Graham, ill in prison and without friends would undoubtedly with his life have paid the penalty for this crime committed by another.

Publicity

THE difficulty of getting publicity favorable to colored people is not generally understood. To quote from the Crisis of December 12, "Few Americans, many Negroes, do not realize how widespread and dangerous this disregard of truth in relation to the Negro has become and how terrible is its influence. Sir Harry Johnston, a great Englishman, was recently invited to furnish his views on the Negro to a popular American magazine. When these articles were written and seemed favorable to the black man the magazine paid for them but refused to print them. Jane Addams was asked to write on the Progressive Party for McClure's Magazine. Her defense of Negro rights was, with her consent, left out and appeared in the Crisis for November, 1912. Charles Edward Stowe offered his 'Religion of Slavery' to the Outlook. It was returned not as untrue but 'unwise.' "

Here and there are signs of change in this attitude. In addition to the articles mentioned which the Association has been able to have printed, there are the notable article in the Congregationalist apropos of the emancipation semi-centennial anniversary, and the remarkable articles and editorial dealing with the colored man and his activities in various lines which appeared in the November Century. A general order issued to the agents of the Associated Press directing them not to emphasize the race or religion of offenders is also of great promise. We have had conferences with the chief officers of the Associated Press, and have urged them to take an early opportunity to impress upon their agents that this order applies to colored people. It was through the efforts of this Association that some interesting articles helpful to the Negro appeared in the New York Times which is often bitterly hostile. The

Chairman induced the New York Philharmonic Society to play at its concert nearest to the emancipation celebration Dvorak's "The New World Symphony" and Coleridge Taylor's "Ramboula." Finally, under the chairmanship of Mr. James F. Morton, Jr., a press committee has been organized with a large membership, the purpose of which is to combat erroneous statements regarding the colored people, which may appear in the press. The Association has inserted advertisements in the Survey and Municipal Review. A pamphlet published by the Russell Sage Foundation, and the New York Charities Directory, also contain statements of the Association and its work.

The Crisis Magazine, the official organ of the Association, must always be its most important medium of publicity. In 1910 the Crisis began with an edition of 1,000 and the services of an editor and part of the time of a stenographer. The December, 1912, edition was 24,000, and it now employs besides the editor, four clerks. The Crisis circulates in every State in the Union and in five or six foreign countries. It has an active staff of 500 agents. In spite of this remarkable growth, the Crisis cannot be expected to be self-supporting for at least two years. Beginning January 1, 1915, the Association can reasonably expect that the Crisis will become a source of income instead of outlay. Eventually it should own a printing plant and be enabled to carry on some subsidiary mail order business together with the publication of certain books and pamphlets for colored people which would not appeal to the ordinary publisher. The danger with a magazine of this sort, to quote the Editor, is that a premature effort may be made to use it as a source of income; it needs improvement and organization and must be pushed among prospective readers with great intelligence and energy.

Attention should be called to two points, circulation and editorial policy. Fully eighty per cent. of those who buy the Crisis are colored and to this audience we must primarily address ourselves. No magazine in