OU ted to share in our ~ 30th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

S OMETHING much bigger than the National Benefit itself is involved in the 30th Anniversary of its founding. That something is the economic welfare of the Race. In celebrating the amazing growth of this Company we are celebrating the growth of Negro commercial independence and all which that growth means.

It follows, then, that our 30th Anniversary is not our own occasion only but one in which every Negro can proudly share. And we invite you to do so, in a practical way—a way that will bring you permanent benefit; a way that may make all the difference in the world to you in the battle of life.

To forever mark the occasion, we have brought out the new Seven Point Anniversary Policy.

This policy contains seven features of the most liberal protective and investment value to you. So far as we know, after thirty years of experience, these features have never before been combined in one policy and obtainable for one small premium.

To accept this invitation, write your full name, date of birth, occupation and address on a postal and mail it to us or to the nearest branch office.

R. S. V. P.

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The NATIONAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

HOME OFFICE WASHINGTON, D. C.

BRANCH OFFICES IN 26 STATES

a colored paper, answers:

The campaign just ended for the Nurses' Home in connection with Mercy Hospital gives the lie to certain age-old assertions. In the beginning, several of those who are supposed to know, blantantly stated that white people would have to contribute practically all of the money. Well, they didn't! Colored people subscribed almost dollar for dollar. And they began with a \$50,000 handicap. The facts show that colored people will and do support worthy institutions.

Most people of the dominant group have the idea that Negroes are paupers. Any race that piles up \$150,000 for an institution that force of circumstances make them accept is not a lazy, shiftless and good-for-nothing race.

As a matter of fact, white citizens should have contributed every dime of the money. Negroes are not primarily responsible for the existence of Mercy or Douglass Hospitals. The Philadelphia General Hospital, a city owned institution, does not train Negro nurses nor Negro physicians. Even the great denominational hospitals, founded as it were on the ideals of Jesus Christ, slam their doors in the faces of appealing black men and women. The whole damnable system is the creature of the white man's making. He should, therefore, pay for it. But he shirks his duty and makes believe that he is being philanthropic when he is not even doing his

These institutions are essential to Negroes. They must support them. It is an unfair burden that they are forced to carry. And nobly do they go upward with the load strapped tightly to their backs.

Speaking editorially, The Bulletin states that because Negroes subscribed so generously to the fund for the Mercy Hospital Nurses' Home it indicates that they want segregated institutions. The Bulletin's conclusion is wrong, because it didn't take all the facts into consideration. If a highwayman sticks a gun in your stomach and demands your purse and you give it to him it certainly does not mean that you want him to have it. When white people close the doors of every hospital to Negro nurses and physicians there isn't anything left for them to do but establish hospitals of their own. It certainly does not prove that they want to be segregated. If equal opportunity were accorded Negro nurses and Physicians and Negroes wanted to establish hospitals of their own, then the Bulletin's conclusion would be correct. The Tribune believes that Negroes should have hospitals owned and operated by themselves just like any other religious, fraternal or racial group. Other groups have their hospitals but they are not barred from public institutions. The Catholics, Presbyterians and Jews have their hospitals, but members of their groups are not denied the opportunity of using the great public institutions.

THE CRISIS

CRIME

A LL too often the crime of Negroes is studied and explained as something "racial" or due to peculiar historical facts. The Philadelphia Daily News has this remark:

Speakers at a New York social welfare meeting attributed crime among Negroes to the same causes as provoke it among other peoples—namely, to poverty and lack of parental control of children.

This is correct. When Judge Lewis recently insulted the Negro he should have attacked, instead, the economic conditions under which the Negro citizens of this country suffer. They are miserably paid and as miserably housed. They are discriminated against almost everywhere in industry. They are discriminated against almost everywhere educationally.

In such circumstances the wonder is that they are as law-abiding and progressive as they are. Certainly, since it is the whites who keep the Negro in a subject position it does not become the whites to blame the colored people for the results.

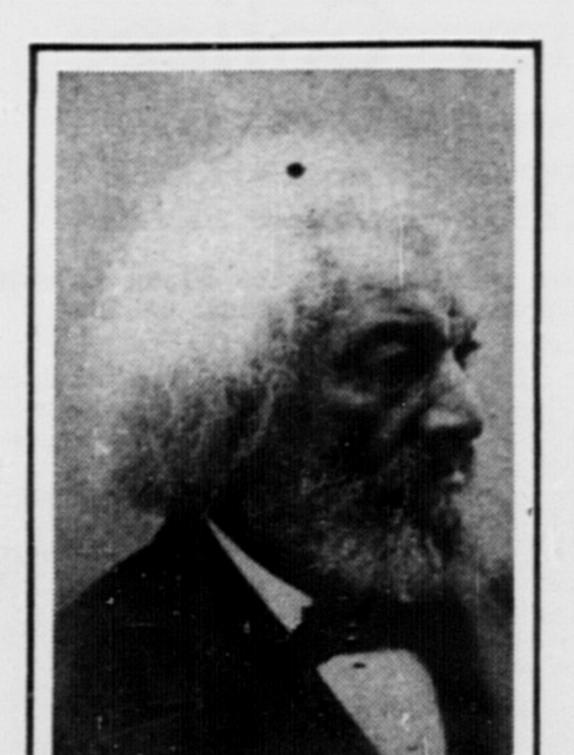
Postscript

(Continued from page 418)
Herbert Hoover and our only hope lies in the smashed and riven "white primary" of the lower South and the faint but heartening promise of the Socialist Third Party.

Meantime, we congratulate Oscar DePriest, the first Negro Congressman from the North and the first Negro in Congress for a generation. He represents a vicious political machine, but he cannot be nearly as bad as the white men who run that machine and have been elected to rule Chicago. Moreover, unless Tammany, Thompson and Vare give us a political chance, who will? Not Hoover. Not Smith.

FLORIDA

NE of the interesting things in the matter of Florida relief is the way in which colored people have responded to the appeal of Mrs. Bethune. She sends out a list of contributions. Among them we note, first of all, that the Negro population of Jacksonville contributed \$3,000 in cash and sixty-five boxes of clothes. The Negro Department of the Travelers' Aid Society helped the Red Cross furnish six hundred meals and assist three hundred refugees to move to places of safety. Outside the state came other items of help: The Illinois Good-Will Association, \$345; Citizens and Friends of Hot Springs, Virginia, \$217; Second Baptist Church, Detroit, \$100; Faculty and Students of Gammon Seminary, \$37; Tabernacle Baptist Church, Detroit, \$31; Carter Memorial Church, France, California, \$20; Willing Workers, Detroit, \$25;



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