are resident at Monrovia and other towns along the coast and are reaping a veritable harvest of wealth through their trade with the natives; much of it, however, must be carried on through the medium of the Americo-Liberians. These latter are now taking steps, too, to control this trade, and only await the day when Negro-owned boats will give Liberia access to the markets of the world, to take it entirely out of the hands of the white man.

What Liberia needs most of all just now is enterprising, energetic immigrants to reap the wealth of her vast forests, her rich mines and her numerous streams. Given even but a million of such immigrants it would be only a matter of a short time when Liberia would occupy in Africa a position similar to that which Japan occupies in Asia; and would thus win world-wide respect for the Negro race as well as laying the foundations for the complete redemption of the Fatherland.

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3-9-19.

To the Intercolonial Supply Co., Inc.

Gentlemen: I, the undersigned, take the pleasure of opening communications with your firm. I have found your advertisement through THE CRUSADER magazine and your advertisement has invited us, and Negroes who have not accepted this wonderful opportunity, have no pride. So, therefore, I appeal to you, sir, for a catalogue showing the different varieties of all in which the house is concerned.

Here, sir, I am enclosing a letter showing that we, at this end of the world, through the correspondent of Mr. Marcus Garvey, President-General of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities League, have started many branches in this colony for the benefit and uplift of our Negro race, and mean to connect ourselves with the American Negroes in sounding our voice for the rights of our Fatherland—Africa. So, therefore,

we are in co-operation for a rice mill for the benefit of the rice cultivators of the island, and I think that your firm will be able to help us in this movement.

Then I beg that you hand a copy of the same to *The Messenger*, *The Negro World* and THE CRUSADER, that the people in the United States will know our movement.
(Signed) HERMON L. A. THOMPSON.
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it up ever since. I have not missed an issue.

Your editorial "Rally to the Cause" has struck me forcibly. Since, by subscribing to The Crusader "would be of greater immediate help and would enable you to do many things and reach many other groups of the race that you are not able to reach at present" then here's my subscription for two years and my wish for a long and useful career in the interest of our people.

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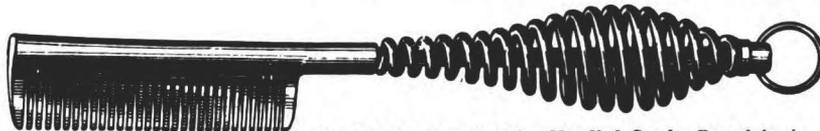
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DIGEST OF VIEWS

Aha! The Ultra-Conservatives and Pussy-footers.

The Afro-American (Baltimore, Md.) takes polite issue with an editorial published in the October CRUSADER. In *The Afro's* editorial, which we reprint complete, it is evident that our esteemed contemporary misunderstood the point of our editorial, as a careful reading of *The Afro's* editorial, with its quotation from the October CRUSADER, will reveal a unanimity of view between the quotations from the October CRUSADER and *The Afro's* own statement in the last paragraph of its editorial on "ultra-conservatives and pussyfooters." especially when it is remembered that "New Negro" was not used as synonymous with "Young Negro," and that the political term, "Old Negro," does not necessarily mean a Negro old in years, but merely one addicted to old ideas and methods. But let our readers judge. Here is the article: (It would be well to remember, however, that here is involved neither spite nor group difference. *The Afro* is one of the most progressive and best edited of our Negro publications. It is not a case of the "weakly press" barking at the heels of a radical publication.)

OLD AND YOUNG TOGETHER.

The current CRUSADER, in an editorial entitled "THE OLD NEGRO GOES, LET HIM GO IN PEACE," says, among other things:

"The old Negro and his futile methods must go. After fifty years of him and his methods the race still suffers from lynching, disfranchisement, Jim Crowism, segregation and a hundred other ills. His abject crawling and pleading have availed the Cause nothing. He has sold his life and his people for rapid promises tinged with traitor gold. His race is done. Let him go.

"The New Negro now takes the helm. It is now OUR future at stake. Not his. His future is in the grave. And if the New Negro, imbuing the spirit of Liberty, is willing to suffer martyrdom for the Cause, then certainly the very least that the Old Negro can do is to stay in the background for his remaining years of life or to die a natural death without in his death struggles attempting to hamper those who take new means to effect ends which the Old Leaders throughout fifty years were not able to effect."

In the plaint of the CRUSADER is a reflection of the eternal conflict between strength and experience, between the progressive and the conservative spirits, between impulse and reflection, between YOUTH and OLD AGE. At the bottom is the intensive desire of youth to assert itself and begin its manhood career, battling against the determination of old age to hold on a while longer.

Still both are needed. Old men for counsel, young men for strength, runs the adage, and

now as always, the best combination of the two wins over either.

Here in Baltimore, in politics, in social service on the school question, there is a healthy combination of young and old progressives, who are not only making a stand for racial recognition, but are also purging themselves of the ultra-conservatives and pussyfooters. The political situation in the city and the school question call for the most sober thought and determined action on the part of all the colored voters, and it is worthy of note that both young men and old men are attacking the problem TOGETHER.

AMERICAN IMPERIALISM

We heartily commend and thank *The Nation* of New York for its editorial note on the Santo Domingo situation in its issue of October 6, 1919, which note we here reprint for the benefit of our readers:

American democrats would do well to keep a sharp eye on Santo Domingo and the entire Caribbean basin. Dr. Francisco Henriquez y Carvajal, acting president of Santo Domingo at the time its government was overthrown by our marines five years ago, after visiting Paris in an effort to lay the case of his country before the Peace Conference, has come to Washington, where, it is safe to say, his reception will be just about as cordial as it was in Paris. He points out that individual liberty in his country has been greatly diminished under our rule: "There is no freedom of the press, no right of assembly, and the people cannot take the initiative to modify the situation." The Spanish Government has transmitted to Washington an address signed by the leaders of all the Spanish parliamentary parties courteously suggesting that this is a good time for us to withdraw from Santo Domingo. We heartily agree. Can Mr. Wilson stop preaching world salvation long enough to note this small matter? Nicaragua is our protectorate in all but name, and we are pursuing an inexplicable policy of meddling in Costa Rica; the oil situation in the latter country will bear watching. Meanwhile the Filipinos propose to send back their Independence Mission. We received it politely last winter—and did nothing. An alleged interview with Aguinaldo quoting him in opposition to independence has been repudiated by that leader. All the old familiar tricks of imperialism are being played on us as we gradually ingest these helpless little peoples, but who is really deceived by them? Concessions and privileges always loom in the background.

ONE OF THE ADVOCATES OF "THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS."

We quote below the press reports of September 30, the speech of Senator Williams (Dem., Miss.) in the Senate on September 29. Senator Williams is an advocate of Wilson's "League of Abominations". His speech gives an example of what the Negro might expect under this League:

"I will go in the pathways of peace as far as any man. I would be willing to

arbitrate almost anything except outrages on a white woman by black or white. I would surrender him as a criminal beyond the pale to the first crowd that came to get him.

"The conduct of the criminal at Omaha deprives me of all inclination and power to say one word against the crowd that captured the criminal and punished the crime. Race is greater than law now and then, and protection of women transcends all law, human and Divine.

"This miserable beast in Omaha paid a just debt for his crime. When it comes to violating innocent women it is no time to go to court. But here we have men pleading for law and order while helpless women are being treated by beasts as they please, and yet these same men don't want any international law.

"The Senator speaks for established law in the land and yet he is unwilling to stand for established law in the world.

"Washington and Jefferson sought a just and enduring peace. That is what I seek in advocating the League of Nations. The President sought it in Paris, Rome and the United States. He has spent energy, intellect and almost life. He has received curses and calumny.

"The Senator from Idaho has been preaching peace, peace when it comes to 'niggers', when capital and labor are involved. And yet when it comes to international affairs he is standing in the pathway of the very thing to which he has paid so high an oratorical tribute. He wants America to stand isolated. She couldn't do it forty-eight hours if she wanted to."

Charming, isn't it? Such a brilliant argument why America should bother with the little mote afflicting the other man's eye rather than with the great beam in her own eye.

THE CHOSEN PEOPLE.

Adding the Negro to the great and ever-growing circle of claimants to the title of "THE CHOSEN PEOPLE," Mr. Benjamin Brawley in his very interesting new book, "Africa and the War" (Duffield Co.), supports his claim for the Negro with the following statements:

"Never did nation wrong them but that the judgment of the Lord overtook it. England trafficked in them and lost the richest of her dominions. America enslaved them and bled

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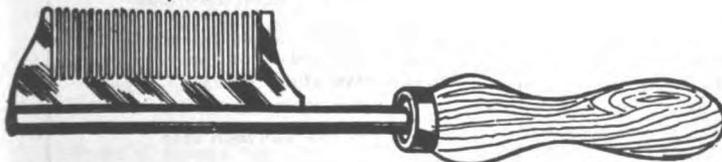
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through four years of civil war. The Boers oppressed them and lost their independence. Belgium mutilated them and witnessed her fields desolate. Germany harassed them and the hour of her destiny struck twelve. Just because they are poor and untutored and unorganized, let us take warning for the future."

THE NEWS OF ONE DAY

We quote from the New York *World* of Tuesday, September 30, 1919, of the several attacks made upon Negro life and property within a period of not more than twenty-four hours:

"PEOPLE OF OMAHA
OPENLY APPLAUD
LYNCHING BY MOB"

"2 NEGROES LYNCHED
BY ALABAMA MOB"

"ARMED MEN HUNT
NEGRO FOR ATTACK
ON WHITE WOMAN"

"We Will Lynch Him," They Threaten,
as Fifty, Led by Police Chief, Begin
Search of Woods Near Camden, N. J."

"TO GUARD COURT
AT NEGRO'S TRIAL"

"10 YEARS FOR NEGRO WHO
ATTEMPTS TO ATTACK GIRL"

(This with apparent judicial endorsement of lynching and regret that Brooklyn was not like some other communities.)

"Charles Dougherty, twenty, a Negro, of No. 2737 West 16th Street, Brooklyn, found guilty of attempting to attack a nineteen-year-old white girl, was sentenced yesterday by County Judge Nash of that borough to ten years in Sing Sing. Judge Nash told the Negro *in other communities he would have been lynched for his offense.*

YOUR DUTY

Don't you think your friends will like THE CRUSADER quite as much as you do? Then help in the movement—for THE CRUSADER represents a definite movement toward Negro redemption and African liberation—by sending copies to them. You can send copies to the South for one cent postage and to the islands for two cent postage. Or you may send us a dollar for each friend and we will send the magazine for one year to any part of the South, or to the West Indies for one dollar and a quarter. It's your duty to help the movement for the new day of Negro Liberty.

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