



Founded by W. E. King.

"The Republican Party Is The Ship, All Else Is The Sea."—Fred Douglas.

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OHIO REPUBLICANS GO ON RECORD OPPOSING EQUAL JUSTICE

CHILDREN'S FRAGAS CAUSES YOUNG RIOT IN CHICAGO

One Race Man Shot. Trouble Arose Over Attempt of Colored Boys to Protect a Little Race Girl From Interference of White Rowdies. White Dailies Interested.

(The Associated Negro Press.) Chicago, Ill., May 1.—A young riot was staged last week, which caused the shooting of one man of the race, William Epps, 25, who is lying at the point of death in Provident hospital. The daily papers declare that the trouble started when two white boys were passing on bicycles, and were stoned by colored boys. The boys went to get other boys to "clean up the gang" and were in turn joined by older persons and their parents with sticks, brick, bats and guns. This was met by the same token on the part of the grown-ups among the colored boys and their parents. The calling out of the police reserves brought a quick end to what might have been a very serious event. The stories as carried by the daily press as to the cause, are at variance with investigations made by the Associated Negro Press. The

trouble really started because of interference by rowdy white boys with a little colored girl who had gone into a confectionery for ice cream. The colored boys resolved to protect the little girl of their race. The trouble occurred in a neighborhood on the South Side in the vicinity of recent bomb throwing, because of the occupying of homes by colored people formerly held by whites. The Chicago Tribune, daily, regards the occurrence with all seriousness, with a lengthy editorial under the caption of "Racial Neighborliness," in which it proceeds to say it is the result of "mis-directed energy, spontaneous as to time and place," and not "evidence of racial friction." The Tribune calls for an immediate commission to "investigate and report on social welfare of the races. We may defer it, but delay can only make the problem more intricate. It seems already too near to the surface."

Southern Exhibitors Protest the Rates on Government Film, "Our Colored Fighters."

(The Associated Negro Press.) New Orleans, La., May 1.—At a meeting held here today the Negro Exhibitors from Texas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, protested against the method of distribution and the rates asked for the Government Film, "Our Colored Fighters," which is at present being distributed by The Downing Film Co., of New York. The rate asked by this Company was considered unreasonable, being higher in many cases, than rates asked for other Negro Features which are considered far superior to the Government Film. It is safe to say that the Negro in small towns will not have the pleasure of seeing these films unless the rates are reduced. The men present cover the states mentioned and other exhibitors from Alabama, Georgia and Florida are asked to join them. These men take the Motion pictures into the back woods and into the towns where there are no Negro Theaters. It was understood that no profit was to be expected from the showing of these films and the Committee on Public Information came in for their share of criticism for placing this feature in the hands of a newly organized and inexperienced organization for distribution. The President was authorized to take up the matter direct with Mr. Creel, Chairman of Publicity.

REPUBLICANS WILLING TO SACRIFICE NEGROES FOR FOOT-HOLD IN THE SOUTH

Says Louisville, Kentucky Editor, Black Men Must Begin to Live and Think

(The Associated Negro Press.) Louisville, Ky., May 1.—Considerable attention has been directed to the correspondence passing between Editor William Warley of the Louisville News and Chairman Will H. Hays of the National Republican Committee. In his letter, Mr. Warley calls attention to the fact that the colored people of the country are becoming quite concerned over reports that the party, and Mr. Hays, are "willing to sacrifice the colored man for a foothold in the South." The letter Mr. Hays sent a lengthy reply in which he stated that "it appears to me that your contemporaries, either by accident or design, have misinterpreted the matter if they have led you to believe that I regard the black man as a Jonah on the Republican ship." Mr. Hays then speaks of enclosing a copy of an address he delivered in North Carolina, and resolutions adopted by the National Republican Committee during its session in Chicago in January, with reference to conditions in New Jersey. These resolutions said in part: "That this committee is unalterably pledged to the principle that the Negroes of America, as citizens, should not be discriminated against in the administration of the Federal and State Laws, and that as an organization this committee resolves and renews its pledge to demand absolute justice everywhere for the colored race." To this The Louisville News replies editorially: "We hate to be one to take the joy out of life, but now can we ally the National Republican Committee's talk with the Ohio Republican Legislators' action? Truly this is a time when Black men must begin to live and think

DRUG TRADERS FLOOD CHINA WITH MORPHINE AND COCAINE

(From Washington Post.) All the civilized powers contributed to rid China of the blight of opium, which has sapped the energy and the strength of her 400,000,000 people for centuries. That was a big achievement. But while the great war has been in progress and the vigilance of the western powers has been relaxed advantage has been taken thereof to flood the country with morphine and with cocaine. The drugs are being manufactured by the ton in Korea, in Formosa, in the Philippines and in certain districts of Japan, especially around Osaka, in defiance of the prohibition of her government, and are being disseminated all over China. The European and American managers of the huge Kailan mines and of those of Tong-Shan complain that the output of the workshops of the Peking-Mukden Railroad, is suffering very seriously from the morphine curse. There is hardly a native shop in China where morphine and cocaine cannot be purchased over the counter while an enormous trade is being done by means of peddlers. Missionaries of all denominations, foreign merchants, consular officials, mine managers, etc., are all alive to the phenomenon of the rapid growth of the evil, which is completely taking the place of the opium trade, and is infinitely more injurious to its effects. The Chinese government is in such a condition of confusion and chaos that it is hopeless to rely upon it to do anything efficacious to arrest the evil, no matter how much it may deplore it. The only way in which to deal with it is to impose drastic penalties upon those caught in illicitly manufacturing these drugs in Korea, Formosa, the Philippines, in Japan and in the Dutch possessions, in Japan and in the Dutch possessions, and to confiscate every vestige of the drug openly imported or smuggled into China, where the great customs service founded by Sir Robert Hart is still offered by foreign officials, well managed and far-reaching in its activities and operation.

BEATY CIVIL RIGHTS BILL DEFEATED IN "BEAUTIFUL OHIO"

Negroes Furious, Declare Themselves for "Honest" Democrats in Next Election. Republican Leaders Consider This Defeat an Insult to the State of Garfield, McKinley, Grant and Taft.

(The Associated Negro Press.) Columbus, Ohio, May 1.—The Republicans of Ohio have gone on record, through the defeat of the Beaty Civil Rights Bill, as opposed to equal justice and equal opportunity. Some of the most shameless addresses of prejudice ever heard in a legislative assembly were uttered by white Republican members of the legislature, particularly from Cincinnati, which in its display of prejudice, certainly can not be discounted by city south of the Ohio river. The Republican leaders of Ohio, according to the people who fought for the bill, will undoubtedly be made to remember the gratuitous insult and injustice, which they claim, is a shameful demonstration for the

state of Garfield, McKinley, Grant and Taft, at this crisis in the world's history, in which Negro soldiers have taken such an important part, those from Ohio being high in the scale of hero recognition. The condition has served to cement many factions for action, who declare they will support honest Democrats in the next election openly, if any degree of equal justice is promised. One prominent citizen who worked hard for the passage of the bill said: "We are ashamed to look the people of the other states in the face now, and boast of our 'Beautiful Ohio,' but if we will be given time, it will be seen whether we mean business."

PERSHING REVIEWS 317TH LABOR BATTALION IN FRANCE

Finds Men In High Spirits and Anxious To Return to America

(The Associated Negro Press.) American Expeditionary Forces, A. P. O., No. 712, Is-Sur-Tille, France, April 3.—This day will be one of long remembrance for the officers and men of the most highly commended Labor Battalion in France. The 317th Labor Battalion as well as a number of other Labor Battalions, Detachments, Engineers and Labor troops were reviewed today by their Commander-in-Chief, General John J. Pershing. After two days advance notice the troops at this station gathered into a great field for review. A total of about 15,000 were present, the majority of which were colored troops. Two o'clock in the afternoon was the appointed hour for the review and about 2:15 p. m., Gen. Pershing arrived from Paris in his automobile accompanied by his staff. Immediately he set about his task of reviewing each organization separately. The soldiers were formed by Companies and units into two long lines of single file, facing each other and General Pershing walked in between the two lines and inspected as he walked and conversed with the Commanding Officer of each organization. Every soldier had a chance to see an close to their Commander-in-Chief. After he had inspected every soldier present, he mounted a stand built for the occasion and spoke for several minutes to the troops who had been massed about him on the war and the victory achieved. He spoke of the labor battalions and the work and services they have rendered in the highest terms: language of commendation. "You have done a great work," he said, "and entitled to all the credit and praise any other organization." He further said: "Won't it be the greatest victory to go home mentally, physically and morally clean?" But he received the greatest applause when he said: "And you can expect to be going home soon." Going home is the talk of all the boys now and this news will be welcomed heartily by these anxious of the welfare of these gallant boys in the United States. In the Headquarters Detachment of the battalion there are only seven enlisted men, Sergeant Major Denver, O. Ferguson said: "I'm just back off drilling, march and review, and I'm real tired. We were interviewed today by General Pershing, too. We are only seven and he asked our Commanding Officer several questions about us. In reviewing us, he came within three feet of me. Just think! I was within three feet of the Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces and he looked me straight in the eye, but I never flinched or winked."

THE PRESBYTERIAN VICTORY FUND AND THE COLORED SOUTH.

New Era Magazine, official medium of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., in its June issue will record the remarkable showing made by the Negro Presbyteries of the South in the Church's New Era Victory Fund Campaign. "At the time we entered the European war," says New Era Magazine "the colored people of the South were challenged by the Government as 'never before.' They accepted the challenge, and at the close of the war the colored troops returned from Europe with a fighting record and morale equalled by few and surpassed by no regiments of the whole American Army. "In the beginning of the Presbyterian New Era Movement the colored people were again challenged this time by the Presbyterian Church, and the way in which they have met that challenge is not surpassed by the valor and morale of their men on the battlefield. "In the Presbyterian Victory Fund Campaign the Negro Presbyteries have increased their subscriptions for benevolences from \$2,000 last year to nearly \$50,000 this year. One Negro pledged the product of one acre of cotton, guaranteeing it to yield at least \$125.00. In addition he pledged \$20.00 for his wife and children. His church jumped its benevolences from \$20.00 to \$600.00. "Another church standing alone in the midst of a plantation drew 118 rigs over bottomless roads in the height of the muddy season on Victory Fund Sunday and jumped its benevolences from \$50.00 to \$700.00. The ambition of the Southern Negroes is to express their appreciation for their development and education by the Presbyterian Church."

The Word "Jazz" Originated in New Orleans.

(The Associated Negro Press.) Cleveland, Ohio, May 1.—Lieut. James Reese Europe, of the famous 15th N. Y., band said recently that so far as he could learn the word "jazz" originated with a band of four pieces which flourished about fifteen years ago in New Orleans. The queer little band was under the direction of a man named Ruff and was known as Ruff's band. It is supposed that with the passing of time the name was changed to "Jazz."

American Soldiers Being Removed from Their Temporary Graves "Over There."

(The Associated Negro Press.) Paris, France, April 30.—25,000 bodies of American soldiers are being removed from their temporary graves by 10,000 American Negro soldiers, who are going at their work with the same determination and seriousness that they went into battle.

Five Thousand People Hear Roscoe Simmons' Address, 'State Street to St. Michel'

(The Associated Negro Press.) Chicago, May 1.—More than 5,000 people heard Roscoe Conklin Simmons deliver his address at the Auditorium in the "Loop District" on the subject: "From State Street to St. Michel." A number of leading white people occupied boxes on the occasion. Mr. Simmons declared that the time is at hand when the white people of the country must hear our side of the story. He said that the report that the Negro soldiers are rapists, had been proven false by the official statement of Maj. General Barium. According to Mr. Simmons, the reason that the Race soldiers who fought under the French came home decorated with crosses, and so many of the 92nd division who displayed equal valor came home without decorations is "because the French were in the war to fight, and not to draw the color line." He further declared that much of the prejudice against our soldiers was due to the playing of small politics by Southern Democrats. Music for the occasion was furnished by a chorus of 500 voices under the direction of Prof. J. Wesley Jones, and George Garner, as soloist.

DR. MOTON GIVES THE REASON FOR AND SOME APPARENT RESULTS OF HIS GOING TO FRANCE

By Robert R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute. During the late summer and early fall of 1918, there were a great many rumors in and out of official circles in this country, to the effect that morally the Negro soldier in France had failed, and that the statement sometimes made that "the Negro is controlled by brutal instincts," was justified. The report was current in France that the committing of the "unmentionable crime" was very common, and according to the rumors, Negro officers, as well as privates, in all branches and grades of the service, were guilty of this crime. How the Rumor Spread. A letter that I saw written by a lady overseas to another lady in the United States, stated that the writer had been told by the colonel of a certain unit, whose guest she was, that he would not feel it safe for her to walk, even with him through this camp of Negro soldiers. Another letter from a high official in a very important position with the overseas Negro troops, written unofficially to a very prominent official on this side, stated, that, in the 92nd Division alone, there had recently been at least thirty cases of the "unmentionable crime." Another rumor, equally as malignant and damaging, was to the effect that the fighting units which were commanded by Negro officers had been a failure. In other words,

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"the whispering gallery," which was most active in France on most phases of life overseas, said that the 92nd Division, in which Negroes in America took special pride, and with good reason, had failed utterly; that, wherever they had been engaged, the Negro officers had gone to pieces; that in some cases the men had to pull themselves together; after their officers had shown "the white feather," etc. At the request of the President and Secretary of War, I went to France with authority to go anywhere and get any information from any source, so far as the American Expeditionary Force was concerned. Needs Dr. DuBois. It so happened that I went on the steamer assigned to the newspaper correspondents—a steamer which was one of the convoy ships for the President's party—on which Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Editor of the "Crisis," was a passenger. Mr. Lester A. Walton of the New York Age; Mr. Nathan Hunt, of Tuskegee, together with Dr. DuBois and myself in the same very comfortable stateroom. We had many frank but pleasant talks, both on the ship and in Paris, where we had opposite rooms in the same hotel. I purposely planned to have with me on the trips out from Paris, as well as at many interviews in Paris, two colored and two white men—one white newspaper man, and Lester A. Walton, of the New York Age. I also asked to go with me, Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, of the United States Bureau of Education and Phelps-Stokes Foundation, and Mr. Nathan Hunt, of Tuskegee Institute.

When I reached the General Headquarters of the American Forces, I found that two days before my arrival a young white soldier had been sentenced to be hanged for the "unmentionable crime," but, because of his good record in every other way, the sentence was finally commuted to life imprisonment. The opinion at General Headquarters was that the crime to which I have referred was no more prevalent among Negro soldiers than among white soldiers, or any soldiers. From Chaumont we went immediately to Marbache, the Headquarters of the 92nd Division. I asked the Commanding General of the 92nd Division about the prevalence of the crime in question. He said it was very prevalent, and that there had been a great many cases over which he was very much disturbed. The statement was substantiated by conversation with two of his white staff officers, who were present. I courteously asked if he would mind having one of his aides get the record. I said that I thought general statements were often very damaging, and that, inasmuch as the reputation of a race was at stake, I was very anxious to get the facts in order to make an accurate report, and if possible, to stop the rumors which were becoming more and more prevalent in America and were already prevalent in France, especially in American circles, including army officers, Young Men's Christian Association, Knights of Columbus Red Cross, and other organizations. When the records were brought in and examined, only seven cases

charged could be found. Of these charged, only two had been found guilty and convicted, and one of the two convicted had been "turned down" by General Headquarters. Afterwards, I saw the Judge Advocate of the 92nd Division, who told me that there had been eleven cases charged. Two of them were men who did not belong to the 92nd Division, but to other organizations. Out of the eleven, only three had been finally approved as guilty by General Headquarters, and one sentence out of three had been reduced from life imprisonment to taking half the man's pay for twelve months. Negro Officers and Their Critics. There was apparently no doubt in anybody's mind in France, as far as I was able to find out, among the French or Americans, as to the qualities of the American Negro as a soldier, when led by white officers. There was also little question about the fighting record of the four regiments, the 369th, 370th, 371st and 372nd which had been brigaded with French Divisions—but when it came to the 92nd Division, there was a subtle and persistent rumour in Paris and in other places in France, as far as my travels, observations, and investigations went—substantiating the rumor which was also prevalent in America—only in France it was much more generally accepted as true; namely, that the Negro officers "had been practically a failure," and that it was a mistake to have ever attempted to have a div-

Further agitation over the race question and it is his belief that this question will not come up again for some time. Note: The New York Evening papers of April 11, carried accounts of this strike and stated that these men had declared that they would not return to work until all Negroes employed in mechanical positions were discharged. On April 12, the National Association wired Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, asking that the unjust and undemocratic demands of the white strikers be denied and that the colored employees be not discharged. The Association in its telegram declared that if the strikers were allowed to gain their point it would cause many future disturbances, similar to the Pennsylvania one, but that on the other hand, if a firm stand were taken by the government, it would prevent many future outbreaks.

TO RAISE FUNDS TO CARRY BUNDY CASE ON

(The Associated Negro Press.) Chicago, May 1.—Attorney Wm. E. Houston of the law firm of Wm. E. Houston and Callows of Kansas City, was joined by his partner here last week, in an effort to acquaint the people of Chicago with the facts in the appeal case of Dr. Leroy N. Bundy. Dr. Bundy has been removed from the jail in Waterloo to the penitentiary in Joliet, Ill., where he will be confined pending trial or a new trial. All efforts to secure bail have been opposed by the Prosecutor. A citizen's meeting was held at the Unity club, Indiana Ave., Monday night, when plans were laid to raise a fund of several thousand dollars to carry the case forward.

FORT WORTH GETS NEGRO SANITARIUM

Ft. Worth, Texas, May 1.—The Becker Washington Sanitarium, formerly of Galveston, Texas, has moved to Ft. Worth, and has opened doors in new quarters, McDonald Plaza, corner East Fifth at a Grove street. The building is a two story brick, fire proof, sanitary and modern in every way—electric lights, gas, electric fans, sewerage and everything that goes to make the place first-class. There are twenty rooms and the wards are nice and spacious. The institution has one of the best equipped operating rooms in the entire southwest. It has its own laboratory and X-Ray room which are well arranged. The surgical department is still under the supervision of Dr. R. A. Ransome who is conceded to be one of the best surgeons in the south. Dr. Ransome has with him a corps of eminent graduate nurses and he hopes to be able, with the proper co-operation, to build up one of the greatest and most needed institutions for colored in the country.

(Continued on page 4.)