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THE CRUSADER

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Yesterday and Today

A Merciless Analysis by a Russian Intellectual of the Evil Capitalist-Imperialist System and the Sorrows with Which It Has Afflicted the Human Race.

By
MAXIM GORKY.

YESTERDAY was the day of the great lie—the last day of its power.

Of old, thread by thread, mankind carefully span the stout spiders' web of cautious, commonplace life, and imbued it more and more with lies and greed. The cynical lie that man must feed on the flesh and blood of his neighbor, and that the instruments of production—instruments of the struggle against nature—should serve as instruments of the oppression of man was counted unassailable truth.

And behold, yesterday, marching along this road, they reached the madness of a European war. Its ghastly glare suddenly lit up the whole abominable nakedness of the old, close-spun lie, and we see the old world shaken to its foundations, shattered, its dark secrets laid bare, and today even the blind, made whole, see all the abomination of the past.

Today is the awful day of requital for the lie that ruled yesterday.

By the force of the breaking patience of the nations the old rotten life is destroyed, and can never again be regenerated in the old shape. Is everything dead that is of yesterday. No. It will be killed tomorrow.

There is much that is horrible today, but it is all natural and comprehensible. Is it not natural that those poisoned with the strong poisons of power—with alcohol and syphilis—cannot be magnanimous. Is it not natural that men steal, if theft was the fundamental law of yesterday? It is natural to kill men by the ten, by the hundred, by the thousand, when in the course of four years we have grown accustomed to kill them by millions. Yesterday's seed cannot but crop up today; the present day is cruel, but cruelty was born before it. Evil is worked by the deeds of men; nothing comes into being with us. Amongst the ruins of the past all that it was bound up and blended with is clearly and distinctly visible, and all that was hidden in the souls of the downtrodden today rouses them to tread down others. Man stands before the mirror of history naked as a beast, all aflame with the fire of belated and needless vengeance; much evil may be said of the man of these days.

But it must be remembered that the shadows are so deep because the day is all too bright. It must be understood that today in the dust, rubbish and chaos of destruction the great work of freeing mankind out of the strong, iron cobweb of the past—a work awful and arduous, even as the pangs of birth—has al-

ready begun. It must be felt that the evil of yesterday is living out its last hours together with the men of yesterday.

It so happened that into the first for the triumph of justice, in the van of the nations, there marched the very weakest and most untried champions, the men of Russia—men of a country backward economically and culturally, men crippled by their past more than any others. It was but yesterday that the world counted them half savages, and today they march, starving, towards victory or death, glowing and intrepid as old war-worn warriors.

Every man who sincerely believes that the unconquerable striving of mankind after freedom, beauty, reasonable life is not a fruitless dream but a perfectly real force, the only one capable of creating new forms of life: every man who believes that this force really is the lever which may shift the world; every honest man ought to recognize the world significance of the deeds of the most honorable revolutionaries of Russia.

What at present is being done in Russia ought to be looked on as a gigantic attempt to turn into real life, into real fact, the high ideals and words created and spoken by the teachers of mankind, the sages of Europe. Yesterday it was European Socialist thought that taught the Russian nation to think—today the Russian working man works for the triumph of European thought.

And should the honorable Russian revolutionaries—small in number, surrounded by foes, tortured by hunger as they are—be vanquished, the consequences of this frightful disaster will fall heavily on the shoulders of all the revolutionaries of Europe, of all its workers.

For this catastrophe—should it happen—all those will have to pay with their life and blood who do not feel, do not understand the terrible struggle carried on day by day by the Russian workers.

An honest heart does not waver, honest thought is strange to the temptation of compromise, honest hands will not cease to toil while the heart beats—and the Russian workman believes that his brethren in spirit will not allow the revolution in Russia to be crushed, will not let all be resuscitated anew that is mortally wounded, expiring, disappearing, that will surely disappear—if the great tasks of today will be understood by the revolutionary thought of Europe.

Black and Brown Races

How England Stifles Freedom of Colored Races and Kills With Opium Traffic Which She Protects and Encourages Among Darker Peoples.

From "Earth's Greatest Empire" in the Golden Age of April 13, 1921.

B RITAIN'S treatment of the black and brown races is not the same as her treatment of the whites. Sir H. H. Johnston, writing on this subject in the London Observer, says of conditions in East Africa:

"The natives are slowly coalescing, Bantu with Nolite, Mohammedan with Christian and Pagan, Somali and Galla with the hitherto despised Negro, in their common hatred of the invading white man, owing to the exceptional cruelties which have stained the white man's record during this period of fifteen years. Not only have murders, light-hearted murders, of natives taken place all too frequently, not only have revolting cruelties been committed, but, when the white delinquents are brought up for trial white juries acquit them, or white judges inflict trivial penalties, or rebellious public opinion forces a governor to revise a sentence. I doubt if capital punishment for murder has ever been imposed upon a white man in East Africa."

A native of India writes bitterly of conditions in his native land:

"Countless millions have starved to death while food which they have grown has been shipped from their country. Their industries have been destroyed that they might not compete with Manchester and Lancashire and that they might remain producers of raw materials; their self-governing, democratic village communities have been destroyed and authority centralized in one hand, that exploitation might be more thorough; their schools have been destroyed, and education denied them, save that which fitted them for subordinate clerical positions under European masters; opium and liquor have been forced upon them by cannons with a fourfold purpose: revenue, easier economic subjection, easier political subjection, racial and cultural destruction."

Out of a total population of 360,000,000 in India and her dependencies only 170,000 are Europeans, which shows that these immense countries are not held for colonization purposes; if they are not held for colonization there exists good ground for the charges above made. But let us examine more particularly the last of these charges, the one about opium.

The Opium Monopoly.

Virtually all the opium in the world is grown in India by the British Government. It is a state monopoly, from the advancing of money to the cultivator, and the making ready of the opium at the government factory at Ghazipur to the selling of it at public auction at Calcutta, where it is marketed without let or hindrance to the highest bidder.

All that this Indian writer has said about the destructive powers of opium upon a people is correct, and still more is true. It is useful among starving people to cause them to forget the pangs of hunger, it reduces or destroys the procreative powers and cuts the expectancy of life in half.

From this industry the British Government gets \$15,000,000 net annually for that sold

within India itself. This enormous sale of opium is turning the people of India into drug addicts. A recent British Government Blue Book shows an increase of 44 per cent. in opium consumption and 67 per cent. in the use of other habit-forming drugs. No wonder the book was blue!

The British Government imposes severe restrictions against the importation of opium into England, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. The peoples of these lands are considered worthy of preservation, but not so those of the lands named below.

The heathen and pacific Chinese do not want to ruin their people with opium; and so, in 1839, they destroyed 20,000 chests that belonged to that great Christian and warlike government that is connected in an official capacity with the Church of England.

In the war that resulted, China was forced to give up Hong Kong, was compelled to admit opium through five ports and obliged to pay an indemnity of \$21,000,000. Nineteen years later, still objecting to the importation of the accursed drug, she lost five thousand men, butchered by the sword in five minutes time, was compelled to open five more ports to opium importations and to pay an indemnity of \$3,000,000. We cannot but wonder whether some of this money was used to pay the salary of the Archbishop of Canterbury. No decent man would touch it with a ten-foot pole. In 1917 China shut off all opium importations, as part of her price for entering the war by which she was despoiled of Shantung and of 30,000,000 population.

Fifty per cent. of the revenues of the Straits Settlements comes from the sale of British opium to the poor natives. One-third of the Hong Kong revenue is from the same source. In 1917 the revenues of the island of Sarawak from the sale of British opium were \$492,455, and in the same year 745 chests went to Formosa. Siam is not permitted to impose import duties on British opium and in the same year imported 1,850 chests of 140 1/7 pounds each. And then, let's see, there was another backward country into which a vast amount of opium was dumped after the Chinese market was closed—the United States of America. Well!—3,400 chests of opium were imported into the United States in 1918; and in the first ten months of 1919 the amount was 3,900 chests, or at the rate of 4,680 chests a year. Apparently British opium officials do not care any more what becomes of the people of the United States than they do for those of India.

Manila, P. I., May 5.—The National Committee of the Philippine Nationalist Party has adopted resolutions reaffirming its attitude in favor of immediate independence for the Philippines, and "instructing its executive officers to prepare a memorial to be submitted to the Wood-Forbes mission asking that the pending independence problem be immediately solved."



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EDITORIALS

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

THE REPUBLICAN BETRAYAL.

Negro opportunists and reformists have once again demonstrated their utter inability to "solve" the Negro problem, or even to ameliorate in the slightest degree whatever the cruel conditions with which Negro workers are faced in the bourgeois Democracy of the United States.

During the last campaign, the opportunists and reformists, black and white, were emphatic in their assurances that a Republican administration would solve the so-called Negro Problem. *The Crusader* and other radical publications mildly protested that we had had Republican administrations before—even Republican administrations that had left us worse off at the end of their term than before. Never mind the past, we were told. "Close ranks" (or words to that effect), "forget your grievances" and vote the Republican ticket and all will be well. Needless to say the men and women on *The Crusader* were not beguiled by this soft talk. We had heard it too often before. But there were thousands of Negro voters who decided to accept it at face value and, in their own words, give the Republican Party another chance.

Well, the Republicans got in. They were given complete control of the nation's affairs in both the executive and legislative branches of the government. And their first act was to smother a resolution aimed at ending the system of disfranchisement of Negroes in the South. Their second act, before they were three months in power, was to scrap the pledges made during the campaign for the withdrawal of the United States marine-murderers from the Republic of Haiti and Santo Domingo. President Harding's Secretary of the Navy now designates as "the same old rot" the very specific charges made, among others, by President Harding himself during his campaign, against the American Occupation Forces and against the Wilson Administration for its private war and unprovoked attack on these "little nations" of the Caribbean.

All the Negro reformists and opportunists who beguiled their fellows into voting the Republican ticket have been, or expect to be, "looked after." There are probably enough small jobs to go round among this servile, lick-spittle and treacherous gang.

But Negro voters! Was it for this you voted the Republican ticket? To give the Republican Party the opportunity of rewarding your perfidious leaders for their perfidy? Was it for a few soft berths for your traitor leaders that you voted the Republican ticket, probably against your better judgment, certainly against the dictates and teachings of bitter experience? Is it "jobs" for your opportunist leaders or justice for the entire race that you desire? Are you satisfied to supply out of your sufferings "jobs" for political opportunists and servile reformists? Or will you throw opportunism and reformism overboard and join hands with the revolutionary proletariat who are struggling for the overthrow of the pernicious system under which you have suffered, and suffer, so greatly? Negro workers! Are you alive to the trend of events? To your true interests? And your real enemy? Then join hands for the Workers' Republic! Organize and prepare for the conquest of power! In Russia the conquest of power by the workers brought the Jewish persecution abruptly to an end. Under the "dictatorship of the proletariat" there is no incentive for race prejudice and the persecution of one race by another. Capitalism supplies that incentive, for "Big Business" has to keep the workers divided in order to be able to exploit them. It is Capitalism that is responsible for your degraded position as a race and for your exploitation as workers. Negro workers! As Negroes and workers you have a double wrong! As workers and Negroes you have a double interest in the overthrow of Capitalism!

THE BLACK MAN'S SYSTEM.

From page 199, "The Black Man's Burden," by E. D. Morel, we cull the following:

" . . . The idea is very prevalent that because the majority of the Negro or Negroid peoples of Africa are in a condition which we call rather loosely 'primitive,' there is no such thing as a law of tenure, because it is unwritten, and that African governing institutions do not exist. In point of fact, not only is there a real system of African tenure, but it is an infinitely better, sounder and healthier system than that which the British people tolerate and suffer from in their own country. To

most Englishmen this statement will appear absurd. It is, however, strictly accurate and it is not too much to say that if the African system of land tenure existed in England, the English people would be a happier people and, in the truest sense of the term, a more prosperous people, i. e., the mass of people would be more prosperous. . . ."

Accepting, then, the sensible proposition that that system is the best which provides for the happiness of the greatest number, is it not time that we revised our ideas as to the comparative values of African and European present-day civilizations? Will Europe have to sit again at the feet of Africa to learn the horrible nature of her present capitalist civilization?

THE ENEMY PRESS WITHIN OUR RANKS.

Were a Labor paper to penetrate into the sacrosanct precincts of the Union League Club, or any other capitalist club, it would be immediately and wrathfully thrown into the waste basket. Were The New York Times, or any other capitalist sheet, to publish, say, the facts on the recent steel strike or the truth about the condition of the Negro and the capitalistic causes of that condition, its capitalist backing and support would be instantly withdrawn. And, to be frank, the same withdrawal of support would follow the defection of a Labor paper from the ranks.

But a Negro paper can kow-tow to the capitalist enemy and exploiter without fear of losing its betrayed Negro readers. Why? Are not Negro workers alive to their interests? Are we not the cruelest exploited and oppressed of all the world's toilers? Are not Negro interests directly opposed to the interests of the capitalist-imperialists? Is not Capitalism the enemy that broke up our African cultures and stole us from Africa, later returning to steal Africa from our remaining kindred when changed conditions made the theft of land and the subjugation of its population more profitable than the theft and removal of population? Is not Capitalism the enemy that stimulates race prejudice and inculcates race hatred through the schools, the press and other institutions it controls? Are not the *New York Times*, the *New York American* and other anti-Negro papers capitalistic to the core, and capitalist-controlled? Is it not the capitalist system that keeps the races divided and at odds the better to exploit the workers of both races?

Negro workers, comrades! Why then support the servile, lickspittle Negro papers that eternally betray your interests on the strength of that very support which you unwisely give them? Negro workers! The servile papers could not live without your support. You, then, are directly responsible for their continued existence and the recurrent opportunities for treachery such existence gives. The white capitalist enemy is interested in these servile papers only so long as they have something to sell, something to betray. *You to sell! You to betray!* Deprive them of your support and they would no longer have any interest for the cunning capitalist enemy. Stop your support and they could no longer sell and betray you.

Negro comrades, workers! The day of demarcation is here! He who is not for you is against you! He who is for you is deserving of no less than your whole-hearted support. He who is against you must be treated like an enemy. Not every man who shouts race mottos is to be trusted. Not every man who wears the proud badge of Ham is a true Negro!

Workers of the Negro race! Arise! Throw off your hoary mental chains! Free yourselves from the thralldom and treachery of false leadership! Disown the servile sycophants who seek your following but to sell you! Support the radical Negro press, the true and uncompromising champions of Negro freedom! Show your appreciation of the friendly championship of the white radical and liberal press! Discriminate between the friendly and the enemy press! Never mind the color of the publishers! What matters the color if they are enemies to your vital interests? The radical *Liberator* and the liberal *Nation* and the *Freeman* are far better friends and champions than are many of "our own" papers. Stop supporting the capitalist tools among your publishers! Throw out your Judases! They have sold you at every election so far. Swear now that they shall never again have the opportunity to collect another "thirty pieces of silver" at the expense of your interests!

Negroes! Ye are workers all! Few capitalists, few parasites, few plunderers and exploiters of women and children have we among us. The Negro race is a race of workers, and the interests of Labor are our interests, the enemies of the workers our enemies. Let us, then, stop supporting the enemies of the workers and the servile, lickspittle tools of White Capitalism!

JOBS FOR A FEW, OR RIGHTS FOR ALL?

The old question of jobs for our opportunist leaders or rights for the masses is up in Chicago, Ill., and is ably dealt with by *The Chicago Whip* in an editorial in its issue of May 14, from which we quote:

"By their works shall ye know them" It is true that Mayor Thompson has appointed certain black men to positions of importance by virtue of their political influence, however, and we do not intend to overlook the signal

honor that has been accorded our Edward H. Wright, traction counsel and Louis B. Anderson, floor leader in the City Council. The positions which the Mayor has conferred are not overlooked. But how has this benefited the 160,000 "censored souls" who voted him into office? What direct good do they accrue. Wright is supinely silent and Anderson evidently considers the bombing of his kind a colossal joke, for that is his specialty in the City Council—cracking jokes and provoking laughter. The City Council laughs at the "floor leader's" jokes while the poor black people who put him into office toss in troubled slumber with nightmares of bursting bombs.

The Third Horseman of the Apocalypse

By BEN E. BURRELL

O Afric knight, the world awaits with
awe

Thou whom the seers beheld in times
of old;

Come, make the clouds thy mantle fold
on fold,

The earth and sea thy pathway, and the
law

Of might invoked by nations day by day
Throw thou far windward, and with
even scales

Weigh well the nations, and the one
that fails

To meet the standard, take, cast thou
away!

Hearing the tumult, shall thy tribe appear
Noble, well armed, impatient for thy
word;

Yea, for the valleys and the hills
have heard

Truth's trumpet blow thy coming, thrill-
ing, clear.

The nations tremble for they fear thy
wrath;

Earth shall pulsate beneath thy martial
glance.

Behold with thee this Negro tribe ad-
vance;

Spare that lone fool who dares to block
thy path!

Oh for the day when thou shalt right the
wrongs

Of Darker peoples over all the world!

Oh for that day thy thunder-bolts are
hurled,

Tuned to the music of thy battle-songs!

So shalt thou break Old Europe's hosts
and sweep

Their cursed standards from the Afric
strand!

O Afric knight, come, purify our land,
Casting their alien stubble in the deep.

Ride on, ride on upon thy sable steed,
Blest as the son of Justice, Mercy,
Truth;

Cast on the feeble all thou canst of
ruth,

Thou from Earth's wheat the tares of
Wrong shall weed.

When thou shalt conquer, Earth shall be
for all;

None shall boast riches, yet none shall
be poor,

For thou shall hang the scales above
each door,

Symbol of Justice in each hearth and
hall!

Afternoon in Herald Square

By CLAUDE McKAY

Loud sounds the motor's brassy horn,

The policeman's whistle sharp and
shrill;

And nervous souls dismayed, forlorn

In the whelming traffic halt stone-
still . . .

The mad mass surges onward pushing,

The tram-cars come with warning
gong,

Ambulance, truck and van go rushing

Like wild things let loose 'midst the
throng.

But high above, soft, sweet and slowly,
The yellow half-moon's drifting

through—

Calm as a nun, austere and holy—

The silver clouds before the blue,

Companioned by a single star,

Calmly she goes with gold begirth

Serenely peaceful, from afar

Contemplating the struggling earth.

Secret Service

How a Frail Girl Saved Her Race from the Fiendish Machinations of Murderous Enemies. A Thrilling, Gripping Story of Adventure.

By
C. VALENTINE,
of San Francisco.

(PART II.)

NADA told her story briefly over the telephone, cleverly refraining from the use of such terms as might give the tale away to a listener who might happen to understand French. She was determined not to make the same loose mistake that had enabled her to get the gist of the secret plot against her race. And in this she had the able co-operation of Jon, who spoke with the utmost caution as soon as he had taken in the serious nature of Nada's discovery. The up-shot of their talk was that Jon should come to Mr. Graham's house at 2 o'clock in the morning, when Nada would let him in and they would get the manuscript and, if possible, take a photograph of it then and there; otherwise they must take the original and stand the chances of changes in the plan upon discovery of the theft.

* * *

Promptly at two Nada opened the front door of the Graham Fifth avenue mansion and let in Jon, who had arrived five minutes too early and had a nervous wait. Together they repaired to the library. Switching on the lights, Nada showed Jon the drawer in which Mr. Graham was wont to keep his private papers. She had not been able to keep a close watch on the envelop, but felt confident that Mr. Graham had not taken it to his room. "He usually does his reading here," she told Jon, "and leaves his private papers in this drawer." The drawer was locked, but with the aid of a chisel, which Jon had brought along for emergencies, it was soon forced open. The envelop lay on top. A glance at its contents convinced them that they were in luck, for here indeed were the plans in detail for the projected Negro massacre. Deftly and silently the two worked to get a photograph of the manuscript before them. In this they were wholly successful and soon had the job completed, and the original returned to the drawer. Jon insisted on Nada leaving the house with him for fear that something might happen to make her capitalist employer and his cracker murderbund suspicious of her. Both knew that in such an event Nada's life would not be worth a straw. But Nada was for staying on the chance that she might be able to keep in touch with future developments in the diabolical plot against her race. The question was decided for them.

Nada, who was facing towards the eastern door of the library, gave a stifled scream as she saw the door open. Instantly Jon turned in that direction, automatic in hand. But it was too late. The English butler had him covered and Jon dropped his hand to his side. Nada, in the meantime, had collapsed to the floor. Jon determined not to give up without a fight and only awaited a fair opportunity. That opportunity came when the English butler demanded of him that he "turn that gun about so that you hold it by the muzzle—now

loss it here, and no monkey-shines, mind!" Jon tossed the gun and threw himself at the butler at the same time. In his rush he stumbled and fell over the prostrate form of Nada. As he fell there was a double report, and two bullets passed each other high over his prostrate form. The butler had fired point-blank at Jon, and Graham, who had just entered by the western door and did not know of the presence of his butler at the eastern door, had fired at Jon's back, thinking Jon had heard him approaching and was trying to make his escape. Jon's fortunate stumble and fall saved him from both bullets, but Graham's bullet found the heart of his butler, while that of the butler found lodgment in the right breast of the financier, who sank unconscious to the floor.

Jon was quick to take in the situation and avail himself of this sudden and favorable interception of Fate. They must both get out immediately, he decided as he got up. Fortunately, Nada had somewhat recovered consciousness and needed but a little shaking to bring her to. As they rushed past the butler's dead body, Jon stopped for an instant to feel his heart and note the position of the wound, hastening his steps at the seriousness of his discovery. Quickly they made their way to the street, taking care to close the door tightly behind them.

Once in the street they made their way rapidly westward, thanking their stars that so far there was no excitement in the neighborhood as a result of the shots. But soon they heard the shrill sound of police whistles behind them, and noted with relief that Fate had once again been kind in guiding them westward to safety rather than eastward into the hands of the police.

* * *

It was two months after that memorable night, and Jon and Nada were once more together. Today their faces were as tense as on that night when they were surprised at the financier's house. Graham had recovered from his wound. He had told the police of the burglar at whom he had fired, and had guessed what had happened in the case of his butler, but here again Fate had been kind to Jon and Nada—and through them to Ethiopia. The man who had seen them both and who could have set the police on the right track, was dead and had died without speaking. The financier, on the other hand, had neither seen Nada in the library, nor had he seen Jon's face nor known the color of the burglar at whom he had fired. And as the manuscript had been left behind after Jon and Nada had photographed it, he had no reason to connect his possession of the same with the presence of a burglar that night. If he thought at all of Nada's strange disappearance, he remembered the glances that the Wizard had thrown at her, with his insistence that she stay to see him out and decided that the Wizard must

know of her whereabouts, but did not trouble himself to ask.

Jon and Nada had lived two busy and anxious months since that night. And today they were waiting with tense faces and anxious hearts the first signs of their success or failure against the murderous enemies of their race. This was the day set for the beginning of the attacks on white women, which members of the cracker secret organization, blacked up to pass for Negroes, were to stage. This was the first day in the development of the latest sinister plot against the Negro people of America! What would be the outcome? Would the secret Negro organization to which Jon and Nada had carried their information and photograph of the manuscript gained from Graham's house succeed in its plans to stop the "attacks" on white women at the outset and show up the real color and racial identity of the perpetrators? They both believed so; but nevertheless those were anxious moments of waiting. They had both been let in on the councils of the secret organization that was doing battle for the race, and were familiar with the steps that had been taken and the tactics adopted to defeat the plot against the race. But would these steps prove successful. "Oh, if something would only happen," murmured Nada, and Jon nodded in sympathy. And a second later both were startled by the jangling of the telephone in the next room. But the impatient response of the man in the next room plainly told them that the call had no bearing on the business of the day. "Gee, the Chief's cross today," Jon muttered in absent-minded reaction to the new tone in the voice of their always calm and imperturbable Chief.

"Well, he's only human and I guess he is as nervous and as anxious as any of us," said Nada, "though Heaven knows he rarely shows it. Gee, there's the phone again."

And this time they listened with crazy thumping hearts to the passwords snapped out by the Chief in answer to the challenge from the other end of the wire. And then, to the repetition by the Chief in vibrant tones of triumph of the coded message. They knew by heart the code agreed upon for success. And they were sobbing for joy in each other's arms as the Chief snapped out new orders for the man on the other end. The first of the projected "black-face" attacks on white women had been staged in Washington and had been nipped in the bud by the united efforts of the members of the Negro secret organization, and scores of white radicals, whose sympathy and co-operation had been enlisted at the last moment. In former days both Jon and Nada would have scornfully designated these friends of their race as "dirty Reds." Today they heartily wished that there were more Reds in America.

The telephone was busy now, for messages were coming in from a score of offices in the city where they were received by telegraph from the out-of-town scenes and promptly transmitted over the telephone to the Chief, whose private headquarters thus received the minimum of publicity. The messages were all practically of the same tenor. In Chicago, Knoxville, St. Louis, Richmond, Omaha, the secret cracker organization had been active. But the good news came that in all these cities, with the exception of Richmond, the Negro

secret organization had successfully checkmated every move of the crackers, and had so completely exposed the plot through the capture of their "black-face artists" and the revelation that followed a wash-up at the police stations that no one could doubt the existence of a nationally organized plot against the Negro. And those whom the dastardly deeds were to have incited to race-riots and bloodshed were the first and the loudest in their condemnation. The white proletariat of the North was horrified at the thought of the ghastly deeds into which they might have been induced were it not for the timely exposure of the plot.

In Richmond the "black-faced artists" had been captured, but were allowed to make their "get-away" through police connivance. Later the news came through, too, that the same thing had happened in many other places—South and North. But the cat was already out of the bag. The newspapers all published reproductions of the photograph that Jon had made of the manuscript in Graham's study. And all Europe and America rang with condemnation of, and expressions of horror at, the devilish plot. But small consolation such expressions would have been had not the plot been checkmated and uncovered through the initiative of a lone woman and the courage of a Negro secret organization which stood "instant, alert and accoutred" at the call to serve and save the race.

Nada and Jon were given due honor for making the discovery and taking the matter to the proper source, rather than to sources which might have been in league with the cracker murderbund in the plot against the Negro race. There were many mass meetings and celebrations and many expressions of hope that the Negro secret organization, which had so successfully saved the race from the sinister designs of its enemies, and America from a bloody struggle, would now throw off its secrecy that the public might know and honor its valiant members. In this hope Jon and Nada shared, for they knew far better than those on the outside the greatness of the service that the organization had rendered. But the Chief was adamant, and a loyal membership backed him up in his opinion that the organization had other work to do and should therefore go on in its secret underground form until the achievement of the complete liberation of the Negro, and all other peoples, from the fearful blight of the capitalist-imperialist system which instituted the slave trade and all the horrors of the Middle Passage, and later robbed the Africans of their land under the disgusting shillboleths of "Christianity" and "Civilization," and still later made wage-slaves of a people that had always enjoyed Communistic freedom when free play was allowed its "race-genius." And so it was decided. And it was well. For there was other work to be done. The capitalist enemy was not through yet—not by a long shot, as the Negro was soon to discover.

In the meantime the Negro public had the pleasure of a most popular ceremony that was attended from far and wide by Africans, West Indians, Brazilians, as well as by the Negroes of America. The ceremony of the marriage of Jon and Nada.

(The End.)

Study Another Language

To Know About Our Race We Must Delve Into Other Than Prostituted English Literature.

By
THEO BURRELL.

AT the moment with myriad thoughts passing before me and the flood of memories that seem to envelop my every turn, there appears uppermost in my mind the fact that quite a lot of our race are ashamed of themselves—they hate to be called Negroes. A young man told me sometime ago that I should cease boasting about our past for the Negro race never gave anything worth while to civilization, that he knew of. (He is a Negro and at the moment was playing on the violin.) Such ignorance is refreshing. The ignorance rests not only with the young man, but with his elders, and will rest with ourselves and the youth of the race if we do not begin at once the study of other languages. To delve into the archives of the past we must engage in the study of some language other than English, which happens to be the most indecent and immoral of any spoken tongue. We should encourage at once the study of the Latin languages, principally Spanish. Therein, we would come in contact with historians and authors and not propagandists. We would find ourselves at the feet of such scholars as Garcia y Cubas, and sit for hours reading and studying his famous *Ensayo de un Estudio*; with Suari, with Flores, Patcheco, Molina and the poet of whom our race ought to be most proud, Hernandez and others as famous yet too numerous to mention here. When I first read these well known lines of a certain battle Hymn:

"He is sifting out the hearts of men
Before His judgment seat."

I realized at once that the author laid her plot in "Elysion" the Greek term for the "Elysian Fields," the heaven or place of rest of the Egyptians and Nubians, an island in the remote West where the souls of their happy dead are supposed to have entered, hence the phrase, "To the West, to the West," which was the cry of the mourners at the bier of the departed dead, who, before dying, had written a "confession" of all past good or evil deeds. I can well remember reading some excerpts from a papyrus found in a monument of the 4th Dynasty, sometime during the reign of Menes, which said in part, "The men of the banks of the Nile were the cleverest that ever lived, endowed with more knowledge and more power than ancestors for centuries and centuries could attain to." Begin the study of Spanish at once and you will term the English language the propaganda of a despicable savage race, whom, but yesterday (considering our age as a race), were bearded savage tribes in the forests of what is now Germany. Think of the volumes of interesting race facts suppressed by the cads! To the young man, who in ignorance and while playing on the violin, voiced the sentiments of Caucasian propagandists, partly because their blood fused in his veins and partly from total ignorance, and for the teeming millions of our youth let me take pleasure to say right on this page that our race laid the foundations of our present so-called civilization. Our forefathers dug canals, built magnificent buildings, quarried in rocks and have left to the world masterpieces in sculpture un-

excelled! We are the golden bridge that spans the dim and distant past with the present and who knows but had they succeeded with their plan of exterminating us, as planned in 1913 in London and Hamburg, their boastful civilization would have tottered. Just think for a moment on the artificial lake of Meoris which was created a reservoir for the waters of the Nile, yet they continue to write volumes of the Gatun lake—the water gathering of the Chagres? The Meoris lake was 450 miles in circumference and 350 feet deep! It had subterranean channels, floodgates, locks and dams by which they redeemed the wilderness to fertility! Reflect for a moment on the magnificent mason work of Negroid hands! No wonder they gave our forefathers bogus names—Semetic! Kendrick, a renegade, an anglo-saxon writer says, "that the joints of the Great Pyramid are scarcely perceptible and not wider than the thickness of silver-paper, and the cement so tenacious that fragments of the casing stones still remain in their original position notwithstanding the lapse of so many centuries and the violence by which they were detached." Then think of the great Labyrinth which aroused the astonishment of the famous Herodotus! Therein were three thousand rooms or chambers, half above ground and half below; its combination of courts, colonades and statues, yet they talk about their McAlpin and Pennsylvanias! Look at the Temple of Karnac which had a dimension of 1,800 feet on each of its four sides. There were lakes and trees in the periphery of the sanctuary. Religion consisted in the worship of one God not three and they practised virtue (?). Monogamy was a strict rule and their marriage ceremony embraced an oath "not to contract any other matrimonial alliance." Negroes were the first land surveyors, first astronomers, for they calculated eclipses and watched for constellations. They knew ages before Columbus that the earth was round. The sign of the Zodiac was used exactly 1722 years before Aeschelyus wrote his play, "Prometheus Enchained," from which they staged the Great False God (Jesus of Nazareth). They had clocks and dials for measuring the time. They had gold and silver money. They raised horses and cattle, sheep, swine and cereals. They manufactured linen of so fine a texture that in the reign of King Amasis, 2,529 years ago a single thread of garment was composed of 365 minor threads. They worked all the metals and even tempered iron to the hardness of steel. They were the first chemists! The word chemistry is borrowed from the Egyptian chemi, which means Egypt—or land of Chem. They knew dentistry and were the first to take care of the teeth and fill them with gold fillings. Do you wonder at our fine teeth? Their farmers hatched poultry by artificial heat. They were the first musicians playing on the guitar, single and double pipes, cymbals, drums, lyres, harps, flutes, sambic and ashur. The castanets so famous in Spain and all Spanish-speaking countries have their origin with North Africans and were given them during their early trade, read its history. And in medicine

and surgery. Negroes have not only been pioneers in the field, but have left their findings to the modern world. As early as 3,000 years ago the cataract was commonly removed from the eye, an operation now only delicately performed. The papyrus of Berlin, which was discovered rolled up in a case in the town of Sekhem at the feet of Anibus in the days of Mercury after whose death it was given to King Sent in the year 4751 before our era, is a medical treatise not yet even touched by present-day scientists. They were the first to

calculate the year to consist of 365 days and six hours, ending February 26. Modern astronomers have made it but fifty-nine minutes and fifty seconds less. A lot of present-day discoveries are nothing but discoveries of old papyrus left by our ancestors. Our present condition comes through contamination, studying from propaganda sheets and reading anglo-saxon histories. We have but temporarily lost the "art" of our fathers. Let us seek to regain it through the study of other languages.

"The Brazilian State of Matto Grosso"

Taken From an Article Written by W. L. Schurz for the Brazilian American Magazine, March 26, 1921, Issue.

A Sketch of a Marvelously Rich Country.

THE State of Matto Grosso lies in the western part of Brazil. It is bounded by the eastern frontier of Bolivia, the northern frontier of Paraguay, and the Brazilian States of Amazonas, Para Goyaz, Minas Geraes, Sao Paulo and Parana. Its area is officially given at 1,378,783 square kilometers (432,348 square miles), which ranks it as the second state in size in Brazil and makes it larger than Great Britain, France and Italy combined.

It is, as its name signifies, a country of "great forests," but alternating with these forested areas are wide expanses of open plains or rolling lands. Low mountain ranges, generally under two or three thousand feet in height, are found throughout the State. It lies on both sides of the divide between the two great river systems of the Amazon and the Plata, and is one of the best watered regions in the world.

The population of the State is reckoned at a little over 200,000, though an accurate census is impossible in its present stage of development.

Under the Federal system of government in force in Brazil, the State of Matto Grosso has considerable autonomy in the making of laws for local needs. The capital of Matto Grosso is Cuyaba.

Cattle Industry and Agriculture Development.

The Federal Ministry of Agriculture estimated the number of cattle in the State in 1916 at 2,717,550 head. The State is excellently suited for the raising of cattle. Hitherto, most of the hides from Matto Grosso have been exported to England, where they are considered of very good quality. Exports of Matto Grosso hides in 1920 amounted to 2,164,626 kilos, to a value of 4,128,605 milreis. The Federal Ministry of Agriculture in 1916 estimated that Matto Grosso contained 231,150 hogs, 140,490 horses, 22,090 mules and burros, 18,310 goats and 47,530 sheep. The State is well adapted to the raising of hogs and the government has been endeavoring to stimulate the industry by means of propaganda.

In spite of the great possibilities agriculture is little developed. Maize, mandioca and vegetables are raised for local consumption, and the opening of the railway across the State has given a certain impulse to farming, but for a considerable time agriculture must be of less importance than cattle raising and the forestal industries. Coffee cultivation is being extended westward from Sao Paulo into Matto

Grosso, and a species of heat-resistant wheat has been successfully tested. There is no question of the adaptability of the State for cotton culture. Though a large variety of excellent hardwoods are found in Matto Grosso, little has been done to exploit them.

Mineral Resources.

Alluvial gold is present in most of the rivers in central and northern Matto Grosso, especially in the affluents of the Paraguay. Several dredging companies, most of them organized in Buenos Aires, have attempted to work the beds of these rivers.

Diamonds are found in the country to the north of Diamantino and in the river beds of the Paraguay Basin. Copper ore assaying at 40 per cent. has been found in the Serra near the Rio Jauru, an affluent of the Paraguay, but no attempt has been made to work the deposits on a commercial scale.

At present the most valuable mineral resources of the State is manganese. The deposits are located in the Morro Grande and the Morro de Urucum, two low mountain masses about 24 kilometers from Corumba and on the west side of the Paraguay River. Competent engineers estimate these deposits to contain at least 120,000,000 metric tons of manganese, and the British manganese expert in charge of mining operations considers them to be "probably the largest mass of such ore in existence." Some of the ore runs as high as 60 per cent. manganese content and other samples as low as 37, but the mean percentage is between 46 and 47 per cent., an average assay of metal higher than that of the Minas Geraes deposits. Nine to ten per cent. of the ore consists of iron.

Development of Manganese Deposits.

The State of Matto Grosso has ceded these two manganese deposits to the Companhia Minas e Viacao de Matto Grosso, a joint mining and navigation enterprise with headquarters in Rio de Janeiro. This concession is for a period of 70 years, dating from 1918 and includes an area of 10,291 hectares, or about 25,430 acres. The share stock of this company is 4,000,000 milreis, or approximately \$1,000,000; the capital obtained from loans amounts to 3,000,000 milreis, or approximately \$750,000; and the value of the fleet represents over 10,000,000 milreis, or about \$2,500,000.

The Urucum deposit is the only one that has been worked. Some 7,000 tons of ore have

been taken out, but are being held at the mines pending the completion of a railway from the mines to the river port of Ladario, about five miles below Corumba. No manganese was exported from this field in 1920. When operations are fully under way the company plans to take out about 120,000 to 150,000 tons of ore a year. The labor used in the mines consists of miners from Minas Geraes.

The ore is to be carried down the Paraguay and Parana rivers in a fleet of boats which the company has rented from the Lloyd Brasileiro, some of which are already operating between Corumba and Montevideo in a general transportation service. This fleet consists of about 24 lighters, 8 steamers of from 150 to 1,000 tons each, and 7 tugs for towing lighters or barges. It is planned to maintain a stock of ore at either Rosario or Ibicy on the Parana, whence it can be transferred to ocean-going steamers. The distance from Corumba to Rosario is about 2,145 kilometers, and to Buenos Aires is 2,559 kilometers.

Navigable Rivers.

Both the Amazon and Plata systems serve Matto Grosso as outlets for its commerce. Most of its rubber goes out through the former, and most of the products of its cattle industry through the latter. The River Paraguay is especially well fitted for navigation. It is navigable as far as Corumba for vessels of 4 and 5 feet draft. Above Corumba it is navigable for smaller steamers to Sao Luiz de Caceres and its tributaries, the Rivers Sao Lourenco and Cuyaba, to Cuyaba.

Railway Service—the Northwestern Railway of Brazil.

The State of Matto Grosso is crossed by a single railroad, the "Estrada de Ferro Noroeste do Brazil," or the "Northwestern Railway of Brazil," which is owned by the Federal Government. At present, the western terminus of this line is Porto Esperanca on the east bank of the Paraguay, distant about 83 miles and from 8 to 10 hours by steamers from Corumba, its ultimate objective. The eastern terminus of the line is Bauru, 1,273 kilometers from the Paraguay River. At this point connection is made with the Paulista Railway for Sao Paulo, which is 1,706 kilometers from Porto Esperanca.

For the carriage of imported merchandise from the coast to Corumba, the railway is not a practicable route at present. Goods must be transferred from ship to rail at Santos and carried to Sao Paulo, where they are loaded on the cars of the Paulista Railway. However the Northwestern Railway has stimulated the development of the country which it serves, and a series of new towns has sprung up since its initiation a few years ago.

Corumba the Most Important Trade Center.

Corumba lies at the confluence of four trade routes, all of which are more or less tributary to it. One is the up-river route to Sao Luiz and Cuyaba; the second is the trans-State railway to Sao Paulo; the third is the down-river route by the Paraguay River, and the fourth is the road which leads westward from Puerto Suarez into Bolivia.

Foreign merchandise destined for Corumba, which is shipped through the River Plate, should be marked "Corumba, Brazil, via Montevideo (or Buenos Aires)." Such shipments

are forwarded in the River Plate ports by agents of the exporting house or by the shipping company.

Homesick

(Being Simply a Little Letter to "Mammy.")

By J. ARTHUR JOHNSON.

New York, May 8, 1921.

Dear Mammy:

Up North here today is what they call Mother's Day. It comes on a Sunday every year along about this time, and so I thought it would be a good time to write you a letter. And just listen here, Mammy, I got some news for you that I know is going to please you. Next week I'm coming home. There. I've had enough of this man's town to last me as long as I live. I ain't had anything fit to eat since I came up here. You never see such a place. Half the folks here don't eat at all and the rest don't know how to cook what they got, but, Mammy, let me tell you they can most all carry a mean stick, I mean. I got your letter some time ago and I got to thinking about what you said in it, and I just made up my mind to come on home, like I got good common sense. Another thing, lately, they got to singing songs around here about Mammy and Home and everything, so it just got me all worked up till I simply had to see you or bust. So I went to the boss man and told him I had to have a rest, and he gives it to me; a good long one, too. So look for me soon, and, Mammy, I want you to have chicken first thing understand, with dumplings and everything, 'cause I sure am hungry. You may not know me first off 'cause I changed some and don't dress like I used to, but when I get my feet under that table, Mammy, you can tell 'em all it ain't no one else but your loving son. I can't hardly wait for the time to come, but when I do come in sight round the bend down by the big tree I tell you now I'm going to be stepping right on it; that means I'll be coming fast. I wonder if little Susie Jones remembers me. Well, I must close now 'cause I got a heap of things to do. Give my love to Pa and Uncle Ashy and Aunt Carrie, and all of the folks I know, and tell 'em to look out for me mighty soon now.

Your loving son,

ZACCHEUS.

P. S.—Please be sure to give my best respects to Susie; don't forget.

THE NEWS AT A GLANCE.

Tre bizond, April 21 (Rosta Wien).—An official Turkish report states that after a bitter struggle lasting five days the Greeks were forced to retreat under the pressure of the Turkish infantry and cavalry. The Turks are pursuing.

Moscow, April 21 (Rosta Wien).—The Persians have received the representative of Soviet Russia, Rothstein, with great enthusiasm in which they expressed their sympathy for Soviet Russia.

A wireless message from Moscow announces the forced withdrawal of the British from Persia.

SOME MORE PRIZE WINNERS IN THE NEW YORK



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English Journalists Investigate Bolshevism

A Review of Two Very Interesting Books on Soviet Russia.

By
CLAUDE MCKAY

HENRY NOEL BRAILSFORD is a guild Socialist who has tried to understand Bolshevik Russia and interpret her fairly to the radical (liberal) political mind of England. The publishers of his book* are cautious in introducing him as a liberal-radical who writes for bourgeois journals—no mention is made of his being a weekly contributor to the London Daily Herald, the organ of British labor. Brailsford's book is "sweet reasonableness itself, and the jurors of liberal opinion in England and America would be harsh indeed if they ruled the evidence out of court and sentenced the witness to purgatory.

The Russian Communists facilitated Brailsford's investigations and he chose the province of Vladimir for his work. He has set down a faithful record of facts and impressions for Western readers, and his individual comments are not unpleasing. He found the black bread and the national dish, kasha, palatable and nourishing. This is interesting and enlightening, for I've heard comrades back from Russia who belong by birth and condition to the working class complain of the food there—the unbearable sameness and unpalatableness of it.

The author finds the "dead city" of Petrograd more alive with the spirit of Communism than tolerant animated Moscow. There are no private shops and free markets in Petrograd. No speculation is tolerated there. But in Moscow goods are allowed to trickle through private hands. Adventurous traders get through the blockade with articles that are sorely needed and their activities must of necessity be winked at. So we find free markets, smugglers and profiteers in Moscow, and the author mentions pickpockets.

Rural Russia is in a normal contented state, almost idyllic. The peasantry, which constitutes 90 per cent. of the population, has more economic comfort and freedom than ever before. The remotest villages are being modernized. Electricity is the new miracle in Russia which—in spite of the Communist motto: "Religion is the opium of the people" and the author's comment: "The people continue to take the drug"—might yet discredit miraculous religion. The peasants are reaping the benefits of the Revolution; the city workers are bearing the burden.

The author writes of the big things that are being done in education, art and physical culture under the direction of Lunacharski and others. The Proletcult, which might be compared with our night schools, is an institution for the young working folk of the cities whose desire for knowledge was suppressed under the old Russian Bureaucracy. "The Revolution is making hundreds of Russians capable of artistic expression where there was one before." The children of the workers come first in all things that make for their welfare. They are provided with the best food, the best clothes and the best housing accommodations. The children are being educated away from the harsh realities and compromises of the Revolutionary regime. They are being educated to put into practice the ideals of Communism. The Communists are concentrating on the communal training of

the children. Thus, they are cutting at the roots of that hoary, respectable hide-bound institution—the family; they are liberating women from household slavery and lightening the load of motherhood. The working women of Russia are responsive and grateful for the change. The author—perhaps this is due to his upbringing—is somewhat prejudiced against this fine innovation; yet he justifies it by citing the striking analogy of British women of the upper class who enjoy living by giving up their children to foster mothers, governesses and public schools—institutions which train the children of the upper class to become efficient empire builders.

The children of Russia and the workers slake their natural thirst for music to the fill. "The opera in Moscow and Petrograd retains its ancient glory, there has been no decline in its standards, three-fourths of the seats are allotted at cheap rates to the trade-unions." Theatres flourish. "Every club and trade-union center has its own entertainments, sometimes musical, sometimes theatrical. . . . Walking up the Tuerskaya in Moscow one warm Sunday evening, when windows and doors were open, I seemed to hear music everywhere. Now it was a brilliant performance of a Chopin nocturne. A little farther on I recognized a familiar theme from one of the later Beethoven string quartets. Next a choir was singing some unknown Russian chorus, and across the way I watched the crowd streaming into a play of Andreev's in a trade-union club."

The picture galleries are crowded with working people who are studying the old paintings. The Revolution brought the work of the futurists to its extreme zenith. Then came a reaction and the production of proletarian art depicting striking phases of the struggle and the simple, strenuous life of the workers and soldiers.

Much attention is given to physical culture. Gymnastics are encouraged and the author remarks how proud the Red Army is of its football teams.

To all these monumental achievements in the life of the Russian workers most of the intellectuals remain hostile. When their services are enlisted they often prove unreliable and guilty of sabotage, and thus fall foul of the Extraordinary Commission and the Revolutionary Tribunal.

The author shows us the Agricultural Department at work among the peasantry. The land is held in common, but there are small peasant proprietors who may hand their heritage down to their sons. However, they possess no title to the land, and if their allotment is not cultivated it may be taken away. Large estates are kept by the Communists for the development of Soviet farms. At present they are hampered in their efforts from lack of tractors and farm implements, yet they are vigorously pushing forward their work of co-operative farming and co-operative housekeeping. Despite friction, the results are by far

* "The Russian Workers' Republic," by Henry Noel Brailsford.—Harpers.

more successful than those of the individual peasant farmers, which is the great lesson that the Communists seek to teach.

On the whole the author finds the Provincial Soviet well organized and leavened with youth. The Communists are in the majority, but they admit "various tendencies and critical groups." The institution known as the Workers and Peasants Inspection is a sort of Vigilance Committee which really controls the Soviet. Some remarks about the Communist Party may be quoted here for the enlightenment of persons who, accepting the idea of Revolution and the principles of Communism, think that these qualifications fit them for membership in a Communist Party. "The Russian Communist Party contains about six hundred thousand men and women. It is now, more than ever, more careful to keep itself select than to increase its numbers. You may enter it only if several members guarantee your reliability from intimate personal knowledge. Even then you are received not as a member, but only as a candidate. . . . Any slackness, any want of zeal, any indiscipline, any conduct inconsistent with Socialist ethics, will entail his expulsion. To drink or play cards would be fatal; even dancing is frowned upon; and there is a tendency to check smoking. The unpardonable sin is any pursuit of gain. At intervals a regular purge is carried out in the party, and unworthy members are expelled. . . . The Communists are the leaven, the active, nervous, conscious element in the sluggish Russian body. They are the elite of the Revolution, and every man and woman among them is expected to infuse some of his zeal into others. . . . It is obvious that a party which monopolizes power must attract those whose sole object is to make a career. That element the older members are sternly resolved to exclude."

"Civilization in Danger" is the burden of Arthur Ransome's book. One's first inclination is to dismiss it like any other popular phrase such as "The Yellow Peril" or the "Red Menace." I am not alarmed over the decay of civilized society. I loathe it and desire its disintegration and the birth of a proletarian order. But on closer examination one finds that the author is pleading for Russian Workers' Republic.*

Russia, prior to the war, depended on the West for nearly all her manufactured goods—machinery, tools, clothing and medical supplies. The war and the Allied blockade following upon the Revolution cut her off from her sources of supply. For lack of rolling stock and other railroad materials her transport system is badly disorganized.

The town proletariat do not produce enough. The workers have not the materials nor sufficient food. The workers are hungry and discouraged. They leave the cities for the villages. They absent themselves from work for days in quest of food. Some of them take to illicit but very profitable trade between town and country. Ransome sees in these signs the great Slav nation drifting back, to a savage state which might prove to be the death knell of the whole civilized world. This tendency the Communists are fighting against. And they are the only unit in Russia possessed of fighting qualities. According to Ransome, all the other Russian groups tacitly approve the apathy of the

* "The Crisis in Russia," by Arthur Ransome.—Huebsch.

masses. He quotes from Comrade Gusev's pamphlet, "Urgent questions of Economic Construction": "The Anarchist Social Revolutionaries and Mensheviks have a clear simple economic plan which the great masses can understand: 'Go about your own business and work freely for yourself in your own place.' . . . They have a criticism of labor mobilizations equally clear for the masses. They say to them, 'They are putting Simeon in Peter's place, and Peter in Simeon's. They are sending the men of Saratov to dig ground in the government of Stavropol, and the Stavropol men to the Saratov Government for the same purpose.'"

Against these criticisms and all tendencies to revert to primitive communism, the Communists wage incessant internal warfare to preserve the Russian Commonwealth and maintain the standards of modern Communism. Why is there under-production? Why do the workmen desert their posts? In the shale mines on the Volga where food conditions are fairly good, productivity is relatively high. If similar conditions obtained in other regions there would be less under-production and fewer workmen quitting their jobs. Therefore, as an inducement to work steadily the Communists give an additional food allowance to workmen who are regular. Propaganda trains are run to tell the masses what the Communist Party is doing for them. The Saturday afternoon work was begun and it has swept through Russia like an epidemic. Except to party members these Saturdayings are voluntary and they attract mostly non-Communist workers.

Lenin is deeply interested in these Saturdayings. He sees in them "not only a special effort in the face of common danger, but an actual beginning of Communism and a sign that Socialism could bring about a greater productivity of labor than could be obtained under capitalism. He wrote: 'This is a work of great difficulty and requiring much time, but it has begun—that is the main thing. If in hungry Moscow in the summer of 1919 hungry workmen who have lived through the difficult four years of the Imperialistic war, and then the year and a half of the still more difficult civil war have been able to begin this great work, what will not be its further development when we conquer in the civil war and win peace?'"

The Communists have conquered. The crisis in Russia is passed. Arthur Ransome should now turn his attention to the crisis that is coming in the West.

ETHICS OF HEALTH.

Let us all become followers of a new morality: the ethics of health. Let everything that makes for disease and weakness and ugliness of the body be regarded as immoral. Let everything that results in more health, in a more beautiful, harmonious and stronger body be praised and considered as moral. Let us be ashamed of sickness, individually and socially. Let us change society so that health be the criterion and the basis for every step in public and private life. We live in a society in which the ethics of disease prevails. Let us change it into one in which the ethics of health will be enthroned. And, meanwhile, let us conduct our own lives so that we approach this ideal as much as possible, as much as our circumstances permit us.—Rational Living.

Musical Department

Edited by
CHAS. A. HENRY

MUSIC.

ART: "The science of the beautiful," said Whistler. Just what beauty is no one has been able to define. Like some other things of undoubted reality and of the utmost importance to us, it probably does not admit of scientific definition. Some things when seen, please normal human beings in such a way that we call them beautiful. We apply the same term to certain sounds because of a subtle likeness in the effect upon us. By a farther transfer, a more subtle analogy, we speak of moral beauty, beauty of ideas, and the like. These familiar facts are all we need at present.

It is quite true that we have a number of beautiful singers and performers of musical instruments among the Negroes of America. That most perfect musical instrument known, of brilliant tone and capable of every variety of expression; which is termed as being feminine; is being played with a richness and warmth of tone seldom equalled; also with that perfection and delicacy of bowing, which bespeaks the artist. Louis V. Jones, violinist, of Boston (by adoption, education, etc.), played at Steinert Hall, Boston, assisting Mrs. Driver. April 3, at Howard Theatre, Washington, D. C., at the N. A. A. C. P. mass meeting; April 6, at Baltimore, Md.; April 21, in New Bedford, Mass., for the Burleigh Club; May 26, he will be in Philadelphia at the Academy of Music; May 27, at Howard University. He is, when in Boston, very busy teaching on Sundays; also soloist at Ebenezer Church.

On recent programs he has played among others such compositions, as:

Reve Vennois.....Winternitz
Waves at Play.....Edwin Grasse
African Dance in D Minor...S. Coleridge-Taylor
Praeludium and Allegro....Pugnani-Kreisler
Rising Sons (Mss.).....Dett
Tambourin Chinois.....Kreisler
Valse Brillante in A Flat...J. Shelton Pollen
Nocturne in D Flat.....J. Shelton Pollen
Sonata in G Minor.....J. Shelton Pollen
Allegro di Molto
Andantino
Allegro Animato

When we read what wonderful progress manufacturers have made with that instrument whose principals were invented by Cristofori, of Padua, Italy, in 1710, we recall with greater pride and wonderment at the progress our William S. Lawrence, of Boston (by adoption) has made with his piano work.

His playing April 28 showed a well developed technic, a tone of ingratiating quality, and interprets his numbers with intelligence. He is also the wonder accompanist of Boston.

One of the most artistic singers of Greater Boston, Mass., is Ella France Jones. Her pianissimo passages resemble the flute and are exquisitely beautiful. Her success on May 11 at Ebenezer Church, Boston, Mass., was well merited. Not for one moment did she lose hold of her audience. She has been divinely blessed with a divinely fine voice.

Program.

My Mother Bids Me Bind My Hair....Haydn

Sea Winds (Mss.).....J. Shelton Pollen
The Welling Morn.....Nevin
Mrs. Jones.
A Day of New Thought.....England
Mrs. Wallace (Reader)
I Attempt from Love's Sickness to Fly
Purcell
ButterfliesSeiler
Margaret at the Spinning Wheel....Schubert
Mrs. Jones.
Improvisation. Op. 46, No. 4.
March Winds. Op. 46, No. 10.
Polonaise. Op. 46, No. 12.
McDowell
Mr. Wm. S. Lawrence,
Pianist and Accompanist.
Rigoletto (Aria).....Verdi
Mrs. Jones.
Madame Butterfly.....Long
Mrs. Wallace (Reader).
Message D'Amour.....Gounod
Mrs. Jones.
* * *

April 7, 1921: Chester Smith, baritone, Mrs. Ruth Fisher Smith, mezzo-soprano; Justin B. Sandridge, accompanist. Program—Sons by Allstein, Sargeant Offenbach, Burleigh, Foster,



JUNIUS B. MAXWELL,
Tenor, of Philadelphia, Pa., Brother of Harvey
M. Maxwell, Violinist, of Boston, Mass.

Giacoma Corissimi, Antonio Caldoro, Giuseppe Giordani, Scott, S. C. Taylor, C. C. White, Dett, Clark, McGill, Wagner, Gounod, O'Hara, Ball.

Read the Boston Chronicle, a weekly digest of foreign, domestic and local news. To receive the instruction of wisdom, justice, judgment and equity. The prime quality of the editorial is interest. A dull, stupid screed with-

(Continued on page 24.)

Constitution of the African Blood Brotherhood

Article I.—Name and Purpose.

Section 1. This organization shall be known as The African Blood Brotherhood.

Sec. 2. The purpose and aims of this organization shall be the mobilization of Negro thought and the organization of Negro manhood and womanhood toward meeting intelligently and fearlessly our problems, and conquering the enemies of the Negro race wherever they are found, whether among the white capitalist-imperialist robbers of Europe, the capitalist-cracker murderbund of the Southern States of the United States, the cunning Northern exploiters of Negro Labor (who work upon the prejudices of the workers of both races to keep the ranks of Labor divided and the Negro workers unorganized and thus available for scabbing purposes in the strife between Capitalism and Organized Labor), or the traitorous opportunists, petty bourgeoisie and would-be capitalists of the Negro race who in the past have sold the Negro worker body and soul to the enemy of the race: the white capitalist; and are even now organizing chambers of commerce, real estate agents' associations and other similar bodies the better to serve their white masters and earn the petty percentage allowed them for rent-gouging and price-gouging the workers of their race in the interests of white capitalism.

Sec. 3. Its motto shall be, "One for all, and all for one."

Article II.—Membership and Dues.

Section 1. Every person of African descent shall be eligible to membership.

Sec. 2. Applicants for membership shall pay with their application one dollar (\$1.00) entry fee.

Sec. 3. Each member shall pay monthly dues of twenty-five (25) cents, including the month of his admission.

Sec. 4. Special emergency assessments may be levied by the Supreme Council. Assessments may also be levied by the Post Commander upon approval of the Supreme Council, following affirmative majority vote at a regular or special meeting of the post.

Sec. 5. Members who are two months in arrears in payment of dues or assessments shall be dropped from membership, unless within one month after notification by the secretary of their post (or by the Supreme Council in event no post has yet been formed in their territories) they place themselves in good standing.

Sec. 6. Post Commanders shall issue transfers upon request to other posts upon removal of members from their territories.

Sec. 7. Any paid-up member of the African Blood Brotherhood shall be admitted to the meetings of any post in whose territory he happens to be visiting.

Article III.—Form and Units of Organization.

Section 1. The African Blood Brotherhood is essentially a propaganda organization. It is highly centralized in order to give the greatest effect to its purpose of developing an intensified and consistent propaganda (1) within the race for the mobilization and education of Negro thought for the achievement of Negro Labor solidarity throughout the world; (2) outside of the race for the removal and conquest of antagonism based upon misconception of the

Negro on the part of the white proletariat as the result of vicious capitalist anti-Negro propaganda aimed at dividing the ranks of Labor.

Sec. 2. Any seven persons of African descent, accepting the principles and tactics of the African Blood Brotherhood, can organize a post of the Brotherhood, notifying the Supreme Council of such organization and abiding by its appointments and instructions.

Sec. 3. In cities, towns and villages where a post is already in existence no other post can be organized, except in the several boroughs of large cities, with the sanction of the Supreme Council.

Sec. 4. Seven members shall be the quorum necessary for all meetings of the posts.

Sec. 5. The membership of a post shall not be limited in numbers.

Sec. 6. Posts shall be named for great men and women of the African races. The members of a post shall vote upon the name to be adopted, sending the name finally decided upon to the Supreme Council for record.

Sec. 7. Posts shall remit to the Supreme Council seventy-five (75) cents on each entry-fee payment, and five (5) cents on each monthly dues payment. Such remittance shall be made before the 15th of each month by the Post Commander (or in his illness or absence by the Secretary of Propaganda) who shall collect from the Treasurer the amounts due the Supreme Council. In the absence of both the Post Commander and the Secretary of Propaganda the Treasurer shall send direct to the Supreme Council. Remittances shall be accompanied by the Treasurer's report of collections, which shall be in duplicate, one for the Supreme Council, the other for the post. The Secretary of Economics shall also make out his reports in duplicate, one for the post and the other which he shall forward before the 15th of each month direct to the Supreme Council.

Sec. 8. Posts shall have the right to retain all sums collected other than initiation fee payments, monthly dues payments and assessments ordered by the Supreme Council. Monies raised from functions staged by the posts shall remain with the posts.

Sec. 9. Posts may expend such sums as they have the right to retain for such activities and purposes as are expressed in the constitution and in the "Orders in Council" emanating from the Supreme Council, but may not undertake expenditures outside of such activities without the sanction of the Supreme Council. The sanction of the Supreme Council may be sought through petition of at least one-third of the total membership of the post desiring it.

Sec. 10. Each post shall draw up a semi-annual budget of the proposed expenditures for the coming six months for submittal to the Supreme Council.

Sec. 11. The officers of the post shall be as follows: Appointive (by the Supreme Council): Post Commander and Secretary of Propaganda. Elective (by the post membership), Secretary of Negro History, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, Secretary of Economics, Secretary of Commerce, Secretary of Labor Unions and Co-operatives and Sergeant-at-Arms. Their rank shall be in the order given.

Sec. 12. There shall be a Committee of Propaganda for every post, appointed by the Post Commander who shall name as Chairman the Secretary of Propaganda. On this committee the Secretary of Negro History as well as the Post Commander shall enjoy the status of an ex-officio member. This committee may be dissolved only by order of the Supreme Council, in which event a new committee shall be appointed after thirty days and within sixty days of the order of dissolution.

Article IV.—Conventions.

Sec. 1.—Conventions shall be called once a year by the Supreme Council for the purpose of electing an executive head of the African Blood Brotherhood, receiving reports from the Supreme Council, devising tactics, etc., and functioning while in session as the supreme governing body of the Brotherhood.

Sec. 2. While the regular convention is in session the Supreme Council shall be considered dissolved, but shall be represented at the convention by the Executive Head.

Sec. 3. Conventions may not continue in session longer than ten days.

Sec. 4. Emergency conventions, with all the powers of regular conventions, shall be called by the Supreme Council, upon its own initiative, whenever conditions warrant, or upon the demand of posts representing at least fifty per cent. of the total membership of the organization. At such conventions the Supreme Council shall not be dissolved, but shall be merged into the convention, being represented by the Executive Head or any other person delegated by the Executive Head from the Supreme Council, and shall have its full vote of seven.

Sec. 5. Each post may elect one member to the conventions, and one member additional for each full hundred members over the first hundred.

Sec. 5. The first act of the regular conventions shall be the election of the Executive Head for ensuing term.

Article V.—The Supreme Council.

Section 1. The Supreme Council is the governing body of the African Blood Brotherhood when the conventions are not in session. It shall consist of the Executive Head, elected by the conventions, and six other members whom he shall appoint.

Sec. 2. Candidates for the office of Executive Head must have been members of the Brotherhood for two consecutive years.

Sec. 3. The identity of the appointed members of the Supreme Council shall not be revealed either by themselves or by the Executive Head who appoints them.

Sec. 4. A member of the Supreme Council proven guilty of: revealing his identity, commission of indiscretions, race treason or sexual intercourse with persons of the white races may be expelled from the Supreme Council by a unanimous vote of that body, the guilty member not voting. Trial shall be by the Supreme Council. The Executive Head shall have power to fill such vacancies created. Trial of the Executive Head for any of the offenses herein described shall be by the regular convention, or in case that is too far away by an emergency convention which the Supreme Council has the power to call.

Sec. 5. The Supreme Council shall appoint the Post Commanders, the Post Secretaries of Propaganda, and the international, national

and district organizers, who shall work under the direct control of the Supreme Council, and subject to removal at the discretion of that body.

Sec. 6. The Supreme Council shall make annual financial reports to the conventions, and may exact a pledge of secrecy from the conventions of certain expenditures of whose necessity the conventions are convinced, but whose nature it would be, in the opinion of the Supreme Council and a majority of the delegates to the conventions, unwise to reveal.

Sec. 7. A complete audit and accounting of Brotherhood funds shall be made once every year (unless otherwise ordered by the conventions). The Auditing Committee shall consist of three members elected by the conventions. The conventions shall also elect three alternates. No member of the Supreme Council and no paid official of the organization shall be a member of the Auditing Committee.

Sec. 8. The Supreme Council shall designate the offices for which financial compensation shall be given. The Supreme Council shall also fix (and may revise) the amount of such compensation.

Sec. 9. All moneys collected by the Supreme Council or its organizers from individual members prior to their organization into posts shall be retained in whole by the Supreme Council, and be used to defray expenses of the organizers, etc. The moneys so collected shall have no bearing on the sums to be paid over to the Supreme Council by the posts from the entry fee payments and monthly dues payments. The posts shall recognize such payments and may not collect a second time from these members nor in any way discriminate against them, but shall admit them to full membership rights and privileges upon presentation of their receipts for monies paid to the Supreme Council or its agents.

Sec. 10. The Supreme Council may suspend or expel any member of the African Blood Brotherhood at its discretion, upon a unanimous vote of the Council.

Sec. 11. The headquarters of the Supreme Council shall be in New York.

Article VI.—Press and Propaganda.

Section 1. The Crusader Magazine (New York) shall be considered the official organ of the A. B. B. and shall be supported by all posts and members.

Sec. 2. All propaganda shall be under the direct control of the Supreme Council, except such propaganda as is issued by the posts purely for membership increases, advertisements of meetings staged for membership drives, and as authorized in section 3, this article.

Sec. 3. Over their own signature, posts may issue pamphlets, leaflets and news releases dealing with matters in their territory.

Sec. 4. Literature issued by the posts shall be under the supervision of the post secretaries of propaganda.

Sec. 5. No post may publish newspapers, magazines or books without the permission of the Supreme Council.

Article VII.—Discipline.

Section 1. Post Commanders shall maintain a moderate discipline at meetings.

Sec. 2. The following offenses shall be deemed violative of the fundamental principles of the constitution and the program of the African Blood Brotherhood: (1) Refusal to

accept and carry out the decisions of the Supreme Council; (2) wilfully to block and disrupt the work of the organization; (3) in any way to betray organization trust.

Sec. 3. Formal charges must be laid before the Supreme Council in all cases and no action taken pending its decision and instructions.

Sec. 4. The constitution can be revised only by the conventions.

Article VIII.—Meetings.

Section 1. Meetings should be held weekly and not less than fort-nightly, and at such dates as are suitable to the post.

Sec. 2. Minutes and resolutions adopted at the meetings shall be forwarded to the Supreme Council monthly by the Corresponding Secretary. Whenever a motion is made upon a matter of great importance the Secretary shall dispatch same immediately to the Council.

Sec. 3. No officer shall be absent from more than two consecutive meetings without acceptable explanation to the Post. Disregard of this section will terminate office automatically.

Sec. 4. The Post Commander, or in his absence the next ranking officer, shall call the meeting to order, using the usual formula. Then shall follow in order reading and adoption of the minutes of previous meeting, special communications from the Supreme Council, including Order of Day. Unfinished Business, New Business, Dues, Enrolling of New Members, Readings, Adjournment.

Sec. 5. Debates shall be limited and all business before the post expedited as much as possible. The Post Commander may use his discretion in limiting debates or, upon protest, may put it to the vote.

Sec. 6. There shall be an allowance of time at all regular meetings for readings from such books or pamphlets as are recommended by the Supreme Council in its "Orders of the Day," and for general discussion of the work from which the readings are made.

Sec. 7. All votes carried by acclamation must be so stated in the minutes.

Sec. 8. Motion for adjournment shall be taken as near as possible to the regular hour designated by each post for the closing of its meetings. Such motion may not be denied by the presiding officer, but must be put to the vote.

Article IX.—Interpretation of Duties of Elective Offices.

Section 1. The Corresponding Secretary shall perform the duties usually pertaining to the office of Corresponding Secretary, as well as those usually pertaining to the office of Recording Secretary.

Sec. 2. The duties of the Secretary of Commerce shall be the collection of commercial data in the territory of the Post for quarterly submission to the Supreme Council, through the Executive Head of the organization.

Sec. 3. The duties of Secretary of Negro History shall be a study of and dissemination of all historical facts and traditions relative to the Negro.

Sec. 4. The Secretary of Economics shall make a special study of the subject of economics and be prepared to give information on the subject when called upon by the Post. He shall also perform the duties of "financial secretary," which are the collection of dues and fees, etc., the keeping of books, etc. He shall turn over all collections to the Treasurer and obtain a receipt for the same.

Sec. 5. The duties of the Treasurer shall be to receive all moneys collected by the Secretary of Economics, and to keep a correct account of the same. He shall issue checks and pay out moneys for disbursements authorized by the Post in regular or special meetings.

Sec. 6. The duties of the Secretary of Labor Unions and Co-operatives shall be to organize Negro labor and to devise plans and be prepared to take steps upon instruction from the Post to lower living costs for members and others in the territory of the Post through co-operatives.

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The Congo State

A Survey of the Belgian Congo in the Light of the Suggestion That the United States Accept It in Payment of Belgium's Debt to Her.

By
CYRIL V. BRIGGS.

THE Third Congressional District of Mississippi having adopted a resolution endorsing the acquisition of the Belgian Congo by the United States (the majority in the convention were Negroes) in payment of Belgium's war indebtedness to America, intelligent and progressive Negroes will no doubt be anxious to know something about this immense territory in Central Africa.

The area of the Congo State is estimated at over 900,000 square miles. (That of Belgium itself is but little over 11,000.) Except for its very short coast line and for a small area on its eastern frontier, the Congo State lies wholly within the basin of the giant Congo system. With the probable exception of Brazil, the Congo State has the finest river system in the world. The possibilities of this system for cheap transportation are little short of marvelous. The Congo River is the largest river of Africa, and exceeded among the rivers of the

world by the Amazon only. It has a length of fully 3,000 miles. With its tributaries it affords over 6,000 miles of navigable waters, which have played an important part in the exploitation of the country under the Belgians. As compared to Liberia with its small extent and few navigable rivers, the Congo State offers magnificent opportunities for rapid and inexpensive development. With its many navigable rivers or "flowing roads," the Congo State has an immense advantage over the average "new" or undeveloped country. As an example, before Colombia, Venezuela or Mexico can be properly developed there must be built up vast and expensive railway systems. In the Congo State, on the other hand, the Belgians found it possible to exploit the country without having to build expensive railways, except in the case of the Cataract Railway which was necessary to connect the navigable reaches of the Middle Congo, above Stanley

Pool, with the navigable Lower Congo and the sea. The intervening distance is unnavigable by reason of a series of cataracts and rapids. Below these rapids the river is navigable 85 miles to the sea. Above the rapids are thousands of miles of navigable waters, both on the main stream and on its great tributaries—the Kasai, the Ubangi, the Aruwimi and the Lomami. To this magnificent system of waters the country owes its unequalled fertility as well as its easy accessibility.

The Congo State is unsurpassed in respect to natural resources by any other part of the world. There are immense forests of "rubber trees," which yield the valuable India-rubber of commerce, timber trees such as mahogany, ebony, teak, lignum vita, African cedars and planes, while oil, borassia and bamboo palms are also abundant. "In many districts the coffee and cotton plants are indigenous and luxuriant. Of fruit trees the banana and plantain are plentiful and of unusual size" (Encyclopaedia Britannica). In minerals the State is peculiarly rich. Iron is widely distributed. There are immense deposits of copper, particularly in the Katanga, where large deposits of tin are also found. Gold mines are already being worked at Kilo. Lead ore, sulphur, mercury and other minerals have been discovered. The chief exports are rubber, ivory, palm oil and palm nuts, copal, cocoa, gold and copper. In 1910 the value of exports was over \$31,000,000, and has since increased.

In addition to its superb river system, the Congo State is also blessed with several large lakes, notably Tanganika, on its eastern frontier. Over Lake Tanganika, the State is connected with the Indian Ocean through the railroad of former German East Africa. There is already a goodly fleet of shipping on Tanganika and a busy commerce.

The rich Katanga district is connected by rail with Rhodesia and South Africa. There are short railway links in several parts of the State, and many good motor roads.

The climate of the Congo State varies according to the topography and altitude of the country. The short coastal zone, like most of the coastal districts of Africa south of the Sahara, is extremely unhealthy for Europeans and will probably be so for the non-acclimated Negroes of North America as well. But the plateaux of the interior, where altitude modifies the influence of latitude, are as healthy as any part of North America. In the Katanga, for instance, the climatic conditions are said to be "well adapted to the needs of the white race." The Katanga is also described by travelers as "a land flowing with milk and honey." It is one of the richest mineral territories of the world. The mountainous Manyema country west of Lake Tanganika is also noted for its invigorating climate. The Uelle District at the northern end of the State is famous both for its good roads and its fine climate. Dr. H. Schubotz, a member of the Duke of Mecklenburg's German Central African Expedition of 1910-1911 reports that "all the Belgian officers that I had met who were experienced travelers in this part of the country (the Uelle District) painted it in the most glowing colors, and assured me . . . that the necessities of life were easily obtained, bananas, maize, goats and even cattle being plentiful, and that the good roads culminated in the well-kept main road connecting the Congo and the Nile." Of the Mangbettu country (in the Uelle District)

the same writer says: "Every one who visits the Mangbettu country agrees in describing it as an earthly paradise. It is about three thousand feet above the sea level, and many swiftly flowing streams rise in the hills and pour their waters into the three great rivers—the Uelle, the Bomokandi, and the Aruwimi. The vegetation is everywhere luxuriant, and in the neighborhood of the rivers the soil is particularly fertile. The Mangbettus are agriculturists only in a comparatively restricted sense, for the natural fertility of the ground causes crops to grow almost of their own accord. Bananas constitute their chief food, also manioc, yams and ground-nuts, with luxuries such as sugar-cane and tobacco."

The population, according to the Encyclopaedia Britannica, is estimated variously at from 14,000,000 to 30,000,000. (The population of Belgium, with an area of a little over 11,000 square miles, is 7,000,000.) The European population is now over 5,000, with a steady tendency to increase by immigration as a result of the opening of the mines in the Katanga. The natives are of the great Bantu-Negro stock and highly intelligent, and in ancient times developed many vast empires of whose existence and glories recent explorations and excavations attest.

Under American protection, with the Communistic customs of the natives untroubled and with equality of opportunity assured to American Negroes (in the Congo State, if not in the United States); what could not be accomplished in this rich land of incomparable wealth and fertility for the advancement of the Negro in particular and the human race in general?

Musical Department

Continued from Page 20

out strength of thought or charm of style or the pith of force, wit or humor is as futile as a puff ball in battle. A newspaper must have character, and its character is determined by its editorials. A newspaper without character is a cross between a demagogue and a vagabond.

* * *

Current number of Negro Musician received. As before, Henry T. Grant of Washington, D. C., certainly edits a wonder of a magazine, well worth more than the price (fifteen cents). Members of the National and Local Associations of Negro Musicians should rally to his support. Sooner or later the Negroes of America will be driven to get together. Why not now?

* * *

Questions.

1. What do you know of the musical scales of the Greeks?
2. From whom did the Greeks derive the rudiments of their musical knowledge?
3. In what sense is the term "harmony" employed by the Greek writers?

Read Galatians 5, 1.

* * *

So much as we ourselves consider and comprehend of truth and reason, so much we possess of real and true knowledge.

* * *

The superior control of music over the

emotions depends also upon the fact that its appeal is made to such of them as are most fundamental and universal and in a simple, direct way.

In a word, it is human feeling; it is the emotion which is universal and common to mankind.

The composer, indeed, may be moved to expression and guided in his expression by

what is born of and intimately associated with his own private and even very peculiar experiences.

But if his composition is to be a beautiful object,.....?

Watch for activities of Granvill Stewart, Laura V. Jones, Wm. S. Lawrence, Ethel Hardy-Smith, Chester Smith, Clarence C. White, E. H. Boatner.

NEWS AT A GLANCE

In Shreveport, La., A. J. Jackson, colored, was fined \$25 in court for being "rude" to a white man!

In Houston, Texas, a colored dentist, Dr. J. L. Cockrell, accused of consorting with a prominent white woman, was set upon by a mob and taken into the outskirts of the city and unsexed!

It is alleged that former Governor Catts of Florida is wanted by that State on a charge of peonage!

In Bowling Green, Mo., a nineteen-year-old Negro lad, awaiting transportation to the penitentiary for attempted assault on a 14-year-old white girl, was seized by a mob, which "overpowered" six deputies, and hanged to a telegraph pole.

Bridgeport, April 29.—Board of Education officials in Stratford are investigating charges that many persons have been sending their children to school drunk, having given them wine for breakfast because they were unable to provide food. The inquiry already indicates that hundreds of children are sent to school every morning without breakfast, while to others have been given wine and liquor to dull the edge of hunger.

In France the Communists are conducting an active campaign against mobilization, which resulted in several street battles during the night of May 5 between Communists and mounted white guards.

Five Negro pickets, three of them women, representing the N. A. A. C. P., were arrested May 6 when the police found them parading in front of the Capitol Theatre, New York, in protest against the exhibition of "The Birth of a Nation."

The Fascisti, the Italian Ku Klux Klan, is charged with having made an attempt on the life of ex-Premier Nitti, of Italy.

London, April 25.—Several native African girls have come to London to study dressmaking. They say the girls in Africa, who wish to be gowned fashionably, have to wait too long for consignments of feminine wearing apparel to arrive from Europe. Hence they are preparing themselves to meet the need for modistes in Africa.

TALKING POINTS.

We agree with the Philadelphia Public Ledger that there is a strain of ingenuousness in the Haitian-Denby situation. As we see it, however, the ingenuousness is not in Mr. Denby's reliance on what the Public Ledger dubs as "justice and calm reason," but in the apparent reliance of the Haitians on the long-lost sense of honor and justice of the American nation in its dealings with the weaker colored races of the world. They might know what to expect for themselves by the way the nation treats its own Negro citizens. The Negroes of the United States and Haiti might as well realize that the U. S. marine murderers will only be withdrawn when the Negroes of the two countries can effectively unite in a general strike, or other show of force and evidence of solidarity, to force their withdrawal.

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CONTENTMENT.

Bishop William Montgomery Brown, D.D., gives the following answer to one of a series of questions by the "Wauderer", of the Pittsburgh Dispatch:

Question.—Is the feeling of contentment a vice or a virtue?

Answer.—On the theory of the supernaturalistic interpretations of religion, contentment is, for the orthodox adherent of any among them, a virtue, because it is resignation to the will of his God; and, on this theory, virtue consists in doing the willings of a God.

But the celestial gods of these interpretations of religion (Jesus, Jehovah, Allah, Buddha) are not realities, but only symbols of the terrestrial God, Capitalism.

And Capitalism divides the world into two classes of people: a class of owners who, as such, are parasites, and a class of workers who, as such, are victims.

The great unrest which is sorely afflicting the world is due to its division into these classes. While they endure all the discontent which arises from this unrest will be so much virtue, and any contentment on the part of a victim "in that state of life into which it has pleased God (Capitalism) to call him" will be a crime.

RESOLUTION IN FAVOR OF HAITIAN INDEPENDENCE.

Resolved, That we, American citizens of Negro and other races, in meeting assembled in 270 West 136th street, New York City, on the 22d day of April, 1921, respectfully urge the United States Government to withdraw our troops from San Domingo and Haiti, and, furthermore

Resolved, That this meeting of colored and other citizens protests the use of white troops of occupation in colored men's territory and the use of colored troops in white men's territory, both races being opposed to such in the interests of the colored and white races; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, to the Secretary of State, to the Senators and Congressmen of New York State, to the Governor of the State and to the Associated Colored Perss and other papers.

(Signed) T. J. DALY,

Secretary, The Frederick Douglas Council.

MENELEK POST ACTIVITIES.

Menelek Post, New York, African Blood Brotherhood, began an active campaign of educational propaganda concerning the aims and program of the A. B. B. on Tuesday evening, May 17, with a lecture and open forum at the hall, at 149 West 136th street, where such meetings will be held every Tuesday night, with an invitation to every one interested in the problems of the race to attend.

The May 17 meeting was well attended. Mr. Richard B. Moore, an officer of Menelek Post and a well-known radical, delivered a very interesting address. Miss Irma Debasco entertained with two well-rendered piano solos. In the absence of the post commander, Mr. Ben E. Burrell, the poet, and secretary of Negro History of Post Menelek, acted as master of ceremonies. The preamble of the constitution was read and an outline given as to the work the A. B. B. is doing.

W. C. HANDY'S ORCHESTRA TOURING THE SOUTH AND MIDDLE WEST.

For the first time in the history of Memphis, the largest and "most exclusive" theatre, was turned completely over to the race for the performance of W. C. Handy's Orchestra. In addition to the musicians numbering fifteen is a group of singers, among whom are Eddie

Gray, our most popular lyric tenor; Farrell and Hatch, featuring their latest song, "I Like You Because You Have Such Loving Ways."

Mr. Handy is featuring the composition of other colored composers as well as his latest blues numbers, "Loveless Love" and "Aunt Hagar's Children."

"Pickanny Rose," sung by Olive Kline on Victor Records, is a favorite, always bringing encores. Lockwood Lewis, the singing saxophonist, keeps his audience in an uproar as usual in his rendition of "Blind Man's Blues," recently recorded on Black Swan Records; also "Long Gone" featured by Sissle's Sizzling Syncopaters on Emerson records.

St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and other large cities will have an opportunity to see and hear this wonderful organization personally conducted by Mr. Handy, who is an accomplished musician, the originator of the Blues idea which he is using for the basis of an American Rhapsody, and the head of the largest Negro music publishing house in the world, known to Crusader readers as Pace & Handy Co., Inc., but recently changed to Handy Brothers Music Co., Inc., due to the fact that Mr. Pace has withdrawn his connection to give his attention to the manufacture of records by colored artists.

WHAT HAVE YOU ACCOMPLISHED TODAY?

By Stella Elizabeth Jones (Aged 14).

1.

As the days are swiftly passing, and each moment reckons time, what have you sent onward with those precious moments to the uplifting of humanity?

2.

What have you gained by waiting, each day the burden increases, have you ever thought that tomorrow never comes, but today is always here: Is there anything left undone?

3.

Gaining success is like the weather, obstacles surmount our pathway, days are dark, and dreary, accomplishments seem hopeless, but remember nothing beats a trial but a failure, and nothing beats a failure but success, strive onward and upward there is a silver lining behind every dark cloud.

4.

Fill the hours with noble actions, as they glide by one by one, that you may look back with pleasure on the days just past and gone. The results of a year are the accumulated results of successive days: What have you accomplished today?

North Dakota Farmers Call for Help

Entire Capitalist Gang Trying to Smash Farmers' League and Destroy Its Laws to Protect Labor.

"Workers of the World Unite!"

OUT in North Dakota a terrific struggle between the Nonpartisan League Farmers and the capitalist-monopolists enemies of the league program is being waged. Fighting with his back to the wall year after year the North Dakota League farmer has been successful in defeating his opponents in seven straight State wide elections. The op-

ponents of truth and democracy are never vanquished, however, and in North Dakota the saying that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty" is especially applicable at this time. Another election—a special election—a Recall Election is to be held soon in North Dakota in which the opponents of the farmers' program, the banking interests, the railroads, the

grain gamblers and the mortgage sharks will attempt to recall a number of the leading league State officials. This recall election is to be held "on or before November 8," and it is the current rumor now that the league opponents will seek to gain an advantage by forcing the recall election early in June when the farmers of the State are busy with their farm work.

The opposition is frankly determined to wear the farmers down, or starve them out, and then to destroy the entire program for which the people of North Dakota have voted year after year.

Under ordinary circumstances it would be impossible to starve the farmers out. But these are not ordinary conditions. For the last four years in the western part of North Dakota, where the league has its greatest strength, the rainfall has been utterly inadequate and the farmers have had poor crops or no crops at all. To add to the damage caused by drought many parts of the State have been plagued with grasshoppers, which have destroyed millions of dollars' worth of crops. Last fall rust attacked the wheat in many parts of the State and disastrously cut down the yield.

And then, to cap the climax, there came the raid of the grain gamblers and the big bankers upon farm prices. By restricting credit to farmers, and by manipulating the markets, the price paid the farmers was cut in half. And, though the farmers got only about half for their wheat that they got a year ago, less than half for their corn, and were forced to sell their live stock at prices far below the cost of production, the price of food and other products which they must purchase has not dropped in anything like an equal ratio. In 1919 the farmers' legislature enacted a series of laws designed to help the farmers and laborers.

They passed the Bank of North Dakota law which made possible the establishment of the people's bank, State owned and State controlled. It is this law—the law establishing the Bank of North Dakota—which the money kings of the entire United States are now trying to put out of business. They are trying to do this by initiating adverse legislation and by preventing the sale of North Dakota bonds.

They passed many other laws providing for the State Mill and Elevator Association, State Insurance on Public Buildings, State built homes for farmers and workers, lower freight rates, \$25 month compensation for the returned World War Veterans, Workmen's Compensation and eight hours and minimum wages for women. In addition to this they passed the best set of Union Labor laws ever enacted by any State in the Union, and they showed their good will toward the railroad workers by passing the full train crew and other laws necessary to the safety and comfort of the railroad workers.

These are some of the laws which the big business interests of the entire United States are trying to have repealed, and they are seeking to prevent the full enforcement of these laws by a recall against the league elected State officials.

The fight in North Dakota is one that concerns the whole nation. The Negro worker as much as the white workers. The North Dakota League farmers, in spite of their poverty, are now enthusiastically subscribing to a recall campaign fund, to fight the recall

election that is being forced upon them. But the farmers of North Dakota have had a long and costly fight, and drought and grasshoppers and poor prices have left them little money. Farmers and workers, progressive and forward-looking men and women everywhere are asked to help in this decisive conflict with Wall Street. The League farmers of North Dakota, through their newly elected State Executive Committee of five North Dakota "dirt" farmers, are appealing for funds to help them carry on their fight and to help them in once again defeating their enemies at the polls.

This appeal for campaign contributions should not be confused with the recent appeal to buy North Dakota State bonds. The sale of the bonds is necessary in order to finance the building and operation of the new State owned industries and the Bank of North Dakota, while this appeal for contributions to the recall campaign fund is made in order to help finance the fight against a recall election which the enemies of the farmers' program are about to force upon North Dakota.

The farmers' enemies are attacking in two ways, by seeking to prevent the sale of the State bonds and by trying to recall the officials who are now endeavoring to sell the bonds. If you have the means to buy some of North Dakota's gilt-edge State bonds, by all means do so, but in addition we ask that you contribute to the recall campaign fund and help prevent the recall of the State officials who are at this time trying to put the farmers' program into operation in North Dakota.

The farmers of North Dakota ask every friend of freedom in the United States to contribute at least a dollar bill and as much more as possible to help them carry on their fight. They ask that every reader of this appeal mail his or her contribution direct to Nonpartisan League Campaign Headquarters, Box 919, Fargo, N. Dak. They ask that you hurry in getting your contribution to them so that they may be able to prepare for and conduct the strongest possible campaign against their political opponents. All contributions received will be gratefully acknowledged and each contributor will receive one of the "Victory" buttons showing the victorious Nonpartisan League goat in the act of butting Big Business once again out of North Dakota.

Do it now!

Workers of the World unite!

CORRESPONDENCE

Des Moines, Iowa, May 6, 1921.

Dear Sirs:

I am indebted to some unknown person for a copy of your Crusader magazine, which I enjoyed very much. While there are some articles in it which do not interest me, they no doubt appeal to your readers generally.

I was particularly interested in the letter of Edward J. Ervine, published in the May issue. As financial secretary of Local Des Moines Socialist party I desire to state that our colored brothers and sisters will be welcomed at any of our meetings, which are held every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock in Hall No. 6, Labor Temple. I have wondered why there were not more colored Socialists, and it seemed to me that your race was owned body and soul by the Republican politicians. You have long ago paid your debt of gratitude to the Repub-

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AND YOUR HEALTH IS NOT
ENDANGERED

EVERY SHOW A TREAT—EVERY PICTURE A BIG HIT!

PROGRAM ARRANGED BY ROMEO L. DOUGHERTY

Please Mention The Crusader

lican party, and a vote for Harding was not a vote for Abraham Lincoln.

However, I think the Socialists have been lax in their duty of appealing to the members of your race. In the last National campaign I wrote an article, "To the Colored Voter," which was printed in our local special campaign edition, and which I personally distributed to every house in the districts where the Negroes lived.

I lived in Chicago in the summer of 1919 and personally witnessed the sickening and disgusting race war that raged there at that time.

Yours truly,

W. G. DANIEL.

312 Seventh street, care of Bailord Hotel.

AMERICAN DEFENSE AMERICANISM.

To the Editor of the World:

I, an American and enthusiastic for Americanism, attended that meeting of the American Defense Society at Carnegie Hall Sunday night and almost feel as though I'm through. Clayton R. Lusk, Archibald Stevenson and Elon H. Hooker posed as paragon Americans.

By the application of their own words "Americanism" has come to mean the sanctification of privilege. That's all they talked about. As criterions of Americanism they laid heavy emphasis on getting the last drop of sweat out of the body of labor. According to the Lusk dispensation Americanism means opposition to social and political reform. These paragons all diatribed against it. There was oratory against price-fixing and a great deal about the confiscation of private property, as though the common people did not have private property that is forever being confiscated by privilege. Privilege absorbed the consciousness of the speakers. As religion has been a cloak for hypocrisy, their "Americanism" is a deliberate cloak for privilege.

It was a doleful meeting, a wake rather than an awakening, without inspiration. There was not a word of love and interest in their fellow-countrymen. "My countrymen, their uplift and prosperity," that is the only Americanism, but that is what the speakers opposed and denounced as demagoguery. G. L. REES.

Brooklyn, May 2.

A DONATION

Galion, Ohio, May 5, 1921.

The Crusader Publishing Company,

Mr. Carlyle V. Briggs, Editor,

2299 Seventh Ave., New York City.

My Dear Comrade:—The May issue of The Crusader is at hand and it reminds me of the unfulfilled duty of acknowledging your great kindness in writing the lovely letter about and publishing the splendid review of our little propagandist, Communism and Christianity.

The neglect of this duty by me will, I hope, be excused by you on account of the fact that I am neither young nor strong, and I have been overwhelmed with the work connected with the distribution of our little propagandist and the issuing of edition after edition to meet the gratifying demands for him.

Besides there was the task, for me a great one, of the revisions that have been made. The first edition had 184 pages, the second

and third 204, and the fourth and fifth have 223.

Mrs. Brown and I were greatly encouraged by your estimate of the soap-boxer, and we warmly thank you for all your kindness towards him.

We are sending you a complimentary copy of the fourth edition, "Fortieth Thousand." You will, we think, be especially interested in rereading the appendix. It is now the tail that wags the dog.

In all fifty thousand copies have been made and all are staged except about 7,000. On Monday of this week we had one order for 400 copies from Canada and on Tuesday one for 500 from California.

With every good wish for your great propagandism and much gratitude for the help which you have given us with our small one, we are,

Very cordially yours,

WM. M. BROWN.

P.S.—Enclosed we are handing you \$10 towards the sustentation fund of The Crusader; also two self-explanatory letters in the hope that they may be of some interest to you.

W. M. B.

FREE POLITICAL PRISONERS.

A Letter to President Harding.

April 12, 1921.

To the President of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

My Dear President:

This is to thank you and the Attorney General for the kindness that you have shown to my dear comrade, Eugene V. Debs, and to express the hope that you will release him and all the political prisoners soon.

No doubt you have been approached on the subject of a general amnesty for these prisoners from every angle, including the one from which I am coming; but perhaps I can say something which will emphasize what has already been said by other comers from the same direction.

Naturally I come by way of the contention that morality, religion and politics unite and co-operate in laying upon you the obligation to free these prisoners.

You will wonder that I include politics. This is because I have come to regard religion and politics as being complimentary and inseparable halves of one and the same sphere in which humanity lives, moves and has its being, religion being the ideal half and politics the practical half of this sphere, both halves having morality for its dominant, constituent element, without which neither could have an existence.

Morality is, therefore, the greatest thing in the world. But for it there would be no sphere in which humanity, as differentiated from animality, could arise and flourish.

Morality, religion and politics, three great social realities, but the greatest of these is morality.

Morality, religion and politics are, so to speak, the triune divinity of the realm of mankind of which trinity morality is god the father; religion, god the son, and politics, god the holy ghost.

Yet, though morality is the greatest thing in the world, there is, paradoxical as it may seem, one thing greater, and that is freedom.

Freedom is greater than the greatest thing in the world, because morality, religion and politics are dependent upon it. Without it a man may be a slave or a hypocrite, but he cannot be really moral, and so he can have no real religion or politics.

Morality, though the greatest thing in the world, but not as great as freedom, notwithstanding its superlative greatness, is the most natural and simple thing in all the realm of humanity, being neither more nor less than the very natural and the very simple desire to live the longest and happiest of possible lives.

Religion is neither more nor less than an ideal as to the best way to realize the desire for a long and happy life for self and others which is morality. There is no other religion or morality.

Politics is neither more nor less than the effort to reach the goal of the desire which constitutes morality by proceeding in the way of the idealism which is religion. There is no other politics.

War is the most immoral among all immoralities, because it kills and shortens more life and fills what is left with more misery than any other immorality; and, therefore, those who opposed the English-German war (the most wicked of all wars, because it destroyed more lives and filled the world fuller of misery than any other) should not be dishonored by being placed in prison and held there as criminals, but rather they should be esteemed as saints in religion and patriots in politics.

Capitalism is the ruler of the world, having his machinery of government in the States and churches.

The States are so many political machines of the government of this ruler having their efficiency in kings or presidents, laws, courts, palaces and penitentiaries.

The churches are so many religious machines of the government of this ruler having their efficiency in gods or devils, priests, bibles, heavens and hells.

Capitalism divides the world into parasites and victims (fleas and dogs) the former being the owners and the latter the workers.

The primary object which Capitalism has in sustaining States and churches as his governmental machines is to keep the dogs under and the fleas up. He does this through the States by coercion and through the churches by persuasion.

Until Capitalism, under whose rule the necessities of life are produced and distributed for the profit of the few, is dethroned and Industrialism, under whose rule those commodities are made for the use of all, is enthroned there can be no real religion and politics, because morality is their substance without which neither can exist; and, speaking broadly of humanity as a whole, there can be none of either while it is divided into classes, as it must be while Capitalism rules.

Real morality, religion and politics are ideals which must await a classless, slaveless, parasiteless world for its materialization.

Meantime there can be no department of any government for the administration of justice, but all departments of all governments must be devoted to the serving of the interests of the owning, parasitic, profiteering class.

Whether, therefore, you release the political prisoners is not, and cannot be, at all a ques-

tion of justice, but wholly one of interest; and, therefore, I do not appeal to you to free my comrades on the ground of justice, but on that of interest.

The revolution which is to dethrone Capitalism and enthrone Industrialism in the United States, as in all countries of the whole world, is an inevitability of the first half of this century.

This change, so universally inevitable, because so absolutely necessary to the life and happiness of mankind, has come as a bloody revolution in Russia, and is coming as a bloodless one in England.

When and what shall ours be? There can be no doubt that it would have been soon and bloody, if the Wilson policy, which has filled our penitentiaries with political prisoners, had been continued.

Nor can there be any doubt that if the Harding policy will open the doors to these prisoners the result will be to put off the great and notable day and to make it a bloodless one.

But there are many who will try to persuade you that we of this nation have made a law, and that by our law the political prisoners are rightly serving their terms of imprisonment and should complete them.

A law is, like the universe itself, a necessary existence, not a voluntary creation. No king or set of men ever made a law; no, not even a god, if, indeed, there are gods who make anything.

Hence one among the best services that you can render to the class which you must serve as President and Attorney General is to reverse the Wilson-Palmer policy by opening the door to political prisoners.

Life, long life, happy life, all that makes it worth living or even possible, depends entirely upon knowing and regarding the real law of nature and not at all on knowing or regarding the spurious laws of men and gods.

Gods are but symbols and their laws are in all cases the enactments of a man who is a king or a set of men who constitute a parliament. But neither one man alone, nor all men together, can make a law any more than a life.

A king or a parliament may interpret a law rightly or wrongly, but it is as impossible as it is undesirable that either should make one.

The political prisoners are not deprived of their freedom by the law of human right, but by that of class might.

Enactments which compel the filling of the world with death and sorrow, as did the measures which drove us into the European war, are not true interpretations of the law on which life and happiness are dependent.

By formulating and promulgating such enactment our government committed a great sin against humanity, and by punishing those who refused to obey them it is committing the most heinous of all sins, crucifying the christs of the world.

With every good wish for your administration and all with whom you share its responsibilities in which Mrs. Brown desires to join me. I am,

Very cordially and gratefully yours,

WM. M. BROWN.

[Editor's Note.—The writer is Bishop William Montgomery Brown, D.D., author of "Communism and Christianity," one of the most revolutionary books and one that has sold like the traditional "hot cakes," and is at present in its fifth edition at "fiftieth thousand."]

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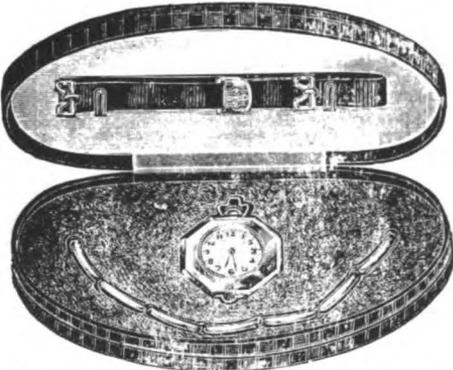
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