

Born of Industry Faith ~ Rooted in Service

> ACK of the founding of this company, which has grown to be the greatest business enterprise of our Race, are the axe, the hoe, the broom and the spelling book-tools of success.

With them, the founder of the National Benefit wrought his future from the smallest of beginnings as a hard-working boy on a Georgia farm.

There are, on farms like that one and in workshop, foundry, mill and office, many thousands of soaring Negro youth-to whom this simple example of success may give hope and inspiration.

It is to further such hopes and such aspirations that this organization exists. Its thirty years of continuous growth prove that industry and faith, rooted in service, can overcome the world.

R. H. RUTHERFORD, President.

The NATIONAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

General Offices 609 F Street, N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C. BRANCH OFFICES COVERING 26 STATES

facts known less they lose their jobs. In 1925, the N. A. A. C. P. sent secretly a white agent to Washington who interviewed numbers of people, white and colored, and confirmed the fact that segregation by race was still existent, but it was impossible to get the sort of proof required.

The agitation again lapsed until it was brought up by a delegation under Mr. Monroe Trotter who went in 1926 to President Coolidge, and later in 1927 by the Washington branch of the N. A. A. C. P. under the leadership of Neval H. Thomas, with the co-operation of other bodies. In the course of the campaign Mr. Thomas several times headed delegations which called upon department officials. In several of the delegations were Mr. A. S. Pinkett, Secretary of the Branch; Mr. Robert J. Nelson, of the Elks and the Washington Eagle; Mr. Thomas A. Johnson of the Equal Rights

The National Office began a nation-wide press campaign and the result was that segregation was practically ended in the Pension Bureau and Department of the Interior and in the Census Bureau and Department of Commerce.

## The Browsing Reader

(Continued from page 374)

The larger part of the book, from page 140 to 300, is a history and apology for the American intervention. With the thesis of this part, most Negroes, whether Haitian or American, will not entirely agree, and they will certainly dispute the sub-structure of fact which leads the author to conclude that "it is difficult to see how armed intervention could well have been avoided."

With all this, Mr. Davis is by no means a thick and thin defender of United States policies. He points out many mistakes in action and organization, just as he criticizes the Haitian elite. Most readers will agree with his general conclusions. He suggests three possible policies: (1) Complete withdrawal of the United States from Haiti; (2) Indefinite intervention; or, (3) Definite announcement of withdrawal in 1936 and a program designed "to prepare the Haitian people to take over and administer an efficient independent government." Of these the first would be an abject confession of incompetency; the second, impossible of ratification by agreement, either in Haiti or in the United States; while the third is, Mr. Davis thinks, the only decent way out.

He doubts, moreover, if present policies are preparing for this conclusion, LI and says:

THE CRISIS

"Many Haitians of the upper class have been educated in France, and their traditions, culture, and language are French, not African. They respond at once to courteous treatment and are equally quick to resent condescension and any evidence of the feeling of radical superiority which many Americans find it so difficult to conceal. The mistake of employing in Haiti Americans who have strong racial prejudices against the Negro has been stressed by almost every observer who has visited Haiti since the intervention. Haitians of the upper class are fully aware that such racial prejudices are much stronger in the United States than in any European country, and this very fact entails a definite obligation on the part of Americans in Haiti. No American who does not care to maintain a certain amount of ordinary social intercourse with Negroes should be sent to a Negro state." W. E. B. D.

## IN THE MAGAZINES

TARPER'S for August carries I the omnipresent conjure story, "Satan am a Snake" by Wilbur Daniel Steele. Dukey, a gray-brown colored girl, has fang teeth and a hellish grin which she uses to "conjure" her companions. Under the influence of a mesmeric swamp moon, Dukey sleeps-and her fang teeth, which are her most precious possession, are extracted. That night Dukey is "married".

The leading editorial in The Commonweal for September 5th is on "The New Emancipation" of black America. The writer says that the emergence of the Negro race from the dark past is one of the major American movements; and that the Negro has played and will continue to play an important role in the economic and political situation of this country. To race leaders must fall the task of solving the Negro problem; but the process can be speeded up

by intelligent white aid. A brief article in the Literary Digest for September 8th tells "Why the Haussa Negro Language is Deemed Loveliest of all". It seems that Haussa Negroes, dwelling in the Soudan, are primarily a commercial people, and for generations they have travelled with their caravans even as far as India. Thus many words have been incorporated in the language by cross currents of traffic and by colonization of other peoples.

L. Marquard in The Nineteenth Century for July writes on "The Native Question in South Africa", Mr. Marquard says that the history of the native problem in South Africa has been one of failure: failure to recognize the impossibility of maintaining as subject a race that outnumbers the

You can't afford to miss reading

DR. DuBOIS'

powerful new novel

## DARK PRINCESS

HIS is Dr. DuBois' first work of fiction since his well-remembered "Darkwater". In it he reveals new and vigorous powers. The hero of the novel, a young American Negro fleeing from racial discrimination-and the heroine-a Princess of Indiabecome involved in a movement for the emancipation of the dark races. This powerful and dramatic story moves from Berlin to Chicago and Atlanta.

If your bookstore does not carry it, order direct from THE CRISIS office or from the

Harcourt, Brace and Company 383 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

## PREMIUMS CIUIU

Do you want any premium appearing in the following

RADIO CAMERA WRIST-WATCH

BRIEF CASE FOUNTAIN PEN ELECTRIC IRON

If your answer is Yes, please let us tell you how you may secure any or all of them in exchange for a few hours pleasant work securing subscriptions to THE CRISIS

THE CRISIS MAGAZINE

69 FIFTH AVE.

NEW YORK CITY

BOYS

PANTS

excellent tailoring.

B. High Grade ALL WOOL Fabrics, Single \$8.50 or double breasted, fully lined, well \$8.50 Superior Grade ALL WOOL Fabrics Single or double breasted, fully lined,

A. ENGLISH MODEL, single breasted, an \$4.75 exceptional value.

In suits listed above you may have your choice of light or dark shades or patterns. Browns, tans, grays and blues. Ages 6 to 18.

SUITS

SPECIAL OFFER ALL WOOL BLUE SERGE—2 Pants Suit with Vest. Every boy should have one. Ages 6 to 18.

All suits except Class A include vests. Be sure to state choice of color, price and age size. YOU SAVE at least \$2.75 on each suit purchased.

For each suit send \$1.00 with order. Balance Parcel Post, C.O.D. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

CONSUMERS SERVICE Gen. P. O. Box 18 NEW YORK CITY

November, 1928