

The Crusader

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THE CRUSADER

VOL. IV. No. 1

MARCH, 1921

WHOLE No. 31

The Ku-Klux Klan

*Its Aims and the Various Methods it Proposes
Using in the Different Sections of the Country.*

By
C. VALENTINE.

(In Two Parts. Part I.)

THERE is grave danger that, with the subsidence of the first wave of excitement caused by the sudden resuscitation of the Ku-Klux Klan, the Northern Negro, believing himself secure in the more orderly communities of the North from the violent forms of Ku-Kluxism, will relapse into his ancient mental state of false security and almost complete detachment from his harassed kindred in the South.

Already we hear the opinion expressed that "the Ku-Klux Klan won't amount to much in the North," followed by the boast that "we would like to see them parade on Lenox avenue or State street." In the first statement the fact is ignored that there are thousands of Southern whites now resident in the North, and that the mind of the average white man, of whatever locality, provides a most fertile field for anti-Negro and white supremacy propaganda. In the second, it is innocently assumed that terrorism is the only method proposed.

As a matter of fact, terrorism is not among the immediate aims of the resurrected Klan. At least not in the North. That will come later and on a vaster scale after the field has been well sown by anti-Negro propaganda than would be possible through precipitate action now. Under present plans of the Klan, as publicly announced by the Imperial Wizard, as well as ascertained by Negro investigators, the sum of \$1,000,000 is to be spent annually for the purpose of disseminating a propaganda of lies against the Negro. The Klan has been careful to make public the proposition to spend a million dollars a year and thus lure into a policy of "watchful waiting," publications which might otherwise have opposed it as a pernicious organization. Even greater care has been taken to keep secret the more sinister aims of the organization, such as the plan to create distrust among Negroes and so discourage Negroes from investing with their own corporations, and the efforts to be made to exclude Negroes from businesses by barring them from stores and office buildings (even in their own communities), and to urge upon white business men the foreclosing of mortgages when possible where Negroes are concerned.

That terrorism is not the only weapon, and, indeed, not even the chief weapon, is recog-

nized by intelligent race leaders at least, as demonstrated by the feverish efforts on the part of several organizations to mobilize Negro opinion and organize the Negro. Rev. Charles A. Ward, speaking at a mass meeting February 8 in Boston, warned his hearers that, "In less than ten years he (the Negro) will be driven out of Boston, literally starved out, and it can be done in seven days, if the modern Ku-Klux Klan succeeds in its aims." That the Ku-Klux Klan is aiming at white organized labor, as well as at the Negro as a race, was the warning given at the labor demonstration at New Star Casino February 9 under the auspices of the National Association for the Promotion of Labor Unionism Among Negroes.

TROPICAL NIGHT

By CLAUDE MCKAY

The twilight gathers on the hill,
The swee-swees seek their bower
And the thorp is calm and still;
But, when the night has had its hour,
The golden morning will return.
To kiss the powdered cheek of the fern.
The moon has hidden her saffron face,
The stars have gone to bed,
They shine not in their place;
But, when the gloomy night has fled,
The golden morning will return
To kiss the powdered cheek of the fern.

PARAGRAPHS

Albany has a bill proposing to cut the "State printing" pap to publishers. To arms! To arms! Ye New York weaklies. Here's at last a cause to fight for.

If there's a white married minister in the U. S. A. who has not eloped with a flapper member of his congregation will he please speak up?

England seeks remission of its debt to the U. S. on the plea that the Allies did more in the war than the U. S. That may be. They did more to start it, too.

The Parents League of Washington

Exactly Two Years Old This March and Active as Ever in Its Fight for Better Conditions in the Public Schools.

By

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 14.
THE Parents' League of Washington is exactly two years old this March. Two years of stirring history! Two years of determined effort for better conditions in the



MRS. F. S. TANNER,
 President of the Parents' League of
 Washington, D. C.

public schools of the District of Columbia. Two years of brilliant successes carrying the league step by step nearer its main objective.

The Parents' League was organized two years ago this March by Mrs. F. S. Tanner, its present president, in the church edifice of her husband, Dr. C. M. Tanner, who is pastor of the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church. Its organization came about as a result of the scandal connected with Professor Moens, a white anthropologist who had been photographing colored girl students in the nude without the knowledge and consent of their parents.

On the grounds that Assistant Superintendent Roscoe C. Bruce had permitted the operations of Professor Moens, the Parents' League demanded his resignation or removal. Mr. Bruce has still been retained in office, but the Parents' League is also still fighting for his removal on the grounds given above and on the additional basis that the parents should have some say in the matter of the education of their children and on the question of the moral character of their instructors.

The Parents' League has been more successful in the case of Miss Charlotte Hunter, a colored teacher, alleged to have induced girls from the public schools to pose for Professor Moens. Miss Hunter has been forced to tender

her resignation and is no longer connected with the public school system of the District.

There have been several similar organizations in Washington, but none have had either the staying or the punching power of the present organization. A peculiar coincidence is the fact that none of the others had a woman at the head, while the Parents' League has. It would thus appear that a woman head, with her stronger feelings on matters affecting the young of the race, to a very large extent accounts for the success and driving power of the Parents' League. Mrs. Tanner has been an able president, a clever strategist and a tireless worker in the fight for cleaner and better schools. She has had the full backing and hearty support of the members of the league, which accounts for the great success of the league as well as for the solid, unbroken front with which it has met the attacks and criticisms of opposing forces. Moreover, the league has a definite objective and a set program. It knows what it wants, it proposes certain



ATTORNEY FOUNTAIN PEYTON,
 of Washington, D. C., Only Colored Man on
 the Board of Education of the District of
 Columbia, and the Only One of That Body
 Who Stood Behind the Colored Masses and the
 Parents' League of Washington in the Fight
 for Better and Cleaner Conditions in the Public
 Schools of the District.

methods to get what it wants, and it knows that, as an organization of parents, it has a perfect right to want something, whether a change in the studies or the removal of a teacher or superintendent for cause. No wonder it has been successful in its fight for better conditions in the public schools.



—Photos by Walter Baker.

Above are the photographs of 12 of the colored graduates of P. S. 119, Manhattan. A full list follows:

GRADUATES—1921

Laura Thomas, Mildred Simpson, Inez Alleyne, Vivian Headley, Marjorie Moore, Dulcie Richardson, Dorothy Wilson, Juanita Cooper, Mary Jensen, Hazel Rahming, Wilhelmina Stevens, Carrie Peters, Adelaide English, Virginia Price,

Christine Upshur, Dorothy Singleton, Vera Irvin, Louise Hood, Marian James, Grace Nickerson, Lessona Knight, Charity McCoy, Syble Curry, Gertrude Dennis, Hermine Anderson, Grace Kenny, Irene Odle, Ruth Sparks, Anna Flood, Mildred George, Theresa Green, Olga Barcroft, Ismay Highes, Thelma Harris, Olive York, Bernice Jackson, Annie Watson, Lillian Booker, Catherine James, Myrtle Marshall, Beatrice Jackson, Wilhelmina W'easy.



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EDITORIALS

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

AMERICANISM

Americanism! Magic word! Wide rampart behind which hide all the sinister movements of the day!

Judge Gary in his fight against the demands of his slaves for a working day shorter than 16 and 20 hours per, stood for Americanism! Henry Ford in his vicious campaign of lies against the Jewish people also stood for Americanism! Americanism is the slogan of the open-shop advocates, who behind their fine phrases of American freedom are seeking a return to the sweat-shop conditions which were swept away by the coming of Organized Labor. The American Legion glorifies its lawlessness and its attempts to run the country over the head of the people's elected representatives with the halo of "Americanism."

And now, according to the Rev. Simmons, the Ku-Klux Klan also stands "for the broad principle of Americanism," although there is exposed to view a weak link in its armor by its sticklingness for "native born Americans" as members, and its barring from membership of Negroes, Jews and even native born whites if they happen to be of the Catholic faith.

Yet who can deny that the Ku-Klux-Klan does really stand for Americanism, or that the two names are interchangeable? The evidence of more than 4,000 lynchings within fifty years, and of countless acts of lawless aggression and horrible repression south and north of the Mason-Dixon line against the Negro, would indicate that the two terms are synonymous in the strictest sense. Then, too, both Americanism and Ku-Klux-Klanism indulge in discriminations against the Negro. Both deny him in effect the "right" of being an American citizen.

NO FURTHER LOANS TO EUROPE

Unless you are desirous of maintaining, and even increasing, the present high cost of living send a protest at once to your Congressman against any further loans to Europe to finance British and other imperialist schemes against the Russian Soviet, and the Asiatics and the African peoples.

Write or wire a protest to your Congressman at once. This bringing of pressure upon legislators is one of the privileges of every American citizen—and one that the Negro must begin to exercise if he hopes

ever to make himself a factor in American affairs. Tell your Congressman no further loans to Europe and no cancellation of present European indebtedness to the United States.

DID NOT CALL THEM "NIGGERS"

James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., and one of the Negro witnesses before the Congressional Committee on the Census, has issued an emphatic denial that the terms "nigger" and "nigger women" were used in the presence of the Negro witnesses by Southern Congressmen, and that those witnesses had tamely submitted to such an insult to their race.

Secretary Johnson sharply protests to Congressman Siegel against "the cowardly tactics employed by Southern members of the Census Committee in inserting into the printed record the word 'nigger' and 'nigger women' when they did not dare use them in speech. If they had used these insulting terms to the colored men who faced them there would have been something else in the record."

We quite agree with Mr. Johnson on that there should have been "something else in the record" had these terms been used to the colored witnesses. The presence of these terms was one of the discouraging phases of the reports on the hearing. We are greatly relieved to know that colored men had not tamely submitted to the use in their presence of these insulting terms, and hope that the fight for the correction of the records will be energetically pressed. The honor of the race and the manhood of the colored witnesses are both involved.

FORESIGHT

Prescience, or foresight, is the difference between success and failure. It is also today the greatest mark of differentiation between the drifting Negro and the steering caucasian, as in the early dawn of civilization it was the greatest differentiating point between the then steering Negro and the drifting, hapless caucasian barbarian.

Because Science believes that in the course of a thousand years the temperate zone will become uninhabitable from one cause or another (ranging from exhaustion of the coal supply to the return of the glacial period) white thinkers have begun to urge their race to "prepare now for its

migration to warmer climates." The late General Goethals also urged the same thing though from a different angle; the view that the temperate zone was becoming overpopulated and the white race would eventually have to use the tropics for the accommodation of its surplus population.

And on the continent of Australia, 5,000,000 whites are keeping guard over that vast area for the white populations that are to be. Canada is also fenced off as a white racial reserve. So, too, was the entire extent of huge Siberia up to the year 1918, when the collapse of Czarist Russia gave colored Japan an opportunity in the Siberian preserve. In South America, the white race is making frantic appeals for the immigration of whites from Europe to reinforce those already there and tip the scales in favor of the whites. (And the Europeans are not being slow to take advantage of the grand opportunities of the southern continent.) In Africa, large sections have been staked off as white racial reserves in South, North and East Africa. West and Central Africa may be left to a population of Negro helots working under white overseers, should science decree that the white race cannot prosper and multiply in those quarters of the world's richest continent. Of course, the acquiescence of the Negro is also necessary to such an arrangement, since it would be impossible for the white man to retain his hold in those parts of Africa in the teeth of organized and active opposition on the part of the Negro populations. With the Negro, too, rests the decision whether South America shall become a white racial reserve or remain a colored land. But the Negro is fast asleep and drifting along, or dreaming in his brief waking spells of impossible solutions; while the white race is alertly awake and consciously working towards definite aims. The results cannot be for one moment in doubt, unless the improbable should happen (or the white race persist in destroying itself) and the Negro should quickly awaken to the needs of the hour, and recognize (first) the utter futility of a solution in the United States; (second) the necessity for energetic efforts at nation-building in lands where these efforts would have nine chances out of ten for success; (third) the need of a clearly-outlined program for the attainment of such an aim; and (fourth) the necessary courage, determination, patience and race-confidence to see "it through."

WARNING

Ku-Klux-Klan agents, among them sev-

eral colored traitors, are actively engaged throughout the country, but especially in the North, in the work of "knocking" colored corporations, in the effort, planned by the Ku-Klux-Klan, to undermine the confidence of investors, actual and prospective, in Negro concerns. In this way the Ku-Klux-Klan hopes to destroy the economic foundations of the Race and drive us into a position where we would be absolutely dependent upon the white race for existence.

THE CRUSADER advises its readers to pay no attention to these paid prophets of disaster. We have always advised our readers to exercise the greatest care in making investments, and, especially, to investigate *before* and not after buying stocks. We repeat that advice. But caution should not be confused with pessimism. Investing with capable colored corporations is better than throwing away money in hapless oil ventures put forward by smooth-talking white crooks. Pay no monies to the salesmen of worthless oil stocks and no attention to the prophets of disaster. Cultivate confidence in your Race, but remember that it is not exempt from the crook element or the incapable manager—no more than is the white or any other race. Therefore make investigations before investing, and when you do invest see to it that you follow your money with your active, helpful interest. But invest with the honest colored corporations you must if the Race is to defeat the evil machinations of its enemies and make a place for itself in the business world—and jobs for your girls and boys.

THE IRISH BOYCOTT ON BRITISH GOODS

The Irish people and the Negro people have much in common. To begin with, they are both oppressed by stronger groups. Secondly, the oppressors, in the main, of both Celt and Negro, are identified with the Anglo-Saxon race. Thirdly, the great enemy of the Irish people is also the greatest enemy of the Negro people. Not only does Great Britain tyrannize it over more Negroes and other colored races than are ruled by any other nation in the world, but Great Britain is also the bulwark of the Anglo-Saxon White Guards and of all the reactionary things for which they stand.

But how differently do Irish and Negroes meet the common foe! That is, the members of the two races in America. The difference is not so marked in Africa and Ireland, where both races are engaged in deadly war against the Anglo-Saxon—the war in Egypt and other parts of Africa be-

ing none the less deadly for its apparent spasmodic qualities. But how different in America! While the Irish in America persist in carrying the war to the enemy's pocket book in a determined boycott that is giving John Bull many a sleepless night, the while giving hope and moral support to the warriors in Ireland, the Negro, on the other hand, goes blindly on unintelligently supporting, by buying their goods, the great enemy of his race—the British.

How long will we Negroes of America remain indifferent to the sufferings of our kindred under "British" rule, and blind to the vast power of the economic boycott to chastise our enemy and effect reprisals for the wrongs and insults heaped upon us by the supercilious Anglo-Saxons?

A Negro boycott of British goods, loyally carried out, would at any time be effective. But at this time, more than ever, since it would have the co-operation of the Irish whose boycott the British are already beginning to feel.

And why not now? Should not two groups fighting the same enemy act in unison and move in co-operation? Let every Negro purchaser, whether buying for himself or an employer, agree to boycott all goods of British manufacture or British handling and the self-styled "ruler of the subject races" would soon have to lay aside her proud and cruel ambition to boss the darker millions of the earth. On with the boycott! Press home the war for liberation! Strike for a free Africa and a redeemed race! Hit them where it will hurt most—in their pocketbooks! Aim at the bulwark of Anglo-Saxon domination! On with the boycott!

COLLEGE STATION AND THE COLORED POST OFFICE CLERKS

College Station post office is situated in the heart of the Harlem (New York) colored district. It offers practically the only post office facilities for residents of that community. Of the large number who are forced to fill their postal needs at College Station at least 90 per cent are colored. Harlem Negroes have nearly one million dollars deposited with the United States Postal Savings through this station. And yet all the clerks at the windows of the various departments at College Station *are white!*

There are many colored clerks, but they are in the back. Hid away out of sight. At other post office stations in the great city of New York this hiding away process is done on the theory that "it might offend

the public" to have colored men wait on them and make known the fact that Negro brains are a great, if not vital, factor in the operation of the post office system. As the superintendent at College Station does not have even this shallow-pated excuse for his action in keeping colored clerks out of position at the windows, since the great bulk of his patrons are colored, it would be interesting to know his reason for so doing. Therefore, if the superintendent at College Station has any reasons he would like to offer for the peculiar fact that white rookies in the service are given window positions in preference to colored clerks old in the service, and that this practice has even extended so far as to have the older colored clerks transferred to other stations where their seniority would not be so embarrassing—THE CRUSADER would like to hear them before it begins a fight (that it will never stop until successful) for colored clerks at a post office station whose support is so overwhelmingly from the colored people.

PARAGRAPHS.

The eternal question of woman's dress reform is with us again.

New years may come and old years may go, but lynching goes on forever.

Disarmament is all that can save the white world—yet we would bet there's a colored fool somewhere in favor of it.

Britain to Retain Rule in Palestine.—Headline. The Jews are to have a national home in Palestine like the Irish have in Ireland.

WITH THE BAHAMIANS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The exercises celebrating the first anniversary of the Bahamas Rejuvenation League took place in the Lecture Hall of Mother Zion A. M. E. Zion Church on Sunday, January 23, 1921, and was attended by a goodly number of Bahamians and their friends. The speakers were Hon. John E. Bruce, Alderman George W. Harris, Rev. Stephenson Holder, Hon. F. A. Toote and E. Corbie, two of whom subsequently became associate members. Claudius Roland Walker, the president and founder, who is at present attending the Medical school of Howard University, forwarded a message of appreciation and encouragement which was read by the secretary. The acting president, Harcourt Adderly Tynes, gave an interesting survey of conditions in the Bahamas and the aims and purposes of the league. The aims of Bahamian women were presented by LaRue Sands, a reading by Miss E. Faire and musical numbers by Messrs. Taylor, Henderson, Procope and Farquharson and the Misses Perry, Storrs and Tynes. Invocation was given by B. G. Johnson, second vice-president. Prof. W. H. Ferris sent his regrets for his inability to attend.

Hammering at Gibraltar

Is the Negro in America Attempting the Impossible? or Can He Reverse the Lessons of History?

By

M. FRANKLIN PETERS.

THE American Negro we have with us. His real place in a complex civilization is yet to be determined. Many are of the opinion that he is already assured of his place. The truth of this statement will be refuted by the evidence. He is still restless.

True to his historical form and in desperate straits, the Negro in America and elsewhere is using every available means in his fight for political recognition and social justice. No less is to be expected. In this he is not alone in the development of divergent racial groups. His fight is the common fight of all weaker people. This fact alone is sufficient proof of his humanity.

Some well meaning gentlemen apparently ignorant of the laws and processes of socialization have begun anew the fight for Negro freedom. They hope to bring about such condition by adding more amendments to the national constitution. These methods are evidences of an earnest but stupid leadership.

No amount of constitutional coercion is a sufficient safeguard for the rights of a racial group. To attempt to check the current of racial antipathy by constitutional laws is like damming up a stream. It is checked until it reaches the top of the falls, and then it sweeps over with greater rapidity, and whirls on sweeping everything before it. No more special legislation is needed for the protection of the Negro. No people can hope to expand and reach its highest development when it is forced to hang to the apron string of constitutional law.

All law is a product of the social mind. No law is worth the paper upon which it is written unless it is supported by that higher and fundamental law—public sentiment. Laws written without the sanction of those most concerned must result in flagrant violations. It is ever the unwritten law based upon social and psycial factors which determines the status of a people.

No greater injustice has fallen upon a people through its friends than that injustice which fell upon the Negro through special constitutional enactments during the period of Reconstruction. Such enactments were discriminatory and gave the Negro a status of inferiority at the birth of his so-called freedom. The reaction of the South has been most telling. So that the Negro stands today stripped of almost every right granted to him by the constitution.

As the situation stands today the Negro must either accept the crumbs of justice which the white man is willing to accord him, or he must fight for complete justice through force. To accept justice as a gift is to acknowledge inferiority. To take it by force presupposes that he has the wherewithal to get it.

This brings us face to face with two theories with reference to a solution of the American Race Problem.

First, there are those who hold to the theory of Bi-racial Development. The individuals composing this group believe that a solution is possible if the two races work together. But

this is an IF which runs back ten thousand years. IF they can, of course, we shall have a happy solution and live in bliss forever. All overtures for racial co-operation must come from the dominant group. The Negro may plead and work to this end, but he can never succeed until the white man is willing to take the responsibility.

Counter to this policy there are those who preach racial consciousness and racial solidarity and independence and so on. These individuals believe that it is possible for the Negro to go on and develop in America in spite of the white man. This is a child-like scheme whose fallacy is too evident to call for refutation. Now is it possible for two races to live together and be independent of each other? How is it possible to develop a racial consciousness in America as long as the Negro reads the white man's books, is educated in the white man's schools, believes in the white man's religion, and above all, is an economic parasite?

Now, Mr. Reader, you are, no doubt, looking for a solution. But solutions to complex social problems these days are as scarce as hen's teeth. One thing is certain. The misconceptions and fallacies concerning our problem can never bring a solution. The Negro in America is hammering at Gibraltar, and he may go on hammering until every hammer is beaten to pieces. Ten thousand years from now he will find himself standing before the great god of IMPOSSIBILITY.

COMING NEXT MONTH.

A review of one of the most vital and interesting books of the day, "Communism and Christianity," analyzed and contrasted from the viewpoint of Darwinism, by Bishop William Montgomery Brown, D. D.

A gripping story of love, adventure, race redemption by C. Valentine in "Secret Service."

A much discussed article from the London (Eng.) press, "Is America on the Verge of a Black War." This article has aroused tremendous interest in the British capital, and will be published in the United States exclusively by The Crusader.

Another gripping article on race relations in Bible history by Rev. Harvey Johnson, of Baltimore. In addition there will be articles by the regular staff.

Another educational article on the achievements of black men, "Mercury Discovered and Named by a Negro," by Theo. Burrell.

That the "Brutish" Government intends to make of Egypt a replica of Ireland is the contention of the Daily Herald (London) which declares that, "The Egyptian policy is, in fact, to be a replica of the Irish policy. An unacceptable measure of 'Home Rule' is to be put into operation in the hope that this will split the national movement, and that large numbers will decide to make do what they can get, instead of standing out for their full demands."

Light on the Past

Euclid, the World's Greatest Scholar and His Identity With the Great Negro Race.

By
THEO. BURRELL.

TN a recent letter to me, one of my old boys asks whether it would be possible for me to tell anything about Euclid. He says, "He had always heard it whispered that Euclid was a colored man, but upon his making researches in histories and encyclopedias, he found that the scholar was none other than a Greek." And so it is with nearly all of us having to take for granted the little lies here and there from tainted histories wherein not a word is said about us, we lose faith in ourselves and see inferiority in our race. Yet, it is to the contrary, and in denying that Euclid was a Grecian (300 B. C.) I have to say with the old king in the tragedy of "Pelleas and Melisande," "If I were God I would pity men." Among the earliest peoples to carry race prejudice and disseminate lies were the Greeks and today are still to be reckoned with as among the first people to lead a mob to lynch a Negro. There were times when Greeks and men of every other race sat at the feet of Negro teachers! Euclid lived at the time of the first Jew! Abraham, the father of the Jewish race, was told in his visionings to go to the land of Canaan. Upon his arrival there famine stalked the land. He moved with his wife Sarah into Egypt, the land where there was food and plenty and lived there while the famine lasted. Abraham was wise and learned, a quality which the Egyptians always adored. "He knew all the seven sciences and taught the Egyptians the science of geometry." A worthy Egyptian clerk by the name of Euclid became his pupil and learned of him. It was Euclid who gave the science the name of geometry. Isidorus, in the Fifth Book and first chapter of *Ethimologiarum*, said that "Euclid was one of the first founders of geometry and gave it that name." The river of Egypt—the Nile at that time overflowed the land that no man could dwell therein. Then this worthy clerk Euclid taught them how to make great walls and ditches to keep the water and by geometry he measured the land and parceled it out into sections and caused every man to enclose his own portion with walls and ditches. Thus it became a country abounding in all kinds of produce and of young people and of men and women so that the youthful population increased so much as to render earning a living difficult. The lords of the country drew together and took council how they might help their children who had no competent livelihood in order to provide for themselves and their children—for they had so many. And at the council among them was the worthy clerk Euclid. When he saw that all of them could devise no remedy in the matter he said, "Lay your orders upon your sons and I will teach them a science by which they may live as gentlemen, under the condition that they shall be sworn to me to uphold the regulations that I shall lay upon them." The council of the king of the country and the lords agreed thereto with one consent. It is but reasonable



THEO. BURRELL

that every man should agree to that which ended to profit himself so they took their sons to Euclid to be ruled by him, and he taught them the Craft of Masonry and gave it the name of geometry on account of the parceling out of the ground which he had taught the people at the time of making the walls and ditches as aforesaid to keep out the water. During the time that the children of Israel dwelt in the land of Egypt they learned the Craft of Masonry. Euclid, the mathematician, was Egyptian not Greek. The pyramids of Egypt would be standing in the Hellenes rather than among the wasted sands of the saintly Nile! Greece profited greatly from Egyptian learning. Her scholars plagiarized the glories of the Nile. Isn't Greece the land of philosophies that have led us to nowhere, and her history a collection of fabulous mythologies? If Masonry is an honorable thing let her shed light on the pathway of her beginnings. Haven't the great Order of Euclid been the most profound in the teachings of Masonry excelling even those great cults of the Chinese? After all, the darker races also gave the world the basic principles for all sciences! Euclid was, evidently, the world's greatest thinker. He was the greatest mathematician that ever lived and the only scholar incontestable.

The United States of Brazil

A Land of Opportunity and Democracy for All Races—No Color Problem and No Race Prejudice.

By
W. D. A.

THIS republic, which is the largest and most populous country in South America, covers forty per cent. of the South American continent. It is the fourth largest country in the world, having an area greater than that of the United States, exclusive of Alaska. In 1900, the population of Brazil, as shown by the official census, was 17,371,000 and the estimated population in 1917 was 30,942,000.

History and Government. Brazil was an em-

among the countries producing cane sugar and raises one per cent. of the world's cotton. Exports of cocoa, tobacco and beans are important. The rubber industry of Brazil furnishes one-half of the world's supply of this commodity.

The livestock industry of Brazil has had a phenomenal growth. The exports of animal products from Brazil have increased in volume over 300 per cent. since 1913. Brazil is one of the leading cattle countries in the world and has many important packing houses, some of



A View of the Beautiful Harbor of Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), the Queen City of the World.

pire up to 1889, but then became a republic, called the United States of Brazil. Its constitution was modeled after that of the United States of America, and provides for a president, vice-president, a cabinet of seven members, and a Congress with two legislative houses. The Union composes twenty separate states, one territory, and a federal district with Rio de Janeiro as the national capital. The state and federal control is similar to that of the United States, except that each state in Brazil imposes its own export duties.

Principal Products. The basic industry of Brazil is agriculture. Brazil ranks seventh

which are owned by American packers. On December 31, 1918, Brazil had 37,500,000 head of cattle and about 50,000,000 head of horses, pigs, sheep and goats.

Approximately 80 per cent. of the world's production of coffee comes from Brazil. The growing of coffee is centered in the State of Sao Paulo, where the plantations are located on slopes and plateaus between the valleys.

Timber and Mineral Resources. The forests and mines of Brazil are of great value. There has been a great lumber development in the last few years. There are great mineral resources in this country, which, outside of the Manganese and Black Diamond Districts, have not been developed at all. The mining of gold,

as yet in its infancy, is notable for the St. John del Rey Gold Mine, which is the deepest mine in the world. Brazil has produced over \$500,000,000 of gold.

The country abounds in water-falls and powerful streams. While there is considerable coal production, the future power requirements of the country will be largely met by the abundant water power available for development. The richest and largest known deposits of iron ore in the world are located in Brazil. These deposits are well known and would probably have been developed before this had it not been for conditions growing out of the war and the shortage of shipping. These deposits, which in places consist of pure hematite, are found outcropping in large ledges over an extensive area.

Black diamonds are exclusively a Brazilian product, and these stones go all over the world wherever diamond drilling is done. Manganese ore from Brazil kept the United States steel industry going during the war when England required more than India could supply.

The People of Brazil. The people of Brazil are an admixture of Negro, Caucasian and Indian blood. There is no such thing as race prejudice in Brazil. Every man is judged ac-

ording to his wealth, education and conduct.

Per Capita Debt.

The following figures (except those for Argentine, Brazil and Chile) were presented at the recent Economic Conference at Brussels by an eminent authority:-

France	\$1,115	Holland	\$154
Great Britain...	825	Spain	107
Germany	797	Argentine	104
Belgium	478	Norway	103
Italy	397	Denmark	73
Portugal	284	Sweden	68
United States..	255	Chile	59
Switzerland ...	155	Japan	30
Brazil.....	\$46		

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—In view of the above facts, it is a matter of sincere congratulation that an opportunity is at last presented to the American Negro, through the Brazilian-American Colonization Syndicate, with American offices at 3539½ South State street, Chicago, Ill., to participate in the development of the rich resources and to enjoy the fine spirit of democracy of the Brazilian Republic, while at the same time escaping the narrow prejudices and murderous repression of the United States of North America.

Educational Propaganda

Some of the Evils of Alien Education Under White Control of Schools and Funds Outlined by an Educator.

By

L. EMMETT DREWRY.

1046

A WFUL need of the Negro in the South is better public educational conditions. Inadequate buildings; insufficient equipment and poorly trained teachers are combining to produce a new generation in the race unable to cope with the conditions in a civilization rapidly becoming more and more complex. Right now, when we need different conditions, they cannot be found nor secured, and there seems no immediate hope in sight. As long as the same forces control the educational status of the race there will be no change. But the sad thing about the conditions is not so much their existence, though that is bad enough, as the fact that a race of 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 individuals, concentrated to a large extent in one section of the country, is content to sit supinely by and let a group of bigoted and narrow believers in white supremacy and black inferiority lull them to sleep with the siren song, "That's Good Enough." Just what can be done to remedy the situation is not yet apparent. This much, however is certain, that there is no remedy to be expected, or even hoped for, from those who at present dictate the policy of Negro education.

Some things the Negro himself may do to help. He must wake up and cease to sit by waiting for some blessing to come from the dispensers of educational funds in the South. The old Bourbon aristocracy of the South has not died out yet, and will not for a long time. It has discarded the broad brimmed felt hat and long coat of the period of slavery when dress betokened the "Southern Gentleman." But it still lives in the hearts and minds of the descendants of those same "gentlemen." They control, apportion and spend the school funds.

Until the whole fabric of the social system changes away off in the dim, distant future, there is no hope in store.

The Negro must build school houses for himself to replace the tumble-down, delapidated shacks that now masquerade under that name. True enough, he pays taxes enough, and in some cases more than enough to do the job. But the job is not being done, and the only other alternative is to continue to endure, hoping blindly that some indulgent fate will turn the tide of thought and remedy conditions. It is not a question of doing what ought to be done for us—what we have paid for and are due. It is rather a question of the choice of the lesser of two evils. If the great number of inadequate school houses are to be replaced by decent buildings now, the Negro himself must do the job. Here and there school houses are being erected, and in some places in fairly large numbers, but the need has not been supplied after several years of effort along this line. At the present rate it will be a long time before the need is realized.

He must flock to the support of those private schools maintained by his own race where secondary, higher and possibly some primary work is done. His salvation lies there. In the public schools and the white controlled private institutions the entire policy is initiated, shaped and controlled by another race that does not understand him and consequently cannot decide what is best for him. No man of one group, or race, or nation can determine the policy, educationally or otherwise, that is advisable for any other group, or race or nation. The American white man can decide what he ought to learn and what he shall learn, but he is not

competent by instinct or training—he has not the capacity—to determine what any other group or race within his midst ought or shall learn. Until the time comes when every community, realizing the situation that confronts it, adds to its School Board a Negro member to think and plan and suggest for his own race, there is nothing for the Negro to do but give his financial and moral support to those institutions that do take into account his particular capacities and needs and give place for their full development.

The Anglo-Saxon, proud of his lineage, knows full well that well-trained, sympathetic, race-loving, God-fearing black teachers will sever the galling chains of mental ignorance that bind the colored man in a slavery more abject than that of ante-bellum days and will set him up as the peer of any and all. Knowing this, he holds on to the control of as many Negro schools as possible and is as unwilling to relinquish that control as he is to relinquish life itself. And he uses the power he has to spread a pernicious propaganda—the doctrine of white supremacy. He teaches, or demands that the teachers shall teach, that slavery was a blessing, that the South was justified in its attitude in '61, that the place of the Negro is in the South, that the race should be content with Jim Crowism, segregation, disfranchisement and all the relics of a barbarous past, that we are born "hewers of wood and drawers of water," that the so-called higher education is a curse and not a blessing to the race, that the Negro is not capable to lead his own, and all the rest of the damnable tommy rot that is making us just what he wants us to be—a race of mental weaklings—unless we rise up in our wrath and change conditions.

Much of the equipment needed for his schools, public and private, must be supplied by the race itself. Past experience has not demonstrated, especially in the rural schools of the South (and most Negro public schools in the South are rural) that any great effort will be made in the near future to adequately equip those schools with those things so necessary to good teaching—maps, charts, globes, etc. It is a question of giving the growing

generation the right point of view. The trouble is that the race as a race is selfish. Those who have reached the height of their possibilities are content to let the matter rest there, with no thought for any one but themselves. Part of a race we are affected by anything that affects the race and we must become social beings enough to contribute to anything that elevates the group as something that elevates us individually.

The Negro must know who is teaching his children and what is being taught. Requirements made by the authorities of those who would enter the profession of teaching seem to grow less as one travels Southward. Almost anybody can get it. Lack of ability is in some places an asset rather than a liability. But, even if the teacher has knowledge of his subject matter and of how to impart that knowledge, she may not possess the necessary human sympathy and racial ideals that every growing black boy and girl ought to get. It may be that the parent can do little if these things are lacking; but if they do not exist much good may be done by ascertaining that fact and instilling into the child at home some of the love of race and belief in racial possibilities that it should have. Public sentiment may remove teachers unfit in any way for their places. The knowledge of the parent as to his child's teacher may be a means of counteracting many a wrong impression of the school room.

In those places that still cling to the archaic system of retaining white teachers in Negro schools, the race members must develop that racial consciousness that will arouse in them a righteous resentment leading to a just demand for a change. If the fear of the disapproval of such a demand from the white race exists in the black breast and takes away the manhood necessary to do such a thing, the race is doomed already. If it is right for Japanese to teach Japanese, Chinese to teach Chinese, and white men to teach white men, it is just as right for Negroes to teach Negroes. If the race can do no more it can register its determined protest.

"He who would be free must strike the first blow."

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Hunter Recital Draws Music Lovers

New York's Smart Set Makes Brilliant This Pre-Lenten Function.

By
C. V. B.

REMINISCENT of the brilliant pre-Lenten affairs of the era before the war, and quite the classiest social function New York has witnessed this season, was the Pre-Lenten Recital and Dance of Mr. Walter M. Hunter, eminent baritone and popular society man, which was held at New Star Casino on the evening of February 4, and brought out New York's smart set in such numbers as to evoke both the surprise and the satisfaction of all who attended.

Too much credit cannot be given Mr. Henri M. Cornelius for the able manner in which everything was managed from the first announcement to the rise of the curtain for the

program, and for the first-class program rendered and the delightful dance music which followed.

Walter Hunter was heard at his best in a very wide range of vocal renditions. We liked him most in the Negro Spirituals and the Italian of Verdi. The audience, by its hearty applause before and after each appearance plainly and emphatically registered its approval.

Others on the program were Mr. Marion Cumbo, who showed great promise on the cello; Miss Andrades Lindsay, whose otherwise sound training on the piano was marred by affectation and showiness, and Mr. Ramon de Toro, who made an excellent accompanist.

In the Realm of Elkdom

*A Short Survey of Columbia Lodge No. 85
and its Brilliant Exalted Ruler.*

By
WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.

COLUMBIA LODGE NO. 85, I. B. P. O. Elks of W. located in the capital of the Nation is certainly a credit to this splendid Organization of Colored Elks. This lodge aside from being the largest lodge in the world has produced some of the best fraternal leaders in the country. Some of Washington's most influential citizens and leading professional men are members of this progressive lodge. Strict adherence to the cardinal principles of the organization and a sincere wish to be servicable to the race, in a large measure no doubt are fundamental elements upon which the success of this lodge is founded.

In a previous issue of this magazine detailed information was given the public concerning the exalted position this lodge occupies in relation to other organizations locally as well as nationally. Considerable space was also given to the merits of the officers of this lodge, and particularly the Exalted Ruler, Mr. Walter T. Dixon. A very serious mistake occurred in connection with the issue containing the article mentioned above, in that the cut which appeared in that issue was not the likeness of Mr. Dixon, but that of one of the Past Exalted Rulers of that lodge. Below is the correction of that error as the picture here inserted is that of Mr. Dixon, about whom and concerning whose work as the Chief Executive of this organization so many praiseworthy things were at that time mentioned.

Since that unfortunate occurrence, additional glory has been visited upon Columbia Lodge. At the recent Grand Lodge Convention which met in Kansas City, Mo., in August, 1920, Exalted Ruler Dixon, in whom Columbia Lodge pinned its hopes in securing a prominent position in the Grand Lodge, met, and overwhelmingly defeated Mr. Greene of Alabama for the position of Grand Esteemed Loyal Knight, which is the second highest position within the gift of the Grand Lodge.

In consideration of the fact that it has been over ten years since Columbia Lodge has been represented by a Grand Lodge officer it would seem that the prediction of *The Crusader* that this young man is destined to become one of the bright lights in fraternal circles, will soon be established beyond the least apprehension.

Mr. Dixon is a young man whose very appearance demands recognition and respect, and as a further evidence of this and his ability to handle large and important affairs, Columbia Lodge again has re-elected him to again try his skill in a similar capacity, and the members of his lodge are depending upon him to lead them on to greater achievements. His congenial winning personality has won for him a warm place in the hearts of his constituents and they expect him to use his diplomatic ability in accomplishing great things in Boston when the Grand Lodge convenes in that city

next August. Being a firm believer in thorough preparation it is hardly probable that he will aspire for the position of Grand Exalted Ruler



EXALTED RULER WALTER T. DIXON

next year, but it is quite likely that next year's cabinet will include this young energetic Exalted Ruler.

The *Crusader* joins the hosts of friends of Mr. Dixon's in wishing for him and Columbia Lodge another successful administration as Exalted Ruler of Columbia Lodge No. 85, I. B. P. O. E. W.

CHANGES WITHIN THE PACE & HANDY MUSIC CO.

On account of the withdrawal of Mr. Harry H. Pace, president of the Pace & Handy Music Co., Inc., to enter a new enterprise—that of marketing and manufacturing phonograph records produced by Negro talent—the successors to Pace & Handy Music Co., will be known as Handy Bros. Music Co., Inc., with Mr. C. E. Handy, brother of the well-known composer, actively in charge of the business.

W. C. Handy will devote most of his time to composition, and many new and original ideas will be presented this year, one of which is receiving favorable mention entitled "Loveless Love"—a blues ballad.

John W. Lewis—A Race Asset

From a Tramp With Coxey's Army of the Unemployed to a Giant of Finance and Industry—A Meteoric Rise.

By
RALPH W. TYLER.

TN the year of 1894, the year when hundreds of thousands of men were out of employment, General Jacob S. Coxey, a visionary sort of a crank, so considered then by many, started out from Lima, Ohio, with a band of unemployed, which he hoped to recruit up to 100,000, for a march on to Washington to peti-



JOHN W. LEWIS

tion Congress to issue \$500,000,000 in non-interest-bearing bonds to improve roads, and which, he claimed, would give employment to the thousands of idle men whom the panic of 1893 cast adrift from labor. When the army reached Washington May 1, 1894, the prospective 100,000 army had dwindled to just 122—a collection of derelicts the newspapers and public referred to as "tramps." Somewhere in Virginia a young Colored man joined the army, and tramped with it to Washington. He then had no future plans. His education, due to then Virginia restrictions against his race, was limited—his education, then, did not encompass the "Three R's." He found himself in "The City of Magnificent Distances," or to be more exact, "the city of buried hopes," moneyless and friendless, but with ambition and courage that was 100 per cent. genuine. Unlike far too many Colored boys of today, he was not afraid to soil his hands, and to callous them with "corns." He took to carrying the hod—his education then best fitting him for that arduous job. At any rate, it was honest labor. Industry became his amusement; hard work and planning for the future his luxuries. After a while, by saving and economizing, he, with others, organized a building and loan association among the lowly men of his race and occupation. Great was the fun poked at this undertaking by the "Four Hundred" of Washington—those geniuses who devote the leisure

hours to chasing the will-o'-the-wisp of unproductive pleasure, and who indulge largely in "heap big talk" accompanied with but hardly a modicum of real achievements. The building and loan association succeeded—in time these horny-handed sons of toil who joined with John W. Lewis, for that is the name of this real racial prodigy, accumulated quite a bit of property. Lewis was ambitious. He dreamed of a successful Colored bank in Washington. While he dreamed and planned the human moths who flitted about the candle of society laughed and joked about this man who arrived in Washington a tramp with Coxey's army. Their amusement, at his expense, caused him no worry. He often said, "It is the common people whom I shall look to for encouragement." On April 1, 1913, that banking dream of John W. Lewis became a realization. In a little room, about 14x20 or thereabouts, of a modest building owned by his building and loan association, on 11th street near the corner of You, and with some second-hand furniture and a second-hand safe, The Industrial Savings Bank, with John W. Lewis as president, and William A. Bowie, as cashier, opened its doors for business. Colored Washington did not rush to it with deposits. The building and loan association long a joke, to Washington Colored society, gave way to this greater joke—a bank. John Lewis, however, did not become discouraged. He was president and janitor of the bank. Like the character in the opera "Pinafore," every morning he "mopped the floor and scrubbed the door and polished up the handle of the big front door" while awaiting hoped-for depositors. By and by, a few timorous ones picked up sufficient courage to open an account with Lewis' bank. They were few, however—too few to encourage his directors to vote him a salary sufficient to buy the bare necessities of life for himself and family. There were many to wish him well—hand him a lot of gratuitous advice—tell him how to run a bank, but few who had the courage and race interest sufficient to deposit funds with him. "All things come to him who waits" and "success crowns efforts" were hoary-headed, moss-covered mottoes, that became applicable to John Lewis. "The common clay," those who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, began depositing—they increased in numbers and amounts as the months rolled by. A few short years caused Lewis' dream to outgrow its cramped quarters. He engineered the deal which brought to the bank he had established the property at the northwest corner of 11th and You; and the erection thereon of a perfectly modernly built and furnished banking house. Success was crowning efforts for him—this derelict who blew into Washington with Coxey's army of tramps on May 1, 1894. Today, and largely due to the vision, planning, and industry of this Virginian product whose only diploma is the one given by the school of hard experience, patience and industry, the Industrial Savings Bank points to resources that exceed \$300,000, and a clientele

which takes in "the salt of the earth" (the common people whom Abraham Lincoln said God loved best), the "holy middle," and the uppercrust, who long since have concluded that John W. Lewis is a safe builder, and a safe financier.

But he felt there were other worlds to conquer; he felt that his duty to his race was to provide not only for the present, but the future; that a dream is of no benefit if not realized. He figured that a fine, thoroughly modern apartment house and hotel was what Washington now needed greatly. He told his plans to a few—to many. Many, not accepting his success with the building and loan association, and with the bank, as a criterion, said he couldn't do it. But he did, this man who started from the lowest rung of the ladder and went to the top because the bottom was crowded with unproductive men and women. Today, at the corner of 13th and T streets, there is a beautiful hotel and apartment house—a magnificent pile of bricks and stone—an architectural beauty, that is nearing completion; will be ready for occupancy in August of this year. When completed and furnished it will represent an outlay of \$125,000. It is another dream of John W. Lewis come true. This hotel and apartment house, christened the Whitelaw Apartment Hotel, has an Italian Renaissance treatment; it has a width of nearly 154 feet fronting on 13th street, and a depth of 168 feet, fronting on T street, and is five stories high. It is sumptuously furnished; contains, among many things, a ladies' parlor, manicuring parlor, billiard room, barber shop, a spacious and richly decorated dining room. In short, the building, toute ensemble, is the last say in modernizing. John W. Lewis believes he is yet too young a man to cease dreaming and planning and achieving. He feels

that he must accomplish more in order to prove conclusively that he is proud he was born a Colored man in a country where color becomes a handicap to most men. With this thought in view, immediately the Whitelaw Apartment Hotel has had its last finishing touches, and its doors have been thrown open, he has planned to erect another apartment house, immediately south of this beautiful bit of architecture, fronting on 13th street, at a cost of \$200,000—and for occupancy by his people—our race—people whose skin wears the clouded livery of the burnished sun.

I strove for many weeks to get sufficient data out of this man—this genius of the race for doing, sufficient to make an article, for I felt the race, and the world, ought to know of his achievements—ought to know that a man who came to Washington with Coxey's army of tramps just a quarter of a century ago, with nothing but courage, an indomitable will and super-industry as his asset, and a black skin as a heavy liability, had dreamed of, projected, and made a beneficial realization, a building and loan association with holdings running into the tens of thousands of dollars; a splendidly equipped and conservatively managed bank with resources mounting to more than \$300,000, and an apartment house and hotel at a cost of \$125,000. However, to secure this data, from John W. Lewis, was like hunting for a needle in a haystack. He is too modest to talk about his own achievements, and he is too busy building for the future to talk about the past. For the information concerning this Colored Virginian who made his own possibilities, who is the architect of his own fortune, I am indebted to Attorney Charles S. Cuney, who swears by John W. Lewis, and who enjoys the confidence of this man—John W. Lewis, one of the biggest assets the race has in this country today.

Jim Turns the Page

An Highly Entertaining Sketch by One of the Race's Leading Writers of Fiction.

By

J. ARTHUR JOHNSON.

HE young man, his intelligent, brown face grave and thoughtful, closed the door softly behind the serene, fatherly old doctor and returned slowly to the sick-room.

"Don't you feel some better, dear?" he asked, just a trifle awkwardly.

"A—little." The two large eyes of the frail, child-like woman on the bed turned slowly toward him. "What did—he say—Jim?"

"You must try to sleep, now," evasively. "Want Jim to pull down the curtain?"

"I can't—sleep. Jim—are you—afraid to—tell me?"

"No, no; not that a'tall. Everythin's goin' to be all right, li'l girl. He said so. If you'll only try, dear. You must'nt worry."

"I'm so—so tired. Like I'd been—run-ning." The man adjusted the pillow beneath the restless head with big, unaccustomed hands.

"It's the fever, girlie," he answered softly, "but you'll soon be fine and dandy again."

She rewarded him with a smile, wan, but overflowing with love.

"It's nice—out—today, aint it? I hear so many—people—going by."

"The best ever. and you must hurry up and

get well so you can be in on it. Why, the Doc says the flowers are bloomin' a'ready out in the country, where he goes sometimes. Lis'en, hon; he's goin' to bring some in just for you, an' he says when you get stronger he's goin' to take you on a good long ride, way, way out."

"Aint he—lovely—Jim?"

"I'll be gettin' jealous pretty soon. But he's all to the good, at that."

Silence, the tense, oppressive silence of a sick-room, and to the man anxiously watching, this fragile little breathless body whom he had been accustomed to seeing so brimming with life and happiness seemed far, far away, indeed. Then, as though she had been pondering it deeply—

"Jim—a man—goes by here—every day. He sounds—like he's sing-ing. He's old—I bet—and has—long—white—wis-kers."

"Oh, I seen him, a rag-man. He's a young guy. No older'n me."

She was silent again and he watched her closed eyes hopefully; if she would only sleep.

"I didn't—get to see—The Dix-ie Revue—after all—did I—Jim?"

"No, but we'll make up for it, dear. I'm goin' to—"

"Going to—what—Jim?"
 "I'm goin' to be dif'rent, Mary, after you get well. You'll see."

"Why, honey—you've never—done any-thing—bad—to me—or anyone—never."

"I know," he went on grimly, "and I never done nothin' very good neither. But I'm goin' to turn over a new leaf. No more trailin' around with the gang while you hang out here alone. Any fun that's coming this way we go fifty-fifty on, that's all."

"If I was—well—Jim—I would—I'd kiss you."

Without a moment's hesitation his huge bulk bent forward as tenderly as a mother's might have done.

"Oh, Jim—suppose—and you ought—to shave—too. When I do—get well again—dear—I'm going—to make you—the nicest—pie. The kind—you like—Jim."

"Ah, that's the way to talk"—he gently lifted the thin, brown wee hand lying so passively on the coverlet—"one good li'l girl, I'll tell the

world—and the Age."

"I guess—I can sleep—after that—Jim."

Whereat Fate pressed a button and, in due time, Mary got well; and Summer, who knows no color-line, came tripping blithely over the housetops calling to the children of the Great City to come out and make merry while the skies were yet blue; and it was Saturday night; and Mary sat alone in the little room where she had tried so bravely, waiting for Jim.

"Oh boys!" he breezed in and tossed his hat on the bed boyishly, "the dudes are sure struttin' their stuff this weather."

"Jim, I looked for you home early today. Your afternoon off and, and everything."

He stood looking at her in comical, frank surprise.

"Geel a feller's got to get out with the bunch once in a while, aint he? Geel have a heart—kid."

Mary turned toward the tiny, heat-laden kitchen. "Supper's ready," she said dully, and went slowly out, with her eyes full and her heart—empty.

Quien Sabe (Who Knows)

A Survey of the Ferment of International Unrest as it Affects or Is Likely to Affect the Race.

By
 FRED H. WILLIAMS,
 of Detroit.

(Continued from last month.)

EGYPT, the enigmatic, has by violence and through propoganda asserted her right to complete independence.

France, even though she was allied with England in this last great war, is no more assured of the lasting friendship of the Mistress of the Seas than she was fifty years ago. On the one hand, Germany her known foe, on the other, England an uncertain friend, thus La Belle France finds herself. Frothy Fiume is being internationalized and immortalized by her militant-poet commander, D'Annunzio.

Germany looms portentous and threatening, and no matter what present or future historians may write to the contrary, Germany was not "licked" in the fullest sense of the meaning. Armistically speaking she might have been, but to the writer there seems little to congratulate over the recent armistice and what he deems but a truce on the Teuton's part. In a sense Germany is freer of the lasting scars of a "physical" defeat than some of the "moral" bruises received by her opponents. In other words Germany is subdued but not conquered by any means. And though this knowledge may not influence, one way or the other, the sleep of you or the writer, still many and many students of international and European questions will lie awake nights wondering just how it will all end.

The modern bribes of democracy seemed to have not won the favor of the once classic Greece, instead she opens wide, voluptuous arms to her first lover, King Monarchy. There seems a strong desire upon the part of more than one European nation to re-espouse the cause of monarchy. Democracy in its present jazzy garb of modernity is being weighed in the balance. It has proved ever so for the white man's perennial seeking for that which lies just beyond his tolerant conception of

what is "just and equal" must always end in complete disillusionment.

Haiti lies prone, exhausted and raw from being manhandled by the civic over-lords of Southern chivalry, ably backed by an appropriately named body of semi-soldier-sailors—otherwise the Devil Dogs of the U. S. A. One may recall that this same little island proved something of a thorn in the side of France.

India is sending forth her young men and women into the colleges and universities of the Occident. These men and women are returning with an enlarged vision of India's future possibilities. The almost impossible barrier of caste is being swept aside and Brahman and Moslem are coming together as never before in the desire to create an India for Indians.

Ireland is a hot-bed of sedition. The ragged though biting edge of Revolution is bared. England the Ruthless has been forced to a public acknowledgment of her mailed-fist policy in the torn little Emerald Isle. Whatever future action England may take toward the mastery or pacification of Ireland, its effect will be far-reaching and no man may tell how it will terminate.

Italy has on its hands the heroics of the D'Annunzio, which is vastly more serious than comic as some may think, as well as the internal strife between Imperialist and Socialist. Back of this, too are the questions of territorial boundaries, and the uncertainties that underlie the diplomacy of France and Greece and of the Balkan States.

Japan is the one colored nation that is armed and prepared for any eventuality that might arise either within or without her borders. Being thus armed and prepared (or being at least in a constant state of preparation) she becomes a Power, and hence a source of real or imagined menace to the Western World. Japan, too, is the one and only Power that lies between the maurading West and hoped-to-be-

despoiled East. Japan is also the one and only Hope of all colored people of whatever hue. Jugo-Slavia and Lithuania are causing considerable uneasiness for the harassed minds of European diplomats.

Mexico at present is "amicably" arranging, with the smiling (aside) assurance of her sister republic, to re-adjust her future program for "concession and boundary" troubles. Bolshevism is sending its emissaries into Persia while Poland is being wrangled and mangled into something that may resemble a separate nation, providing Germany or Russia keeps hands-off.

Russia, in the writer's opinion, is the one real threatening influence in affairs Asiatic and not Japan as so many believe. The unwieldy and rumbling advance of the Russian bear, like its prototype, is irresistible terrible after it has gained momentum.

The Czar, Rasputin (the Czarine's spiritual adviser), Lenine and Trotsky have been, and are but play-creatures, to be crushed when of no further use. Anarchism, monarchism, militarism, Nihilism and Bolshevism must of necessity accompany the Bear in its inevitable advance. But when all of these play-creatures and present isms have been obliterated or devoured the one startling thing to contemplate will be the gaunt Russian Bear's steady and irresistible advance onto Asia.

Spain is aflame with the "Red" teachings of Anarchism, while in the dear old U. S. A. "Trouble" is of the usual variegated hues and congeries class. To be more explicit there is still the fear of the "Yellow Peril Fever" and

the "Black Malaria" as well as being incessantly confronted with the abysmal question of "Social Equality."

Wilsonism and Gumperism—one of the essence of academic idiocy—the other the dross of acute-laboriti-Americanus are still agitating the varied minds of class and mass.

Colossal grafting measures of the official members of the unwilling-out-going Democratic party ambushades in the mountains of West Virginia; assassinations, open and secret, growing out of bootlegging operations; the intersectional sports of burnings and lynchings so happily indulged in by our dear chilvaric Southerners; intimidation and murder of numbers of Negroes in Florida who desired to vote during the recent Presidential election, these and a hundred other disorders of more or less significance keep our feet to the fire of public concern.

Bombing of Negro homes in Chicago; the explosion of the bomb in Wall Street when thirty lives were muffed out; strikes, lockouts, profiteering; a thousand police and reserves mustered in the city of Detroit, Mich., to capture one Negro bandit keep black and white in a ferment of excitement.

Eugene Debs incarcerated in an Atlanta prison received 1,000,000 votes; every State but seven shows an increase in the Socialistic vote, and now ensues a violent agitation to exclude all immigration for two years from these hospitable (?) shores.

With it all one may well ponder just how, when and where this universal state of unrest

1052

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will finally centralize itself to break out in another conflagration of world-wide proportions.

Will Capital and Labor bring on this cataclysmic strife between class and mass; will it spring out of the recent insensate controversy

between Catholic and Protestant; will it find its vent through the marauding efforts of Expansionists—the over-weening ambitions of ego-nationalists or shall it leap a hydra-headed monster of Hate out of the muck and ruck of Race antagonism? Quien Sabe? as the Mexican says.

The Call

Have ye heard the challenge brothers?
Have ye heard the armed heel?
Have ye heard the shout my brothers?
Have ye seen the flashing steel?
It comes from the white world brothers,
It comes to the Negro Race;
'Tis the challenge of the future
Flung into the black man's face.

'Tis the hour of battle brothers,
And hell rideth to the fray;
In a world of blood and terror
Ye must fight or die today.
For what in the world is nobler,
Or what can make us free
Than the privilege of dying
For our race and liberty?

By
BEN E. BURRELL.

Have ye seen the Southland, brothers,
Where the Klan rides out at night?
Have ye read their deeds my brothers
Of their fiendish hearts' delight?
That is their vanguard brothers;
So arm ye, and to the teeth,
Life is a prize most worthy
When earned by seeking death!

For the honor of your children,
And for the ashes of your sires;
For the love of peace and justice,
And for Freedom's altar fires,
Fight for your race and kindred,
Tho' hell rideth to the fray;
Fight—that is your watchword brothers;
Fight, there dawns the Negro's Day.

1053

The News at a Glance

Including News That the Newspapers Suppress, as Well as News of Occurrences Whose Importance to the Race Is Not Generally Recognized.

A FORMIDABLE campaign against the British despoilers in Mesopotamia is indicated by a cable message received February 5 by the New York headquarters of the Near East Relief. It recorded that a combined movement of Bolsheviks and Turks was on in the Mosul district, 270 miles north of Bagdad. The British have been forced to withdraw troops from Mesopotamia lately on account of the uprising in India.

Amsterdam, Jan. 30.—The Berlin "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" learns from Landau, in the Palatinate, that the French command has announced that in February African troops will be used again for the occupation of the Palatinate. In November last all colored troops were withdrawn from the occupied region.

That the Russian Soviet Government is keeping faith with the darker races is evidenced by the dispatch from Berlin February 5 stating that the Anglo-Russian trade negotiations had been broken off because of Soviet Russia's refusal to agree to the British demands to carry on no propaganda in Persia and Afghanistan.

Both William H. Barr and Gen. T. Coleman du Pont are reported by the New York World to have resigned from the Interracial Council because of opposition within the council to its being linked up with the open shop fight.

British Labor has come out for the gradual extinction of riches, recommending a capital levy on possessions exceeding \$25,000, ranging from 1 per cent. to 50 per cent. on the largest fortunes. It adds the suggestion that on each successive transfer of inherited wealth the duty should be increased to a point where ultimate extinction would result.

Soviet troops have attacked the British at Chilan, Northern Persia, while other Soviet troops have shut off the oil supply from Baku.

Reports received at Constantinople state that the Soviet Government has established new army headquarters at Baku, Kazan, Rostov, Moscow and Perm, and that secret instructions have been issued to army leaders by Leon Trotzky, Soviet Minister of War, regarding the "next Russian Bolshevik offensive." It is reported that the Soviet has seventy-two divisions along the Polish and Rumanian fronts.

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Musical Department

CHAS. A. HENRY.
 Edited by

A MAN of research would have a hard time trying to find the cause of the different status of musicians, and the reasons for one musician's viewpoint toward another.

Why waste this time and space on such questions and comments? We musicians, as a whole, do not stop to consider or think of the seeming national problems ahead of us.

An elementary truth well known is that individuals or nations never have promoted their own interest by injuring the welfare of others.

From several viewpoints and experiences, the inference may fairly be drawn that our social and national advancement are not to be secured by fratricidal strife, or by the seeking of the welfare of one class at the expense of another. This condition is altogether too true among musicians. There are so few of them who have attained the heights that it seems that as a whole, in order to go further, it would be better for them all to be interested (to the helping point) in order that those at the heights might become real musicians in every sense of the word. As Ruskin has said, "I do not wonder at what men suffer, but I wonder often at what they lose."

"Work out your own salvation" (Paul)

Be no longer a chaos, but a World, or even Worldkin. Produce! Produce! Were it but the pitifullest, infinitesimal fraction of a product, produce it, in God's name!

NOTES.

Mrs. Maud Clancy Hare, that gifted musician of Boston, Mass., has for years kept the subject of Negro and Creole folk music and history before her, and in the well known saying of Newton's, "I keep the subject continually before me, and wait till the first dawns open slowly, little by little, into a full and clear light." In Mrs. Hare's paper on "Creole Music," given before a packed house of the Coleridge-Taylor Association, Boston, Mass., you would have found that she is realizing at least in part, this full and clear light. As Dvorak wrote his "New World Symphonies" around "Negro Spirituals," who knows but that, other world symphonies may be written.

"The greatest results in life are usually attained by simple means, and the exercise of ordinary qualities."

"Be not the advocate of your listeners. Dispense your teachings, not as your hearers wish, but as your convictions dictate." Mrs. Hare is doing this.

"As long as man lives he must be active, and only as he is active, does he live."

"Progress is the law of life."

Mr. Wm. H. Richardson, baritone, who has just completed a coast to coast tour with Mrs. Hare, sang Creole melodies harmonized by Mrs. Hare.

The above artists have started on a six weeks' tour of the South.

At the farewell recital of Mr. Wm. Speights March 30, 1921, at Brooklyn Academy of Music, prior to his European tour. Mr. Clarence Cameron White, violinist, will assist.

Edw. H. S. Boatner, baritone, will give a recital in March at Ebenezer Baptist Church. Later he intends going on an extended tour.

The Victorian Concert Orchestra of Boston, Mass., Clarence Cameron White, conductor, have rehearsed to a very fine degree:

OVERTURE.

"The Merry Wives of Windsor".....Nicoloi
 Symphony No. 2, Adagio.....Haydn

A Negro.

Bandanna Sketches.....C. C. White
 (Four Negro Spirituals)
 (Arr. for Orchestra)

- (a) AdorationBorowski
- (b) GavotteSecboeck
- (c) Premier Amour.....Benoist
 Reve Angelique.....Rubinstein
 (with organ)

With Mr. White's precision of purpose and dominating will this orchestra shows obedience. One finds precision, finesse and rhythmic exactitude as outstanding features of his conducting. All Mr. White needs is the infallible stick-to-it-ness of these players, thereby making it possible to really have a worth-while orchestra.

Can it be true with a thirty years' or more record (commendable one) that the Columbia Glee Club of Boston, with leaders of their own race, are now about to fall under the instructions of a white man?

Twelfth Baptist Church Choir of Boston, Rev. M. A. N. Shaw, pastor, Mrs. Jesse Shaw, chorister, will render Rossini's "Stabat Mater" for Easter.

In spite of the great amount of prejudice in Emerson's College of Oratory, Miss Gertrude McBrown has been recently selected as one of the six students to represent the Junior's class in a debate against the Senior class.

The great barrier of prejudice is absolutely not disappearing in any of the schools of Massachusetts. There is no such "thing" as a democratic college in New England. Any music, or otherwise, students coming to New England to study must study and show by their aptitude and ability that they should be recognized.

The seeming trouble, "to the human mind," is not so much in the pupils as it is "in the faculties."

(Springfield Daily Union, in Part)

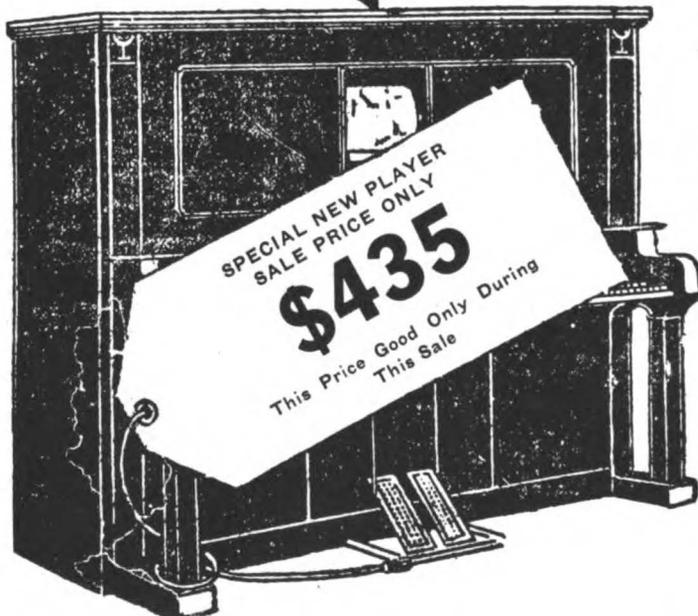
St. John's Congregational Church, Mme. Ella France Jones, lyric soprano; Wm. S. Lawrence, pianist, the latter a pupil of Mme. Francis Grover, of Boston. Mme. Jones possesses a most agreeable and well-cultivated voice, singing with the ease and poise of the student in music, who is quite familiar with and experienced in the vocal classics. In Mr. Lawrence the singer had not only a superior accompanist, but a soloist of genuine power.

J. EDGAR DOWELL WITH MILLS.

J. Edgar Dowell, the talented young colored composer, has sold a new song entitled "Whats the Matter" to Jack Mills, Inc., 152 West 45th street. Mr. Dowell is the tenth colored composer to place songs with the Mills house, Creamer & Layton heading the list with their new blues fox-trot hit, "Strut Miss Lizzie."

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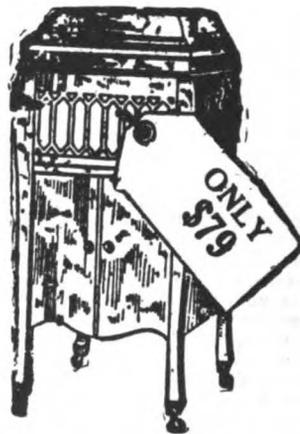
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Civilization!

*An Answer to Representative Britten's Protest
Against the Presence of African Troops in
Kultur-Land.*

By
HENRY W. PAYNE, JR.,
Ex-Soldier World War.

LAMENTABLE cries are continuously coming from our Anglo-Saxon brethren here and abroad, relative to their civilization. The students of sociology, economics and history know that the stability of this present so-called civilization is beginning to wane. It is also known that a drowning man will grasp at a straw and the thief will cry "stop thief" when pursued in order to divert the attention of any one who may attempt to stop him, after he has committed some dastardly act. But whatever the case may be, we should not be dismayed in the least.

One of these lamentable cries was heard in the House of Representatives of the United States Congress a few days ago. On January 3, 1921, Representative Britten (Republican) of Illinois, introduced a resolution calling upon the President of the United States to protest against the presence of African Colonial troops in the occupied area of Germany. Being a part of the French Army of Occupation, they have been stationed in Germany since the Armistice. He claims that these troops are barbarians, semi-civilized, and therefore they constitute a menace to civilization. Lest we remember the prowess and fine behavior of these men in France we may be gullible enough to be misled by the stupid contention of the alarmists.

The French Colonials, especially the African Senegalese troops, were in the thickest of the fierce and bloody battles engaged in by the French. They were always used as shock troops against the most formidable of the enemy's troops. This particular phase of modern warfare is the most inhuman, horrible and bloody that human beings can be subjected to. In the early part of the war they won honorable mention in the battle of the Somme, especially in the capture of Dompierre. They also fought like gladiators in the battle of the Marne, which turned the tide for the Allied forces. They also rendered inestimable service in the battle of Verdun, where France lost an enormous number of men and Germany about a quarter of a million.

General Orders also gave them credit for penetrating the Von Hindenburg Line to a depth of ten miles before they were stopped. This feat was not paralleled during the whole war by any Caucasian troops. In view of this sacrifice of life and limb for allied capitalism and Anglo-Saxon supremacy, they get nothing but ungrateful, ridiculous condemnation from the allies of France.

Now, Mr. Britten, if there was such a thing existing as civilization, there would have been no World War for a fictitious "democracy"; there would be no need for any Army of Occupation in Germany or any other country.

We are living under the delusion that we are civilized. Scratch the thin veneer of this pseudo-civilization and you will find the barbarism that antedated the feudal ages. Now, the writer wishes to suggest that some member of the French Chamber of Deputies introduce a resolution calling upon the President of France to protest against the U. S. Marine occupation

in Haiti, Santo Domingo and the Virgin Isles; basing his contention on the fact that the atrocities perpetrated upon the natives constitute a menace to their economic, political, social and moral welfare. Then suggest that Representative Britten take a look into the kitchen of his home, Southern United States, and view the raping of Negro women and little girls of immature age; the bastard children of Anglo-Saxon fathers and Negro mothers running about all over the country, denied the right by American jurisprudence to inherit the property of their fathers. Then look upon the utter degrading peonage farms, owned and controlled by high State and National government officials who are "civilized" of course. See the lynching of Negro men and boys and their bodies burned at the stake a La Torquemada de Inquisition. Look upon the veritable reign of terror of the Ku Klux Klan, the filthy Jim-crow cars, disfranchisement and denial of civil rights in general, together with other numerous social inconsistencies. After viewing these aspects of "Kultur" and civilization of America, I ask any fair-minded American if he thinks Mr. Britten is justified in his long distance sympathy to his late enemy—Germany?

When mankind ceases to sacrifice their fellow men for profit, under this socio-economic system, under the guise of "democracy," "self-determination of small nationalities" the perpetuation of Christianity and preservation of civilization; when governments cease to establish mandates over fertile countries for the express purpose of exploitation and extension of territory. When governments cease fighting undeclared wars against governments established by the people, of the people, for the people, when there will be no need for huge armies and navies, no bosh talk of disarmament, World Peace and League of Nations; then we will have civilization.

Before the advent of this pseudo-civilization, mankind did not suffer from the social and physical ills of unemployment, panics, epidemics, syphilis, tuberculosis, mal-nutrition, moronistic insanity and a long list of innumerable ills. It certainly requires a strong constitution to endure "civilization." Real civilization is the ideal toward which society the world over is to attain; it is about two generations hence, and I don't think it will be an Anglo-Saxon civilization either, because the present "civilization" is crumbling like the castle of Caesar—its collapse is imminent.

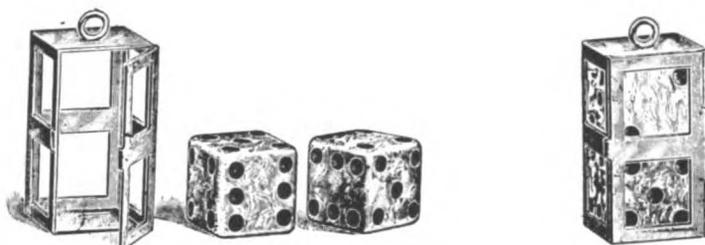
KU-KLUX KLAN CHALKING WASHINGTON DOORS.

Washington, Feb. 12.

The doors of hundreds of colored Washingtonians have been marked within the last fortnight with a mysterious emblem representing the figure. The markings have been done in chalk, and usually at night by persons operating in taxi-cabs. The attention of the police has

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been called to the markings, and it has developed that they have occurred in several police precincts.

The Washington police is taking the attitude that the markings have been made by jokesters, and are not bothering themselves to investigate. This attitude of the police has been denounced by several persons, one of whom has even gone so far as to refer to the statement of Imperial Wizard, the Rev. Simmons, that the Klan had thousands of members on the police force of several cities and in high positions in other departments.

BROWN & STEVENS TO PUT UP THEATRE IN BALTIMORE.

The Brown & Stevens interests are promoting a plan for a colored theatre in Baltimore, one of the links in the already long chain of theatres which those interests have established throughout the country. The theatre will be named the Douglas Theatre, and the Douglas Amusement Corporation has already been organized so as to give the people of Baltimore the opportunity, should they so desire, of participating in the ownership of their theatre. E. C. Brown, president of the Philadelphia banking firm of Brown & Stevens and well known in theatrical circles for his active, helpful work during the past four years, is president of the new corporation, with Clarke L. Smith as vice president, S. P. Chamberlain as secretary and Andrew F. Stevens, associate of Mr. Brown in the banking firm of Brown & Stevens, is treasurer.

NEW AMSTERDAM MUSICAL ORCHESTRA CONCERT.

By Walter Beckles.

One of the most auspicious events of the season was the concert by the New Amsterdam Musical Association at New Star Casino on Sunday evening, February 6.

Mr. Felix Weir was the solo performer, and in his playing of "Zigeunerweisen," by Sarasate, aroused a tumult of enthusiasm. He played with great fervor and power, and it is a work that calls for both. In it the composer has done everything, a little more, a little larger, a little louder, a little more elaborate in figuration than most composers of violin concertos have attempted before him. The slow section begins with a theme of promising poetic beauty. Mr. Felix Weir's playing was enthusiastically applauded, as it deserved to be.

Miss Minnie Brown, a soprano, is a new and important addition to musical circles in New York, and as this is her first recent local appearance, it holds more than usual interest. Her voice continued to be pleasing to the audience, and her use of it again proved her the mistress of her art.

Mr. Allie Ross' second appearance at New Star Casino as conductor of the orchestra was brilliant, and under his baton the orchestra responded with zeal, and there is reason to believe that he intends to make no startling departure from the policy that has marked the years of his leadership. The chief artists in the concert were those who have been closely identified with the association for years.

A LETTER FROM THEO. BURRELL.

My Dear Mr. Briggs:

I thank you for the master magazine you are giving the Negro youth and am hoping that the day is not far distant when yours shall be *La voz de los Negros del mundo ancha* (the voice of the Negroes the world over). Undoubtedly your editorials are in a class unequalled by any Negro writer, and the saneness of your magazine, its wonderful growth and its up to date getting-up demands the credit of the race.

I can assure you of the comradeship of my brother Ben and myself throughout the coming days.

With best wishes for Mrs. Briggs and yourself let me again assure you,

Very truly yours,

THEO. BURRELL.

217 West 135th street.

A CORRECTION.

1816 12th St., N. W.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 4, 1921.

Editor The Crusader,
New York City.

My Dear Sir: I have to thank you and also quarrel with you for your generous review of my book, "Chords and Discords," in your February Crusader.

In my first poem, "To the Apologist," which you quote, in addition to omitting an entire word from the last line, you make my poem say "attributes which distinguishes."

You may imagine my humiliation when I say that heretofore a scrupulous respect for the Queen's English has been the only redeeming quality which has ever been credited to me. Surely you would not deprive me of my sole asset. I am, with cordial greetings,

W. E. HAWKINS.

FROM AN IRISH PATRIOT.

80 Medbury Street,
Detroit, Mich.

The Crusader:

My Dear Friends: Received your card and magazine. Please find enclosed 45 cents in stamps for three additional copies February number. Want to send them to my friends and relatives.

Am glad you are in the fight to a finish. That's what wins. Hope you win soon. I see in the magazine that Africa educated Europe. Well, I think, the Irish have a share in that according to history and what I have read. Of course I think that the Irish and other Celtic races came by way of Greece, et al (and others). I see the "Irish People" paper is in a fight to a finish also, and the Sinn Feiner. Would be good, I think, if your publication advertised "Irish People" and they advertise The Crusader, just like you and Sinn Feiner advertised yours. That is a great guide to me—the Sinn Feiner. Very glad to see it advertised in The Crusader. I looked at a map of Africa. So many nations have possession of that country, but I think Germany is best. But every nation and people and race have a right to their country. Hope we all win soon. I hope you won't think any idea I suggest to



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you is dictation or meddling, but I would like to see boycotts and goods to be boycotted mentioned in your magazine. Perhaps you have already done that, I don't know, as I have read only one issue so far. I think Irish and Colored people and Indians (East) are superior people. I don't believe in re-incarnation or Darwinism. I like your magazine very much.

Am thinking of trying "The Chicago Whip." If I do I will mention that I saw it advertised in The Crusader.

Yours in the cause of freedom, and God bless you. Sincerely and respectfully yours,
SEAN COUGHLIN.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 3, 1921.

Editor of The Crusader:

The reproduction of the letter sent to the Globe by Mr. Hubert, appearing in your February number, gives food for thought. In the first place the letter contains fabrications as to the article in the World's Work Magazine.

In the second place, unemployment has existed among Negroes in New York City and elsewhere long before Garvey was heard of. It is a natural product of the capitalist system under which we live. I suggest that Mr. Hubert take a course in the Rand School of Social Science.

Charity is not what the New Negro desires—the time-serving, boot-licking Urban League to the contrary—but the full product of his labor and the ownership of his job.

The time is at hand for the Negro to relegate to oblivion these hand-picked "me-too-boss," hat-in-hand "niggers" with the bending knee, the flattering tongue and the cringing soul which Mr. Hubert represents.

Yours fraternally,
GORDON W. OWENS,
536 E. 41st St.

"THE PSYCHOLOGY OF CLASHING OF RACES."

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 20, 1921.

Mr. Cyril V. Briggs:

Dear Sir: I have with great care studied "The Psychology of the Clashing of the Races." Judging from the past and present conditions of the Human Race, in the past it was master and slaves, and today it is a field of competition. When the Negro was in chattel slavery, the South and a part of the North gave their opinion like this (from Upton Sinclair's "Profits of Religion," p. 167) in the year of 1818 the Presbyterian General Assembly which represented the churches of the South as well as those of the North, passed by unanimous vote a resolution to the effect that slavery is utterly

inconsistent with the law of God, which requires us to love our neighbors as ourselves, but in a generation the views of the entire South, including the Presbyterian Church, had changed entirely. What was the reason? Had the "Law of God" been altered? Had some new revelation been handed down? Nothing of the kind, it was merely the Yankee Economics vs. the South's chattel slavery. From one end of the South to the other the pulpits rang with he text, "Cursed be Canaan—a servant to servants shall he be to his Brethren." . . . Here is the Bishop of Vermont declaring that "the slavery of the Negro race appears to me to be authorized both in the Old and New Testaments." Here is the true Presbyterian of New York giving the decision of a clerical man of the world, "There is no debasement in it, it might have existed in Paradise, and it may continue through the Millenium." And another, "The recent proclamation of the President (Lincoln) of the United States seeking the emancipation of the slaves of the South is, in our judgment, occasion of solemn protest on the part of the people of God."

Now that the Negro has been emancipated, he is in competition with the laboring class of other races. Here is some light on the laboring class (Ancient lowly, Vol. I, chapter 1, page 4). Until we become better acquainted with the history of the poor class and divest ourselves of the clouds that have hitherto obscured the vision of all historians; until we study the past, especially the Semitic family, from a standpoint of development or evolution, and analyze their strangely tenacious and persistent views unbiased by the views through which we are still taught to regard others; until we can catch the practical advantage of co-operation, mutually one with another and thoroughly see the savage nature of competitive life must we remain blind to the true object which inspires the greatest advent of the world: the visit and labors at Palestine and the movement whose undying germs there planted the world still loves and cultivates. Unlike the African slaves of modern times who were property of a class of masters not of their own race or kindred, the ancient slaves were in race and consanguinity, the equals of their masters; and there can be little doubt that the cause of their emancipation were in many instances their own resistance to slavery. It is only the laboring class that fight each other and for nothing other than the lack of co-operation. The white workers fight the Negro for his job and the place that he may get in the labor market. The Negro fights to save the lives of his family, and for a chance to live. In regards to the American Indian, if any race enjoyed a Paradise on earth it was the Indian. In no place in history can you find him forcing his brothers to slavery, in no place can you find a few Indians taking all the land and forbidding his brothers to hunt and fish. Lying and stealing the Indian knew them not. When the sun went down beyond the western hills the Indian pulled the skins across the door of his wigwam, and his earthly possessions were secure. In my opinion, the Indian lived as God intended—I mean as Nature intended it. I will close, hoping universal brotherhood and co-operation.

W. H. LEWIS,

206 Fifth Ave.

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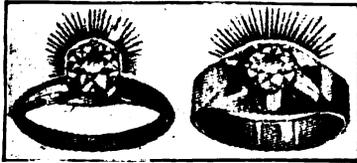
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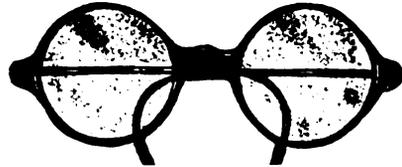
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