PART TWO



PART TWO

NEWSY TOPICS IN BRIEF

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1927

A PAPER THAT GOES EVERYWHERE

SEEK TO RAISE STANDARD OF LIBERIAN EDUCATION

A Ban on Truth Women's Rights **Church Snobs** Social Equality

A LAW against telling the truth has just been introduced in the Florida state legislature. Those of Plan Program of Real you who know Florida best think Florida doesn't need a law like that, Your oninion is that you don't have to have legislation to keep the truth out of Florida. Florida has never been famous for veracity.

The bill that's now before the Florida house outlaws the teaching lowed to tell the truth about the fundamental facts of human life.

The state of Florida, through its legislators, is deliberately committing itself to ignorance. You read of the blind action of the Florida legislators in debating a bill like that, and you think of the act of the camel who sticks his head in the sand. Floridans and therefore they shut their eyes to

Any school that gets tired of teach-Any school that gets tired of teaching humbur, and sets out to tell the truth, will be branded and fined \$100. Florida is dabbling in the dangerous experiment of making ignorance the goal of its educational system. You wonder where Florida will be a hundred seets from home. dred years from now

OVER across the ocean in Denmark they're holding a national referendum, "for women only." to decide just how the women shall be addressed in the future. Every Danish woman will have a chance to vote on whether she wants to be spoken to as "Miss" or "Mrs." The government will take the women's wishes, and

translate them into law. You've been told to regard Denmark as one of the countries not foreign agents. quite up to snuff. They tell you that FIND TRAVELING "the position of women" in countries INTERIOR DIFFICULT like Denmark isn't all that it should i-e. But in more than one way the

iry address you any way they led; like addressing you, and you have no redress. Women whose faces are dark are lucky in some states if they are addressed by any title at all.

The "position of women" in Dennark may not be all that it should be. But the women in America can never point the finger of scorn.

SIR HENRY LUNN, noted British multimillionaire and scholar, took multimillionaire and scholar, took affing at "church snobs" Sunday. He to "Djibouti." The volume of trade to down on their knees three times a day to thank their God for making alie, to 18,693 metric tons of imports and 23,885 tons of exports, being com-

them white.

"Racial and religious snobs," he said, "are nothing short of vicious. Class consciousness is incompatible with the spirit of true Christianity."

Sir Henry Lunn is a powerful figure in the church world. You wish that more men of influence in the church world would see things as Sir Henry world would see things as Sir Henry imports are salt which is sometimes you get tired of the braggarts who loast that they are self-made men, least that they are self-made men, and the same that they are self-made men, after the same that they are self-made men, and the same that they are self-made men, after the same that they are self-made men, after the same that the

Sees them, and speak as he speaks. You get tired of the braggaris who hoast that they are self-made men, and then bow down daily to worship their Creator. The gospel of whiteness is the only gospel they know, and to them "love thy nelghbor" You are praying for the dawn of a new day, when the idious who think they can harbor race hate and Christianity in the same pulpit will be swept down and the churches given aver to real men.

When you find churches that preach "brotherhood" and slam the door in the face of the dark brother, you think of the dark-skinned lady who tried to go to a high-toned "white church" and was barred at the door. They wouldn't let her in. She prayed about it, and the Lord said: "I know how it is. I've been trying to get in that church MYSELF for the last 17 years!"

YOU read last week that the son of a former United States secretary of state took his butler out with him, and you wondered what the book on "social equality" would have to say about that. You decided to go home and read up about it. You had been told that it must be a wonderful opportunity for a butler to associate with the son of a former secretary of state. You reflected on what it must be like to imbibe culture at the side of the scion of one of the nation's highest office holders. You wondered whether the pair went to the art museum or the opera.

They didn't go either place. They

went to jail.
When the police of Washington, D C. picked up Philander Chase Knox, the ex-secretary's son wasn't carry-ing either Shakespeare or the cata-

artistocrat, but all be implied was exploitation of the native; recognized whisky. You read that, and you keep you from seeking "social to keep you from seeking "social tional representation in parliament.

The Week ETHIOPIA TO **MEET MODERN** DEVELOPMENT

Economic Progress

Ethiopia, formerly known as Abyssinia, is being scrutinized for its possible economic development, presentof the truth about evolution. If it ing one of the few productive regions becomes law, no school in the state on the African continent without re that is either wholly or partly sup-ported by public funds, will be al-reported by the division of regional reported by the divsion of regional information of the department of commerce in a statement of April 20. which says:

COUNTRY IMPORTS ITS CURRENCY

"The proposals recently made to develop some of the economic resources of the empire of Ethiopia, formerly don't like the teachings of evolution, known as Abyssinia, have served to focus a considerable amount of atthe truths that lie in them, and outlention on this country, which is one law evolution from the state's of the few productive regions on the schools. African continent in which no new modern developments have taken

place in recent years.

"Although the political independ-ence of Ethiopia has been recentized by the great powers since 1806, never-theless the modern economic develop-

women in Denmark are far ahead of you.

Nobody ever asked you to go the polis and vote on the question of how you wanted to be addressed. Because what you wanted doesn't make any difference. People in this country address you any way they feel interests for the construction of a guille address you any way they feel railroad north and south across Abystic and the proposed concession to Italian and a similar construction of a railroad north and south across Abystic and the proposed concession by the Ethiopian government to British interests for the construction of a similar concession to Italian netes were a proposed concession by the Ethiopian government to British interests for the construction of a dam near Lake Tsana to control the waters of the Blue Nile for the benefit of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. rainfoad north and south deves Adys-sinia connecting Italian Somaliland with the Italian colony of Eritrea. Both these projects while carried on by foreign capital, would be subject to the approval of the Ethiopian gov-

"At present, transport to the interior by the Blue Nile or by caravan through Gambela, the trading station leased by Ethiopia to the Sudan government, is both slow and difficult, and the bulk of the country's trade

native population — kerosene, sugar, hardware and empty sacks, the last being used extensively to cover the loads carried by pack animals."

PATIENTS FURNISH DOCTOR WITH CHARMS

Years may come and years may go but superstitions go on forever. An appraisal of the weird collection of "magic healing charms," that Dr. Walter N. Thomas, 2359 State St. has collected in the course of his medical practice would be good material for a museum. He has made a fad of collecting these articles. Here are some of the cure-alls used by many credulous patients:

Beads made from the wings of a young buzzard and they are white, strung on cord and worn around the neck for neuralgia.

A sweat band from a man's hat bound around a child's neck for measure sels and whooping cough.

sels and whooping cough.

A long thin strip of bacon rind knotted nine times, worn around the knotted nine times, worn around the waist for lumbago.

Ten dimes, worn around a woman's ankle, until they turn dark, to keep poison out of her system.

Queer little blue bags with characters resembling Chinese scrip, caracters in the pure Construction and ried in the purse for strength and luck. The vendor of these articles asks for \$10, but will take \$5.

South Africans Meet in

Interracial Conference Cape Town, South Africa, April 29,

—A report of the council of Dutch
Reformed churches in which natives
OLD EMPLOYMENT IDEA ing either Shakespeare or the catalogue of an art gallery. He was logue of an art gallery. He was carrying two pints of guaranteed Scotch whisky, in bottles, and had scotch whisky, in bottles, and had arrested for drunkenness, and his larrested for drunkenness,

Writer Says There Is No Such Thing as "New Negro"

Believes New Conditions Responsible for the Changes That Are Affecting All Races in America

By W. S. TURNER

Not the least among the changes wrought largely by the World war, the victory in the name of democracy, is the phenomenon which some for the want of a better name call the new Negro. Of recent we have noted in more than one quarter the formal announcement of the actual arrival and self-discovery of an artistically forgotten race. A suppressed and exploited group has become articulate within the span of a few fleeting years. Race inferiority complexes are about to be smashed. The sons and daughters of erstwhile slaves are rejoicing in the power and glory of what may be the Negro renaissance. This awakening, however, we are informed, is not so sudden as it seems. It has been in the making for a generation. Paul Laurence Dunbar being its first prophet and inspiration. William Pickens, in a hard-hitting little book four years ago, gave warning that the old Negro was passing and that the new Negro was passing and that the new Negro was already on the scene. However, the provocative and in Section for much talk and not a little the writing about a subject that to the minds of many is hardly beging the withing about a subject that to the minds of many is hardly beging the writing about a subject that to the minds of many is hardly beging the withing about a subject that to the minds of many is hardly beging the writing about a subject that to the minds of many is hardly beging the writing about a subject that to the minds of many is hardly beging the writing about a subject that to the minds of many is hardly beging the many that it is and the victory in the mentally the same way that it is an of democracy, though slightly complexed and exploited are rising in the proposed and exploited are

casion for much talk and not a lit-tile writing about a subject that to the minds of many is hardly begin-ning to be. Further discussion is now called forth by viewpoints con-cerning the Negro in two books of fiction, "Flight," by Walter White (Knopf), and "Nigger Heaven," by Carl Van Vechten (Knopf).

by the great powers since 1966, nevertheless the modern economic developments there have been largely accomplished by foreign enterprise. The Franco-Ethiopian railway, compecting the capital, Addis Ababa, with the French Somaliland port of Djilbouti, is the only railroad in the country and is entirely in French hands. The only exploitation yet made of the valuable deposits of potash salts in the northeast part of the country has been carried on by Italian capital. The country's foreign trade is largely negotiated through resident Greek and American merchants. Even the currency of the country, the Austrian Maria Theresa dollar, is imported and distributed by foreign agents.

FIND TRAVELING
INTERIOR DIFFICULT

"The subjects of recent British and Italian notes were a proposed concession by the Ethiopian government to British interests for the construction of a dam near Lake Tsana to control the waters of the Blue Nile for the benefit of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, and a similar concession to Italian interests for the construction of a as made a similar concession to Italian interests for the construction of a railroad north and south across Abyssinia connecting Italian Somaliland with the Italian colony of Eritrea. Both these projects while carried on the serior of writers like Lothrop Stod-dard and William McDougall.

dard and William McDougall. BLOOD PLAYS ITS

PART IN PROBLEM Yet blood counts tremendously in the determination of social values, as both Walter White's and Van Vech-ten's novels show. White Negroes, ten's novels show. White Negroes, on this account, cross the color line as did Mimi Daquim, the heroine of "Flight," though not as a rule for reasons like hers. The assertion is made in "Nigger Heaven," rhetorically perhaps, that 10,000 Negroes are "passing" in New York alone. There is no hankering, however, for the kind of social equality about which some white people are awfully frightened. Across the color line there are positions of leadership in business and politics together with freedom from insuit in travel and the contacts of everyday life. Some Negroes live a dual life—passing as white in the industrial world and as Colored in social relations. For in-

Colored in social relations. For in-stance, a Negro in Harlem may be a white man in a downtown business establishment. American civilization grants privi-leges and honors inversely with the pigmentation of the skin. The Negro inescapably and unconsciously ac-cepts this standard of evaluation, coming as it does from the dominant coming as it does from the dominant race. Colored Americans accordingly spend millions of dollars to bleach their skin and straighten their hair. It pays to be white or as little black as possible in society in which white is a symbol of power and a hadge of opportunity. Notwithstanding this, the Negro is not rapidly becoming white through biological processes. In spite of the premium placed upon white, he views with increasing disapproval the illegitimate mixing of white and Negro blood.

The new Negro is heralded by nothing approaching a general revolt in ethics. It is surprising that Mr. White's Mimi, reared under Catholic and Protestant influences, should

whites Mini. rearest under Cathonic and Protestant influences, should have been so unsophisticated with respect to, or openly opposed to the sex standards of the orthodox churchgoers and the black Babbitts of Atlanta. A new kingdom of brothersteed is not necessarily assured to the control of the second of the of Atlanta. A new kingdom of brotherhood is not necessarily assured by
the good nature of the Negro. I am
not at all sure that the loud, free
laugh and apparently carefree spirit
of the Negro as suggested by
"Flight" are indicative of freedom
from the venom of race prejudice.
The loud laugh sometimes is due to The loud laugh sometimes is due to the presence of an unusual vocal apparatus and the absence of the restraints and inhibitions that largely control the conduct of those who participate more fully in the processes of civilization. Nor is the Negro free from hate as evidenced in the fights and factions/of his community life and organized bodies. He is also beginning to hate his oppressors, as White and Van Vechten indicate, Let alone he loves and hates just about

alone, he loves and hates just about like other people.

Van Vechten raises definitely the question of economic security for many educated Negroes in northern cities, who are not satisfied with the jobs of Pullman porters and belihops. The white business world is still accustomed to think of the Negro as for only to do the dirty work. An mission of the control of the control

South, as land owners or small business men.

Van Vechten paints Harlem a city of filmsy economic foundations in so far as the Negro is concerned, but in glowing colors, nevertheless, gay night life, cabarets, beautiful golden brown women and handsome black men: Striver's Row, the abode of the brown-skinned aristocracy. Such is the Mecca of the new Negro-"Nigger Heaven."

New types of behavior, however, whether in Harlem or elsewhere, are to be defined in terms of changing environment. Our modern world with its incredibly swift means of intercommunication and transportation is affecting Negroes in fundamentally the same way that it is affecting other social elements. Ideas of democracy, though slightly comprehended, are threatening the foundations of class distinctions. The oppressed and exploited are rising in revolt. Labor, here and there, has discovered its nower, learned its rights, and is making demands in the name of industrial democracy. Youth runs wild, horrifying elderly laddes and gentlemen who behaved so perfectly a generation ago.

Shut off from the main channels of culture owing to severe economic

and gentlemen who behaved so perfectly a generation ago.

Shut off from the main channels of culture owing to severe economic handicaps, the Negro has undergone fewer changes socially than the average race group. The contrary assumption is based upon the contrast between the Negro of today and the slave of yesterday without due appreciation of social transformations generally. At most we can only speak of the new Negro relatively. After all there may be a question as to whether the new world of freedom for Negroes is merely the dream of poets, or something grounded upon social facts. An understanding of the social forces determining Negro life leads one to conclude that a great deal more of the old viewpoint remains than the writers of new declaration of independence seem to realize. The Uncle Toms, the subservient type of Negro, has not been swept so suddenly from the stage of action as some of the exponents of the new order assume. We cannot determine the extent of the new emancipation from the outspoken utterances of The Chicago Defender, the Crisis, and the ringing pronunclamentos of a handful of adventuresome intellectuals housed in happy Harlem. But even in Har-

enturesome intellectuals housed in venturesome intellectuals housed in happy Harlem. But even in Harlem, the greatest Negro city in the world, the backwoods culture of the South and of the sugar cane plantations of the West Indies persists. Living in steam heated flats and strutting Seventh Ave. cannot convert black peasants into modern men within a single year. vert black peasants into modern men within a single year. In our South particularly, the con-ditions that molded the life of the old Negro, the economic and social conflicts evolved from slavery and conflicts evolved from slavery and the aftermath of slavery, in a large measure remain. Facing an environ-mental situation of ignorant and ex-ploited poor whites and Negroes still more ignorant and shamelessly ex-ploited, one does well even to dream of a new Negro in a new world or-der. To give two or three concrete and rather typical instances, more plotted, one does well even to dream of a new Negro in a new world order. To give two or three concrete and rather typical instances, more than 35 per cent of the Negroes above 21 years of age in Georgia, 35 per cent in Alabama, and 43 per cent in Louisiana are illiterate, not to mention the many supposedly literate who can neither read nor write. In some parts of the South, notably in some parts of the South, notably in some sections of Mississippi, 50 to 90 per cent of the Negro farmers are tenants and croppers. These unhappy workers and the poverty-stricken masses in the cities, North and South, the millions of menials coming inevitably in the transition from chattel slavery to economic independence, at best can be only slightly touched by the thought currents of the modern world. H. L. Mencken as usual stretches the blanket when he asserts that the majority of Negroes have not advanced in their thinking processes beyond the baboon and porkchop stage, but he does score a point against those who are so unrestrained in their cuologies of the new Negro and his new world of art.

SURVIVAL OF SLAVE

CONDITIONS EVIDENT There is, to be sure, a considerable number of isolated Negro intellec-tuals in the South, but the survivals of slavery are everywhere in evi-dence, warping the economic structuals in the South, but the survivals of slavery are everywhere in evidence, warping the economic structure, here and there, placing in positions of political power men of the mental caliber and social vision of Cole Blease and Pat Harrison. On every hand are to be seen the symbols of servitude. As matter of historical sequence, the fact of Negro slavery still lingers in the traditions of the South and the nation as a whole. While this obtains the new South, at least, and consequently the new Negro, cannot become in any large measure social realities. This gless in real estate, for instance, and South, at least, and consequently the new Negro, cannot become in any large measure social realities. This, quite evidently, is not the viewpoint of the dignified gentlemen who succeeded in writing so beautifully on the South in the April number of the Review of Reviews (1926), omitting consideration of the Negro almost entirely.

Unquestionably, the social life of Unquestionably, the social life of the socia

MAKE PLANS FOR ANNUAL **GUIDE RIGHT**

Kappas to Open Drive **Next Week**

By G. VICTOR COOLS Within the next three weeks every community in which there is a chapter of the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity will be given opportunity to learn something about the Guide Right idea which is sponsored by that fraternity. Briefly, the idea embraces a comprehensive national platform for the assistance and direction of youth of our Race who are about to complete the prescribed course of study in the secondary schools throughout the country. This program takes a more definite and concrete form during a week, which is known as Guide Right week, in the early spring. This year. April 24 to 30 has been designated as such, and appropriate programs will be followed by the sponsors of the idea, assisted by public-spirited men and women, who are in sympathy with the Guide Right idea. ter of the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity IDEA SIMILAR TO

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE In general outline, the Guide Right idea is similar to vocational guidance idea which Massachusetts, a few years ago, incorporated in its public school system. Although the idea was regarded with suspicion by those who saw in it an attempt to Prussianize our public schools, it immediately justified its adoption by (1) considerably reducing the number of children who dropped out of school to go to work and (2) giving them the appropriate training which kept them in harmony with the environment whence they came and at the same time making them skillful producers of wealth. For example, a boy who comes from a purely manufacturing community and who shows no special aptitude for the study of In general outline, the Guide Hight facturing community and who shows no special aptitude for the study of medicine is discouraged from taking medicine even if he elects that course. Instead he will, be encouraged to study a trade and become a skilled mechanic. Thus, he returns to his community and immediately fits into its economic life.

PARENTS SENTIMENTAL ABOUT CHILD'S FUTURE

The greatest enemy to the vocational guidance idea is the feeling of sentimental parents that their sons may some day become presidents of the nation and in consequence should be given the training which will enable them to fill that position with dignity. If they would only stop to consider that in the 150 years of American independence there have only been 30 presidents of the United States they would be disillusioned.

Moreover, of that number there are nine who never saw inside of a college or university as students. Since only a very few can become nextlege or university as students. Since only a very few can become presidents, and since a college education is not essential, one feels justified in expecting the parents of children of school age to see to it that they be trained to fit into their environment. Unfortunately this is not the case.

What is true of the vocational guidance is in a much larger measure also true of the Guide Right idea. The latter alms to direct the interest of the high school lads, who are preparing to enter college. Into the channels best fitted for them, and where they will be able to attain maximum nels best fitted for them, and where they will be able to attain maximum efficiency. The two ideas differ in this essential: The former reaches the efficiency at a much earlier period of their school life than the latter. Because of that fact it is more effective. It is quite natural that the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity should concentrate its attention on those who are about to enter college. As a college organization it cannot consistently do otherwise. However, it is beginning to realize that the idea is far too big to be localized or provincialized. Consequently it will, in the immediate future, reach back and touch the lives of the young in the immediate future, reach back and touch the lives of the young people who are attending our elenentary schools.

HOLD ANNUAL CONFERENCE Indianapolis, Ind., April 28.—The Lexington annual conference con-venes in Indianapolis, Ind., April 27 to May 1, 1927, at the Simpson M. E. church, Dr. E. A. White, pastor: Rev. church, Dr. E. A. Wille, passed the S. H. Sweeney, district superintendent; Bishop Charles E. Locke, of St. Paul, Minn., presiding bishop; M. W. Clair, resident bishop.

cial ideas to the point already reached the Review of Reviews (1927).

ting consideration of the Negro almost entirely.

Unquestionably, the social life of the South, the Negro inevitably included, is in the midst of a changing process, but we are witnessing nothing like a social revolution. The machine is beginning to dominate the South and the Negro, as already in indicated. The Negro, wrested from the inertia of rural life as occasion may arise, is being industrialized may arise, is being industrialized in modeless and good roads are thrusts ing untutored Negroes along with medieval thinking whites into the swift currents of modern civilization, received the reliance of received the release of social presure, whatever the cause, there is a shaking of barriers between master and slave, landlord and peon. The Negro may escape to Chicago or some other point North, or gain an economic vantage ground in the South, send his children to college, who in turn may write books of fiction, weary blues or some other form of weary blues or some other form of weary blues or some other form of at a time like this keep pace with the Negro as a new creature, while, in fact, he is only changing with the changing order as he learns the art of social adjustment just as the human beings, be they. Southcustomed to think of the Negro as fit only to do the dirty work. An educated Negro like Van Vechten's Byron Kasson, who dares to be something more than an elevator boy, is told quickly his place and to stay there. The Negro, therefore, in view of the reign of Jim Crow in economic of the reign of Jim Crow in economic relations, must build his own busi-

THE HARDEST JOB IN THE WORLD

Have you sent in your idea of "The Hardest Job in the World"? If not, ship it along to L. Rogers, care of The Chicago Defender.

Goliath.-II. N. Brown

Getting the modern women to wear their dresses below their knees in-stead of above them.—I, C. Cunning-ham. Washington, D. C.

A 96-pound man trying to teach a 200-pound woman to swim.—W. D. McAllister, Daytona Beach, Fla.

Making a dress out of two yards of goods.-E. Sutton. Cleveland, Ohio. Trying to cook supper on Friday vening after receiving The Chicago befender. — Georgia Armstrong, Knoxville, Tenn.

Teaching a Bengal tiger to do the Charleston.—George White, Helene, Mont. Convincing my wife that I have had tire trouble when I come home at 4 a. m.—Ben Miller, Appleton, S. C.

Dancing when you don't know how -Edward A. Morant, Vicksburg

Keeping spring from following trinter.—John W. Sligh, Philadelphia, Frank R. Cannon, Nicholasville, Ky.

Keeping Darnell and Jerome from bringing up an argument in the Wel-come barber shop.—Charles Albury, Tampa, Fla.

Trying to live happily in the same house with your mother-in-law.— Mrs. L. G. Hayward, Blythe, Cal.

Finding a Race lockey riding at Lexington, Louisville, Latonia or Hawthorne.—Wiley, B. Johnson, Du-buque, Iowa.

Trying to entertain your first sweetle with your mother sitting in the parlor.—Miss Lorean Jackson, Ponca City, Okla.

Keeping Clifford Howard and Al-bert Roberts sober on Saturday night. —Louis Jackson, Chicago. Getting in the last word with your wife after you have stayed out late at night.—W. L. Moore, Altoona, Pa.

Keeping Carrie Staten from talk-ng in school,-Freddie E. Banks, ing in school.— Newbern, N. C.

Getting out of bed at 5:30 a.m. the morning after the night before.—Sasatha J. Rish, Philadelphia, Pa. Keening a number seven foot in

four shoe .- Atlas Saunders

Fitting a buggy harness on a flee Frank Styles, Savannah, Ga. Threading a needle in the dark.



About Freedmen

Homes of the Freed," by Rossa B. Cooley, Published by the New Re-public, 421 W. 21st St., New York City, Price, \$1.

Reviewed by Mary White Ovington Roviewed by Mary White Ovington
Rossa, B. Cooley, with her friend,
Frances Butler, in 1906, left Hampton institute to go to St. Helena
island, off Beaufort, S. C. Their object was, as Miss Cooley puts it, "to
test out in a community of some 6,000
Negroes (with less than a hundred
whites) the scheme of industrial
training, for which Hampton and
Tuskegee stand," This book is a ruskegee stand." This book is a rambling account of some of the things experienced during twenty years. Frances Butler died of fever shortly after she arrived at Beaufort, and Miss Cooley for a time had to do her work alone.

Of the many experiments in edu-cation in the South, none is more in-teresting than that at St. Helena. It was undertaken in 1862 and the vol-ume entitled "Letters from Port Royal," edited by Elizabeth Ware Pearson and published in 1906, gives Pearson and published in 1896, gives a vivid picture of the seq islands when the Negroes, whose masters had fled, became contraband of war. Miss Cooley skips forty-four years and shows the Negroes as she found them after a long contact with white teachers. Reading between the lines one sees that the school had run down, and that the academic training needed to be superseded by industrial. But the pioneers of the '60s had the same spirit as those who went down from Hampton in this century. his century.

who went down from Hampton in this century.

Miss Cooley's book, like all the others of its kind—we have had many stories of Southern schools—seeks to make friends for the work. It tells of the school curriculum, of the struggle for health and sanitation and of the education for better homes. Of this last the school may be inordinately proud, for they received the second prize in the American better homes competition of 1923, to be followed by a letter of congratulation from the president of the United States. It gives anecdotes, some of them very touching, of the Negroes, young and old, who live in this remote corner of South Carolina. There is the old woman who, visiting the school and seeing the miracle of the water turned on in the kitchen sink, drops on her knees and cries: "Tank God, I lib to see dis day." And there is the patient young wife, totally bilind, whose husband has lost his live stock and who, when asked what food she has, answers: "I has de appetite an' dat'a what keep me up." Anecdotes, pictures of the people as they move about their ways, the school's advancement, a few bits of philosophizing, these make up the book.

Will the day ever come when we

BOOKOLOGY

would like to get in touch with I would like to get in touch with
the editors of the Crisis and Opportunity. Can you help me?—James
G. Cheatwood, Whipple, W. Va.
Address editor the Crisis, Dr. W. E.
B. DuBois, 69 Fifth Ave., New York
city. Editor Opportunity, Charles S.
Johnson, 127 E. 23d St., New York city.
Where can I get a list of the best

Where can I get a list of the best Negro historians?—William James, Thorpe, W. Va.

Answer—Address the Associated Publishers, 1538 Ninth St., Washington. D. C.

Where is the company located that published "Black April"?—John Sharpe, Memphis, Tenn.

Answer—Black April, by Julia Peterkin, was published by Bobbs-Merrill company, Indianapolis, Ind.

Has the life of Roosevelt which was written by his valet and published in a magazine, been published in book

Brown Jug." 'Burlesque on Professional Men." 'When Poor Young Fletcher Moore Was Shot" and several others. book, just picked it up here and there. leges are expected to supplement the Where can I secure a book containing work of the national college which these poems?—Shepherd Richmond, the government will dvlop at Mon-1400 E. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.; rovia. 1400 E. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.; rovia.

Can you tell me where I can get the books "Three Weeks" and "One pay";—Benny Cooper, 112 Edgewood St. Woodlawn, Pa.

Who wrote "How Aunt Diannah a text book of their own. On account

and 1898 in which are listed the names of the Liberian children. Special emof the wealthiest Colored people in America: also a book called "Past, Present and Future." which deals with the history of religious worship?—H. C. Reid, Jonesboro. Ark.

Where can I get a book of plays written by and about members of the Race?—Gladys M. Gardner. 363 Jay in native civilization. St., St. Paul, Minn.

can have the whole story of a south-ern school and its surroundings un-embarrassed by the desire to please?

ing much that we want to know.

The story of the sea islands should The story of the sea islands should be of unusual interest, since here to a great extent the Negroes own their homes. Here, too, they are little mixed with white, and many are not far removed from slavery. How do they fare? With all their industry can they make a decent living? Do the young people stay on or do they leave in large numbers for the North? One thing surely we know. They have a school better than any that the white farmer's boy and girl, North, South, East or West has had. For here are sympathy and intelligence and practicality and the fine fire of idealism.

The theater guild is planning a revival of "Mr. Pim Passes By," by A. A. Milne, author of "Three Plays" and "Success" (Putnam). Besides writing plays Milne has devoted much of his time to the creation of those delightful and wholly charming stories for youngsters, "Once on a Time," a new illustrated edition of which has just appeared, "Whon We

rime." a new illustrated edition of which has just appeared, "When We Were Young" and "Winnie-the-Pool." Ills favorite diversion, despite a London artist's incriminating evidence to the contrary, as shown in a black and white caricature, is pape smoking. The research station in character education at the State University of lown has just notified the House of lowa has just notified the House of Putnam that they have approved for listing in their guide to character training literatures the collection of Zuni Folk tales retold for children called "The Seven Citles of Cibola," by Alleen "Nusbaum. The purpose of the guide is to list those books which stimulate the right impulses and refine the tastes of children.

SEE GROWING DEMAND FOR **REAL SYSTEM**

New Program

By ALLEN B. DOGGETT. JR. Hampton Institute, Va.-In an endeavor to plan a program of education for Liberia based upon community needs 25 missionaries and educators of both races met recently at Hampton institute under the leadership of James L. Sibley, educational adviser to mission boards and colonization societies interested in Li-

The interest of the conference centered in methods of education tried successfully in America, especially in he South, by the Jeanes supervisors, is typified by the work of Virginia Candolph in Henrico county, Virginia. It is realized according to Mr. Sibley, that the work of the missionaries must shift from evangelical work to educational work and that the various groups in the field must fit themselves to bring to Liberia the type of education that will help in commu-nity life.

The first week of the conference was devoted to discussions of educa-

tional work carried on in America by the public health nurse, therural school teacher, the Jeanes supervisor and the farm and home demonstration agents. The second week, spent largely in visiting schools and other community work, presented practical applications of the problems discussed

EMPHASIZE IDEA OF CO-OPERATION

Who Can Answer This?

Who wrote and how shall I find:
"Today we come to show the world what God for us has wrought.
Here where but fifty years ago, we were as chattel bought.
He, painting us a darker hue with hair more deeply curled, Has blessed us with both brain and the state of the preparation of text books for use in these schools. The conference distinction of mission the preparation of text books for use in these schools. The conference distinction of mission the preparation of text books for use in these schools. The conference distinction of mission the preparation of text books for use in these schools. The conference distinction of mission the preparation of text books for use in the succession of the preparation of mission the preparation of text books for use in these schools. The conference distinction of mission the preparation of text books for use in the conference distinction of mission the preparation of text books for use in the conference distinction of mission the preparation of text books for use in the conference distinction of mission the preparation of text books for use in the conference distinction of mission the preparation of text books for use in the conference distinction of mission the preparation of text books for use in the conference distinction of mission the preparation of text books for use in the conference distinction of mission the preparation of text books for use in the preparation of text books for use in the conference distinction of mission the preparation of text books for use in th Among the interesting series of hair more deeply curled, in these schools. The conference disworld," etc.—M. L. J., Little Rock, tion and in that of the high school and college, while technical trade and A few years ago we had a book of agricultural work were recommendations such as "Younia Wise" of itself don't remember the name of the training of leadership. These col-

No wrote flow Aunt January a text books their own. On account of the numerous dialects, none of Stolen"? Where can I get the book containing these works?—Carrie W. Graves, 404 N. Gay St., Knoxville, the propagation of a text book has from the United States, according to Tenn.

Can you give me the name of the book edited some time between 1880 the needs and even the imaginations and 1898 in which are listed the names of the Liberian children. Special em-

HARVEY FIRESTONE, JR., GUEST OF CONFERENCE

"Liberia has reached a turn in the road economically." said Henry L. West, president of the American Colembarrassed by the desire to please? road economically," said Henry I.—
Probably not until the school closes. In the meantime we have books like that of Miss Cooley's that exasperate by their omissions. She must know so much and she says so little. Occasionally we get bits of information like the fact that she has been unable to get the Negro women interested in making baskets since in Africa the making of baskets belongs to the men. There are stray sentences regarding the relation between black and white. But the school looms in the middle distance, obscuring much that we want to know. heria can stand this prosperity and absorb this new blood she will enter into a new era.

DEFENDER **FORUM**

[This column is for the information and guidance of Defender readers. Whatever information you seek on any subject, ask for it, and The Forum will attempt to answer. Address questions to Forum Editor. The Chicago Defender.]

Q-Please give the the address of magazines that buy stories?-H. J. M., Louisiana.
A-The Crisis, 69 Fifth Ave., New York. Opportunity, 127 E. 23d St., New York.

Q-Is there a boarding school in A—Simmons university is in Louis-ville and West Virginia Collegiate in-stitute is a "boarding school."

Q-What year was the Japanese-Russian war? What year was the Spanish-American war?-W. A. M., Detroit.

A-1904-05. The Spanish-American war was in 1898-99.

Q—Can a Negro enlist in the United States navy in Illinois or any state north of the Mason-Dixon line?

—T. Rivers, Charleston, S. C. A-Yes. Q-What is the address of Wilber-force university? A-Wilberforce, Greene County Ohio.

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