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THE NATIONAL NEGRO WEEKLY

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE DARKER RACES

Vol. II, No. 37.

LONDON, CANADA, JUNE 6TH, 1925.

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LIBERIA AFTER THE WORLD WAR

(From the Journal of Negro History)

For some years it has been my custom, on July 26, the anniversary of Liberian Independence, to send a word of greeting to Liberians in the United States. Radical changes in my own situation have interrupted the practice and last year no word of greeting was sent. Yet I have become accustomed to devote some thought to Liberia on her natal day and this year I decided to mark its return by consideration of Liberia's situation during and since the war. The last message of the President of the Republic to the Legislature will largely suggest the topics for consideration.

Just before the outbreak of the great war, about as many German ships put into Liberian ports in a month as those of all other nations together. With the war these ships were of course withdrawn from operation. Not only so; the boats of other nations became irregular and infrequent. The effect upon Liberia was serious. Her government is practically dependent upon customs dues for its upkeep. The American population, chiefly given to trade, suffered in all ways. Not only were its sources of income affected, even the supplies of food and construction materials were interrupted. With abundance of natural resources of all kinds, Liberia has depended on the outside world. Rice has been imported from America, dried fish from Scandinavia, made lumber and metal roofing from manufacturing lands; yet the tribes of the interior raise rice sufficient for their needs and of good quality, the waters of Liberia contain abundant fish, and the greater part of the country is covered with forests. But the people of the settlements have no arrangements for the adequate utilization of these local supplies. English black-listing of German houses and suspected hostiles forced Liberia to neutrality; but the food shortage led to our intervention on her behalf with Britain and to some relief of the situation, through her agreement to deport all Germans, to seize German properties, including the cable station—and to declare war. Even then the situation remained serious and in 1918 a German

(Continued on Page 2)

MEMBER OF ADVISORY BOARD.



MR. E. J. CARTY, a prominent London journalist, who is a valued worker for the Canadian League for the Advancement of Colored People.

Pullman Co. Appoints Expert Mediator

Chicago, Ill., May 27—In order that its Negro personnel may have representation and a voice where their relations to the company are being considered, the Pullman Company has appointed C. C. Cornelius Webb, veteran Pullman porter of Washington, D.C., as special investigator and mediator in the company's Bureau of Industrial Relations. Webb's duties will consist of investigating service conditions and acting as an arbitrator between the company and its 11,000 service men, operating in Pullman cars all over the country. This is considered by Pullman porters as a long step forward in the promotion of their welfare and safe-guarding their wages and working conditions.

Mr. Webb, young in years but old in service, is a graduate of Howard University and well qualified to fill his role. His selection from the 11,000 Pullman employees is a fine tribute to his loyal and efficient service, fidelity and years of exacting experience with the Pullman company. His offices will be in the General Offices of the Bureau of Industrial Relations, Chicago, Ill., where he will work in eight Pullman zones under the immediate direction of Supervisor F. L. Simmons.

Negro Ship Has Disastrous Trip

Negro Ship has disastrous trip kod New York, June 1—The Booker T. Washington, sole vessel of the Black Cross Line, is back in port to-day after a four and one-half months' cruise in the West Indies and Central America, with a tale of continuous misfortune. The boat, which is owned by the Universal Negro Independent Association, was purchased as a part of the scheme of Marcus Garvey, Negro promoter, who is now serving a five-year sentence in Atlanta Penitentiary for using the mails to defraud in connection with the sale of stock of a steamship line which preceded the Black Cross.

The vessel's odyssey of disaster began soon after leaving New York. At Philadelphia the engines broke down and the New York office sent money for their repair. On the way to Norfolk, Va., the crew, in an attempt to keep warm, accidentally set fire to the fore-castle.

At Havana the boat was held for debts incurred by the Black Star Line former venture of Garvey, and again funds were sent from New York.

At Kingston, Jamaica, a new firebox had to be installed and funds were cabled. At Colon, Capt. Hirth was discharged after a dispute with G. E. Cartir, secretary-general of the association. The chief engineer obtained a lien on the vessel for wages due, and more money was sent. The chief steward was arrested on a charge of shooting a woman in Colon in 1914. On the way back the boat collided with the wharf in Charleston. Again money was sent to pay the damage.

In all \$50,000 was expended during the voyage.

Negro Youth Wins First Prize in Drill

New York, May 28—In the annual military competitions at New York University, James Pleasant, of No. 213 East 73rd street, won first prize for individual drill last week.

He received a cup presented by Prof. Henry C. Hathaway, who organized the Department of Military Science and Tactics at the University six years ago.

GRUESOME TALES OF FLOGGING REPORTED

Preston News Service.

PENSACOLA, Fla., May 27— Another revolting scandal involving tales of peonage, "farming-out" of prisoners to labor concerns in swampy timber tracts, flogging of exhausted victims and coercion to silence accusing witnesses has developed in Florida.

At the trial it was testified that the white land owners and timber operatives forced certain Negroes at the point of revolvers to severely flog other Negroes with sticks or black jacks and cat-o-nine tails. It is said that the victims were compelled to lie down in the road on their stomachs after being stripped of their clothing and take from five to ten minutes' beatings from the enforced "whip" wielders.

DeWitt Stoner, a prisoner, testified that he was forced, at the point of guns in the hands of the white defendants, to beat five Negroes, one at a time, with a large stick. Stoner, said that he was not whipped. He said the white men looked on as he whipped the naked men. Stoner said he was compelled to whip each one about ten minutes. He told the court that the blows caused lacerations on the backs of the beaten men. Nothing was done to stop the flowing blood of the victims. They were taken back to prison farms and put to work, ill fed and half sick. It is said that the victims had attempted to escape from the prison farm traveling by night and hiding in the day time.

BODYGUARD SLAYS BANDIT

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 27— A colored bodyguard got the best of a pistol duel with a bandit here last Saturday following the attempted hold-up of Mrs. Fritz Muder, a 60 year old woman. The bandit, an unidentified white, was shot to death by the Negro, Jesse Moore, 26.

Moore always accompanied Mrs. Muder when she went to the bank to secure money for her husband's soft drink parlor to be used in cashing checks. She was returning with \$4300 when the bandit seized her pouch and ran to an automobile containing several other men, returning the fire of Moore as he went. The bandit was mortally wounded

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Editorial

SIGNS OF THE TIMES

In speaking before the House of Parliament of South Africa, General Smuts has the following to say concerning the Bill known as the Color Bar Bill, a measure which is meant to limit the employment of native African and Asiatics in South African mines. "We shall gather on our heads the hatred of the whole of Asia. We shall feel the weight of that hatred in years to come. The Bill will be taken as an outrage not only in Black Africa but yellow Asia. We, a handful of whites, are ringfencing ourselves, first with the near ring of hatred, and beyond that, with the ring of hatred of the whole of Asia, for while only a few Asiatics are directly affected by the Bill, the inclusion of their names will win us the hatred of hundreds of millions of Asiatics from the north of Asia to the south."

In a former address General Smuts admitted that in practice South Africa has for years excluded the natives from skilled and semi-skilled positions. He evidently is not against this practice but he merely is against this practice becoming a law. He would not have the world at large informed concerning their unjust treatment of their proteges. He simply fears the resultant hatred of the "Asiatics."

Speaking before the Hamilton Methodist Conference at Guelph recently, Mr. W. H. Goodwin said in part: "The colored races are sullenly brooding over the day when they will be able to repay the white races in their own coin for the centuries of exploitation..... They are learning from the whites to do as they are being done by and the prospect is not encouraging. Eastern scholars are studying economic conditions and attempting to fathom the cause of the exploitation of colored races. Those of them who fought in the war are presenting the worst aspects of the whites to their own people and thereby lessening the whites and incidentally their religion."

Whether or not the black races or waiting their chance to even scores with the white races, we know this: it is foolish to think the black, brown and yellow races are going to allow exploitation and plunder by the white races to continue unopposed. It would be too unlike human nature. To exploit and plunder them in the white man's own country is bad en-

ough, but to continue to carry out such a program in the lands of black and yellow peoples, is rather more than the most thoughtless ones should expect. There is one solution and only one to this grave situation, and that is, as Sir Valentine Chirol has expressed it: "The white man must talk less about his inborn superiority and think more about the precept of the Divine Teacher, with whose name all that is best in the civilization of Christendom ever has been and still is indissolubly bound up."

Liberia After The World War

(Continued from Page 1)
submarine appeared off of Monrovia and the city was bombarded, the single naval vessel of the republic was sunk and property was damaged. Trade was at a standstill; all necessities of life were high priced; the government income was so reduced that official salaries were cut. One advantage perhaps resulted from the war, and that was that Liberia, as one of the allied nations, was represented in the peace discussions at Paris. The President-elect C. D. B. King, was there on behalf of the nation to make a plea for justice and an appeal for its future. Neither plea nor appeal gained much attention, but Liberia became a member of the League of Nations, which may perhaps inure to her advantage although entailing pecuniary obligations.

In 1912 Liberia secured a loan of \$1,700,000, the purpose of which was to retire outstanding obligations, which had become pressing and threatening, and to ease a momentary stringency. The loan was handled in New York, though foreign banks participated by invitation. To secure the creditors a clumsy international receivership was put in force. Four receivers were appointed—American, British, French and German—the salaries of all to be paid by Liberia. Considering the smallness of the loan, it was a mistake to invoke the aid of foreign banks and to load the Republic with a commission of heterogeneous composition. A single American receiver could have done all the necessary work, thus saving the government the payment of three salaries and the danger of friction and misunderstandings due to differences of race and interests. Under ordinary circumstances, after this arrangement the Republic might have struggled through its difficulties. With the coming of the war, the case was hopeless. Financial conditions went from bad to worse. When governmental salaries, heavily cut, could not be met, the interest on debts and expenses of the receivership of course fell in arrears.

An anxious meeting of the President and Cabinet took place in January, 1918. It gave careful attention to the critical situation and resulted in a letter to the American charge d'affaires at Monrovia, in which its conclusions were stated. This letter was dated January 11.

A strong and candid appeal should immediately be made to the government of the United States to come to the relief of the Republic without delay by:

1. A loan of not less than five million dollars to enable the Republic to cancel the refunding loan of 1912, and to establish a receivership under American control alone to take up their internal floating indebtedness; to stimulate education, agriculture and industry, and to inaugurate such public works as will operate for the complete financial and economic rehabilitation of the country.

2. By the loan of additional American agents to assist the government in perfecting its desires and plans for effective administration of our hinterland.

This appeal was the beginning of negotiations between Liberia and the United States, which dragged through four years. President Wilson and Secretary Lansing were seriously interested and on September 12, 1918, a telegram was sent to the Legation at Monrovia that a credit of five million dollars had been established and the legal formalities necessary to make it available were stated. Two months later the British and French diplomatic representatives at Washington were notified of this action and given detailed statement of our attitude in the affair. Unfortunately this whole business was largely done by the President and Secretary of State on their own responsibility and under the general authority of the act of April 24, 1917—"to authorize an issue of bonds to meet expenditures for the national security and defence, and for the purpose of assisting in the prosecution of the war, to extend credits to foreign governments, and for other purposes."

If the war had continued, or if Liberia had immediately drawn upon this credit, there would probably have been no difficulty in the matter. It was however, June 15, 1920, before the terms of the loan were really submitted to the Liberian government for consideration and at that time the war had been ended for more than a year. The Liberian Legislature asked for certain modifications. Four months later, by agreement between the two governments, a committee with full powers from Liberia, headed by President C. D. B. King, came to this country to perfect the details of the loan, which was to go into speedy operation after agreement should be reached.

The impression made upon the people of Liberia by the announcement of the loan was profound. The credit seemed to settle all problems and to insure a bright and prosperous future. With all debts paid, with only the United States represented on the receivership, with a balance in hand for roads, sanitation, public improvements, schools, what progress was to be expected! From September 12, 1918, on for two years it was the one thought in the public mind, the one topic of conversation. Everything was considered in the light of the loan. Every plan was based upon its realization. When the loan should become available every one would be occupied. Money would be abundant, every deserving enterprise could be undertaken. But with this feeling of hope and sanguine expectation, there was an unsettling of actual business. Work was delayed, plans were undecided, urgent needs were unprovided—until the loan should come.

Meantime doubts had arisen here.

(Continued on Page 3)

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Liberia After The World War

(Continued from Page 2)

What was justified in wartime might be questionable in peace. It was finally thought best to have Congress act on the matter and to authorize the loan. Mr. Hughes drew up a bill for presentation; Mr. Harding gave his endorsement and the subject came before Congress. On October 28th, 1921, the Liberian Commission and the State department were in full accord and the plan of the loan was signed in due form—but dependant upon favorable action by Congress. On November 8, the Department of State notified the Liberian government that the balance of the original credit of five million dollars had been withdrawn, but there was no expectation that the matter would fail. On January 22, 1922, Secretary Hughes wrote President Harding urging prompt action to make the credit available; on January 26 a telegram came from the President of Liberia that the plan had been approved by the Liberian Legislature. But in our Congress the bill had met with hard treatment. President King sums up the situation in a few words:

This measure although strongly supported by the late President Harding, and his executive colleagues, had a very hard struggle in the Congress of the United States; its passage through the lower House was secured by a small majority. It was favorably reported to the Senate by the Senate's Committee on Finance by a smaller majority and eventually was recommended to the Senate's Committee on Finance without instructions. This latter action was regarded as a failure of the loan. The failure of the loan credit of five million dollars was a keen disappointment to Liberia, not only from a financial and economic view point, but politically as well.

For four years Liberia had counted on the loan. Through all that time there had been unsettledness of business, halting of enterprises. It would have been better for the country if the loan had never been mentioned. Personally I was never enthusiastic over it. There is no question as to the seriousness of the situation that drove President Howard and his cabinet to make the appeal for help. It was legitimate and wise for us to come to the help of Liberia—our creation—in her hour of need. Given promptly and generously it might have been of real advantage to her. But the aid we were finally ready to give, hemmed around by the conditions we imposed, invoking constant oversight and possible outside interference in the affairs of the Republic, was a doubtful blessing. It involved the employment of eighteen American officials, whose salaries totalled almost \$100,000; it called for an increased, and surely in some degree unwarranted, expenditure on the Frontier Force; it necessitated a considerable outlay in revenue guard and patrol duty and in the bonding of the financial commission; it demanded the maintenance of a depository. These were financial burdens of no small magnitude to be carried by the loan and the amount remaining after they were met and interest paid and a sinking fund for capital repayment

established was somewhat problematical. It looked as if the roads and harbor improvements, sanitation and schools would not really profit from the arrangement. In the discussion before Congressional Committees other questions were raised and difficulties were suggested—misunderstandings that might arise between the Liberian Government and the American officials, the status of these foreigners as enjoying immunities, suspicions that the loan was subject to considerable diminution for commissions or influence. These difficulties and objections had been in my own mind from the beginning and they minimized my own regret at the course the matter took. I would be glad to see an enlightened, constant, active and generous interest in Liberia in this country, ready to help in every way, even to finance.

But if Liberia can pull through without such a loan as that authorized in 1918, she will be better in the end without it.

That she is really able to do so is indicated by President King's last message to the Legislature. Liberian trade is reviving. We have already mentioned the shrinkage during the war. In 1913 Liberia received \$485,576 in customs dues. It was perhaps high-water mark. Then came the years of depression. But during the past three years there has been steady improvement.

While all the principal ports of the Republic show an increase in Customs Revenues, yet that of the Port of Cape Mount shows the remarkable increase. This port in 1920-21 showed customs receipts of \$1,092.81. In 1921-22 it produced \$3,392.74 and in this year, 1923, it has produced in customs receipts alone the sum of \$15,044.37. An examination of the reason for this great increase shows us that the merchants of Cape Mount have been taking advantage of the Act permitting them to trade in the interior and gives us a picture of what can be reasonably expected as trade with the interior develops at the different ports.

There is no question of the soundness of the last suggestion. The establishment of fair roads back from each port into its hinterland would give several of the ports as good a showing as this of Cape Mount. It is true that back of that port is a population of Vai, of extraordinary ability and enterprise, but there are good qualities in many of the interior tribes and only roads and a fair measure of encouragement are necessary to produce a steady flow of valuable raw material coastward. In a recent article Mr. Harry A. McBride who was for a time consular officer at Monrovia tells a story that carries a lesson:

They (bushmen) are not entirely unwilling to assist the government. During the last year of the war, when steamers from Europe were few and far between, there was a great scarcity of rice for feeding the frontier force.

The price of the imported article was twelve cents a pound—more than the government could afford to pay. Word was sent far into the interior to a certain Kpwessee chief. He answered the call by sending a caravan of two hundred of his tribesmen to Monrovia—a distance of 100 miles—on foot, every man carrying on his head a parcel of 56 pounds of native

rice carefully packed in palm leaf hampers.

Each of these carriers was given a Liberian dime and a piece of cotton print for his labor, and they returned highly contented to their villages. This rice cost the government about two cents per pound and the first caravan was only the forerunner of others.

These people were not Vai, but they responded willingly when opportunity offered. Such people will not be unready to profit by regular and steady trade.

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TORONTO, - ONTARIO**WOODSTOCK**

Quarterly meeting was held in the B.M.E. Church on Sunday last and was a great success. Service was held in the morning. In the afternoon Woodstock chorus took charge. Rev. S. R. Drake and Rev. Plumber spoke. In the evening the Brantford chorus had charge. Rev. Drake and Mr. Johnson spoke briefly. Rev. and Mrs. Plumber and relatives of Niagara Falls, 19 from Brantford, Mr. and Mrs. Palmer of Princeton, Mr. Robert Blair of Detroit were the visitors in town for the meeting. The day was very successful.

ST. CATHARINES

Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Oakley and friend from Astubula, Ohio, paid a flying visit to the parsonage for a short visit, Sunday, May 31st.

Mrs. T. Sykes spent the week end in St. Catharines.

Mr. Charles Morton of Hamilton, Ont., spent the week end at the home of Mrs. Chas. Bell, Geneva St., the guest of Miss Gertrude Gell.

Mr. Jones has returned to Buffalo, N.Y.

Mr. Benjamin Walker has left the city for an indefinite period.

Mrs. Talbot of Hamilton spent the holiday in our city, the guest of her mother, Mrs. E. Mills, North Street.

GOD KNEW.

(By S. E. G. Allen)

God knew just how He was going to make man,
He knew all about it before He began,
He made him companion with Himself to live

In a beautiful home that to him He would give.
Nor was He the least bit puzzled to know,
How to make him with mind and with heart to grow.
In knowledge and wisdom as the days go by,
A little while here and then take him on high.
But the way seems long and the world is wide,
And when he once crosses the great divide,
Expanding views, never dreamed of before.
Will open before him still more and yet more.
Expanding for ever as time moves along,
Eternity will seem like one beautiful song.

Earth had mighty dark hued heroes
In the morning of the world
Giant warriors clad in lightning
Who their bold defiance hurled
High as heaven and down the ages;
Nimrod Seti, Rameses,
Hannibal—bold lions rampant
Romp through dawn's amethyst
Bronzed Nemeans, leaping storming
Down the morning's amber mist!

Rise, forgotten Past! Merop
Where great Moses loved arise!
Tyre Thebes Ninevah we knew you
When the world was paradise!
Sphinxes, pyramids, silent Memnon
Ruined Memphis—Babylon,
Relics of great deeds and empires
Of the proud, dark peoples gone,
We your clay creators loved you
In the clanging purple dawn.

—Rev. Dr. Jas. D. Corrothers.

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REV. MARY E. TAYLOR, Pastor
Preaching, 11 a.m. and 8.30 p.m.
Class, 12.30 p.m.
Wednesday evening, Prayer Meeting.

TANNER A.M.E. CHURCH
Rev. Dr. W. H. Jones, Pastor
Preaching 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m.
Class 12.30-1 p.m.
Sunday School 1 p.m.
Prayer Meeting Wednesday Night

Special Prices for all our tools:
Pliers, Screw Drivers, etc. Gentle-
men's Furnishings all to go at Cut
Prices. See

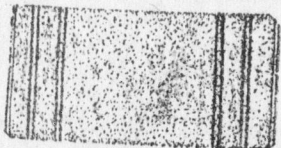
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BOYD, Foot Specialist, fits Scholl's
Arch Supports, per pair, \$2.75;
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Arch Supports and Foot Bandages,
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No matter how old, how dirty,
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VELVETEX RUGS
We have hundreds of recom-
mendations from our satisfied cus-
tomers.

In Toronto, London, and
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without any extra charge. Send
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CANADA RUG COMPANY
Velvetex Building,
98-99 Carling St., London, Ont.
PHONE 2485

Look! Announcement

The London Silk Shop has moved
from 259 Dundas St. to 265 Dundas.
Come to our big opening sale, on
SATURDAY JUNE 6TH.

London Silk Shop
265 Dundas St.,
Phone 1123

LONDON

Services were held in the B.M.E.
Church as usual on Sunday, May 31st
morning and evening. The pastor,
Rev. F. O. Stewart delivered two
splendid messages, i.e. according to
several comments from those who
were in attendance during the day.
Sub. 11 a.m. "A Happy Pilgrim." Sub.
7 p.m. "The Church's Mission and
Dynamic."

The pastor and choir of the B.M.E.
Church conducted the service at 3
p.m. out at the Home for the Aged.
A number of others accompanied
them and report a very enjoyable
meeting.

Mrs. Rev. Stewart has been on the
sick list for a few days but is up and
about again. Mrs. Harry Fountain
Sr. is much improved at this writing.
Mr. W. L. Taylor and Mrs. M. Stew-
art have both been removed to their
homes from Victoria Hospital and
are doing very nicely as we go to
press.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Jenkins have
returned from Toronto where they
spent a week in the interests of the
Dawn of Tomorrow and the C.L. for
the A. of C.P. They report progress
along all lines.

Please remember the Sunday
School concert the third Monday in
June.

The 4th Quarterly Communion ser-
vice has been announced for Sunday
June 21st (D.V.)

Mr. W. J. Wray, with his family and
friends were visitors at the evening
service on Sunday.

MONTREAL

A large gathering of representatives
of the various churches of this city
assembled in the Union Church on
Monday evening, May 17th, the oc-
casion being the origination of Mr.
Charles Este to the Gospel ministry.
The ceremony was a most beautiful
and impressive one. Prayer was of-
fered by Rev. Dr. Warriner. Charge
to the candidate by Dr. Ritchie from
II Timothy 2: 15. Charge to the
congregation by Rev. Sanderson.
Benediction by the ordained pastor,
Rev. Chas. Este. A splendid recep-
tion was held in the church parlor
at the close.

Rev. Dr. Campbell of Detroit has
been holding revival services for the
past ten days in Bethel A.M.E.
Church.

Mrs. B. Johnson has returned from
a two weeks' vacation spent in Bos-
ton, where she attended the Pente-
costal Convention.

Mrs. Jerome Taylor has returned
home from Boston where she has
been visiting her daughter, Mrs. M.
Moses.

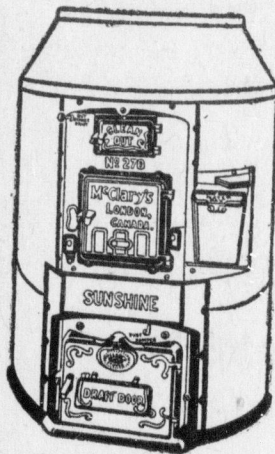
Mrs. Ollie is visiting relatives in
New York.

"Ruth Day" will be observed by the
Household of Ruth Frand United Or-
der of Add Fellows at the Union Ch.
on June 14th.

Mr. Griffith of Trinidad, B.W.I., has
been appointed organist of Notre
Dame Cathedral.

Mr. Morse and daughter of Am-
herst, N.S. are guests of Mrs. Mitch-
ell, Coursof St. and intend spending
the summer months at the above ad-
dress.

Guaranteed Comfort



Every man who LIVES in this age
desires one thing above all others—com-
fort and relaxation after the strenuous
activities of the day.

There is one guaranteed way of ob-
taining a full measure of this comfort
when winter comes by the careful selec-
tion of your heating system.

Warm air heating is conceded the most
healthful—and the peer of warm air
heating methods is a

McClary's

Warm Air Sunshine Furnace

installed under the scientific methods adopted and sponsored
by McClary's heating engineers.

When building your new home or when considering the
replacement of your old heating system you can purchase
with entire confidence, a McClary's Furnace—sold on a guar-
antee to heat your home basis and installed by a thoroughly
competent McClary's dealer.

Your architect or builder will be satisfied to act on your
good judgment when you insist on specifying

McClary's

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See our Specials in House Dresses, Very Special; also Children's Dresses.

Children's Sox per pair 25c.

Children's Hose per pair 25c.

Ladies' Pure Silk Hose per pair 59c.

Just Arrived, a Few More Broadcloth Stripe Dresses
Very Special at \$4.75

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Try the

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Modern Gas Ranges from \$20.00

\$4 Down and \$4 a Month

Connections Free

CITY GAS COMPANY OF LONDON

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213 DUNDAS ST.

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Questions And Answers Column

How early in history did Negroes make their appearance in America?

According to the latest developments in archaeology, the Negro made his appearance in America between 1150 and 1200 A.D., or about 250 years before the time of Columbus.

Prof. Wiener, of Harvard, and Prof. Spender, well known American archaeologists, maintain that African Arabs (Negroes) were the real founders of the Aztec and Mayan civilizations of America. The Arabs established a trading province, on the West African coast as Mindango and voyaged west. Michoacan, Mexico, being the landing point.

In reviewing the remains of these civilizations it has been found that Arab names and words were very current among these peoples and that their word for chieftain "Toltec" is pure African.

When Columbus arrived in America he found that Negroes had preceded him and they were known as the "Black Merchants from the Southeast." The gold which these merchants carried was peculiar in that it was alloyed with copper and known as "gold quaines. These quaines have been found in great numbers in Southeast America and in Africa.

Therefore there seems to be an abundance of evidence that sustains the proof that Negroes preceded others to America and instructed the Indians in the arts of civilization.

Also many of our present fruits and vegetables were first brought over by these Negro Arabs from parts of Asia and Africa.

Negro Masons Found Scholarship

New York, May 28—Acting on the recommendation of Dr. Sumner A. Furniss, Most Puissant Grand Commander, in his annual address to the thirty-third degree Negro Masons, the United Supreme Council of Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonry, voted to give an annual scholarship to a worthy Negro boy or girl in some institution of higher education. It is said to be the first time a Negro fraternal body has ever offered a scholarship.

The forty-fourth annual session of the United Supreme Council, which came to a close yesterday, was the most successful in history.

"In every line of activity there exists more and more the need of educated trained workers," said Dr. Furniss. "Our race has made considerable progress along educational lines. Our illiteracy has been reduced to a remarkable degree and increasingly large numbers of our race are going in for higher education."

PENSACOLA, Fla., May 27—Five white men were found guilty of having violated the United States Peonage statutes here on Monday. The men were released under bond to await the judge's decision. The indicted were charged with having forced Negroes to work on plantations without pay and subjected them to severe beatings with huge whips.

Anderson The Big Store, Limited

Pork Sweet Bones, 6 lbs. 25c.
Granulated Sugar, 100 lbs. del. \$7.00
Pork Liver 5c.
Fresh Caught White Fish, lb. ... 20c.
Fresh Caught Salmon, lb. 20c.
Potatoes, 2 pecks 25c.
20 lb. Pail Lard \$3.75
Loin Pork Chops, lb. 35c.

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Good Clean Ladies, Gents and
Children's Apparel.

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STAMPED GOWNS of striped dimity,
fine quality, easily worked; colors of
maize and orchid. **\$1.59**

Special at, each ...

STAMPED GOWNS of woolen crepe

or bridal cloth, dainty designs; colors

of flesh, orchid and sky; **\$2.25**

regular \$3. Sale Price

Second Floor.

THE DELINEATOR—Special yearly
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only.

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