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SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1919.

Go to church tomorrow. If it does not help you it can't hurt you.

Public order is the result of private behavior. Behave in private.

The Spring revival is on. Soon the picnic will greet us in the land.

Buy is not the man. Associate yourself with Mr. Take-Care. He's the man.

Blessed is the man who engages in the battle for bread and wine. Verily, he shall not be hungry.

Explain the necessity of putting your money in a bank owned and operated by white men, to the exclusion of your own man.

Quit talking about the desire to see Colored business grow, when you spend all your money with the enterprises operated by the men of other races.

Suppose we dissolve the Colored depot committees which hang over the railway stations, all over Texas? The move is a good one. One way help it is to keep yourself away.

Has not the time come for the Colored milliner to make the hat worn by the Colored woman? The time has come when the white milliner refuses to allow the Colored woman to try on a hat.

The time has come for the Colored undertaker to make his own coffin. It takes little or no skill to make a coffin or casket. Learn how. Do it. Save the thousands now being sent out of the race to operate coffin factories which refuse us employment.

Has not the time come for the Colored shoe store? The time has come to order the Colored men and women to the Jim-crow seats, before they can get service. Nay, in many places the courtesy of fitting a shoe has been discontinued, when the purchaser has a Colored skin. Think on these things.

The Afro-American has much for which to congratulate himself. Although under constant fire he is proving that he is a fighter. Under gallant criticism from every quarter, he is proving his case. Handicapped on all sides by his enemies, he is breaking by. Whether in war or in peace, he is leading the record shine with his immortal deeds.

Quit slandering the Colored lodge. You fool, you do not know that it is the only lodge which permits you to join.

The nasty practice of having white insurance (street corner insurance) men, visiting our homes at all times of day should be broken up. Likewise, the installment man, is an evil which should be abated.

The American Legion is great in its possibilities. It must not go out in public clothed in the hobble skirt of race prejudice and color hate. It had its inception in the thought of perpetuating the valor which made possible the immortal deeds were done by the American Expeditionary Forces "over there." Those deeds had a color lining. In the that wastrel's of death, blood and carnage, no participant took the time to see what was the color of a man who was to make that supreme sacrifice. Now that the war is over, let the country escape the disgrace of the racial after-war considerations.

BEGIN THE STRUGGLE. June 4th, 1919, Dallas, Texas, are the time and place for the Equal Rights State Convention to meet to begin the struggle to replace Colored trustees for whites in Colored schools. We will have a struggle, but the time is here. We must have it. Elect delegates from each county and have them in Dallas, June 4th, 1919. Don't play the puppet. Quit harping about what cannot be done. Come to Dallas, June 4th. Don't disappoint us.

JUST PLAIN COMMON SENSE (From Kansas City Times) In a sinful world it is America's job to see that no European or Asiatic power shall stand sentinel over the Panama Canal. We may have the highest regard for the power that would like to do so, but we have an even higher regard for our own safety. And we don't propose to give the question to an alien body like the league of nations to determine. When there is a job on hand we don't leave the job to some

to the man with it, and we don't take time to go to court and apply for an injunction against the cat.

HOW ADVERTISING PAYS

There is no longer any argument as to the value of advertising for the man who has something to sell. It has more than proved its worth. Business success is now generally accepted as founded on advertising, and the more effective the advertising, the more successful the business.

It is still worth while, however, to call attention to the value of advertising from the point of view of the man who wants to buy. Advertising renders a service to the customer no less important than that which it renders to the dealer.

In these days of technical methods and large scale production it is a physical impossibility that a purchaser should know, at first hand, all the features and details that enter into manufactured articles. He has to gain information by short cuts, and here advertising helps him.

Furthermore, advertising is of great value to the man who buys with a close watch on the values his dollars return to him. By consistently following the advertisements in his daily paper he is able to buy what he needs at prices that often mean considerable savings over the usual costs.

The Information and Education Service, Department of Labor, believes this is a time to encourage buying, in order that business, now reeling after the war, may be made normal as quickly as possible.

There are many people in this country who, if put it mildly, do not care much what is done to the Negro in the South. Lynching they naturally abhor, but as to disfranchisement opportunities they are, to speak plainly, indifferent.

But if these people, in a sense, condone the denial, to the Negro, of his constitutional rights, they do not condone hypocrisy in the matter. Specifically, they have no use for professions of an almost passionate sympathy for opposition of racism elsewhere, such as President Wilson has so frequently uttered, when accompanied, as in his case, by a callous toward the state of the Negro in the South where his electoral votes come from.

In Paris as a journalist, Mr. Du Bois, editor of the Crisis, started a movement for a Pan-African congress. "Impossible," said an officer of the American mission, to whom he applied; "the French government would not permit it."

Mr. Du Bois writes, "was Clemenceau, prime minister of France, so opposed to the Pan-African Congress in Paris?" It was held despite the obstructions placed in its way by the Democratic administration.

One does not have to be a Negroophile to feel disgust for the lack of sincerity in the President's talk about the rights of the oppressed, and for the obvious political reason behind his unwillingness to espouse the Japanese demand for racial equality.

AMERICA'S LYNCINGS

According to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, thirty-three Negroes are known to have died at the hands of white mobs in 1918. The war can not be blamed for this outrageous record, for only two persons were lynched on account of disloyal utterances, and they were white men not included on the total of Negroes lynched.

These deeds had a color lining. In the that wastrel's of death, blood and carnage, no participant took the time to see what was the color of a man who was to make that supreme sacrifice. Now that the war is over, let the country escape the disgrace of the racial after-war considerations.

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to office, they will have to wear the brand of lynchers. Northern states are not entirely blameless, but as a rule northern leaders are punished. The south must come to this point before it can be reckoned with as capable of reform.

TOO COSTLY A LUXURY

(From Syracuse Post-Star) Men and women who pay the freight bills that have been advanced 25 per cent and the passenger tariffs that have gone up 50 per cent appear to have come to the conclusion that government ownership and operation of the railroads in perpetuity is a luxury that is too costly to afford.

Something They Will Try to Forget

(New Orleans Times-Picayune) It probably is not to predict—if it were ever safe to predict—that the next Democratic platform will carefully refrain from pointing with pride to the Bureauization of the postal, telegraph and cable service.

WHERE PATRIOTISM FAILS

(Kansas City Star) A Kansas City man writes to this department to complain that a telegram sent from St. Paul, filed in that city at 7:47 Saturday evening, received in Kansas City at 9:36 the same evening, was not delivered at his home until 1:40 Sunday morning.

But why does a man complain? Why not rejoice, as becometh patriotism, even at the hour of 1:40 Sunday morning, when called from a comfortable bed at a sound sleep. Why not take the patriotic view of it? Why not say:

"Look at this now. Here is a telegram which required only seven hours to come from St. Paul, Minn., to Kansas City, Mo., and to be read to all this treasonable conversation about Secretary Burleson sending telegrams by freight trains 'instead of electricity. It also nails the campaign lie that you can make 'batter time to send a message by express than by wire. I'm going out to the first thing in the morning and 'cover the money of that knocker 'Jones, who offered to bet me yesterday that he could walk to St. Paul and beat the time of a telegram by at least two hours. He 'must be pro-German."

But instead of taking this patriotic view of the matter, here comes the infuriated citizen with a letter, written, we fear, before doration on the Sabbath morning, actually complaining because it required seven hours and two minutes of which time was required to deliver it to his home after it was received in Kansas City. No wonder our good Secretary Burleson complains of the ingratitude of the public.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY STILL A PERSONAL PLATYING

(From Detroit Free Press) A call has been issued for a meeting of the Democratic national committee on May 26. It is probable that Mr. Wilson will communicate some of his ideas and commands to the committee at that time, and in consequence the gathering may be looked upon as the first move by the "ins" in the next presidential campaign.

It may become incumbent on the committee to outline—or accept—a party platform and to O. K. Mr. Wilson's choice of himself or of some one else as a standard bearer. All this of course, is on the assumption that Mr. Wilson has not lost the strangle-hold on his party which has made the national Democratic committee, the state central committee and the local committees his bond slaves for the last six years.

And there is no cause to suppose that Mr. Wilson has lost his grip on his party organization. It is significant that in all the criticisms by Democrats of Burlesonism and Bakher has been no talk of a revolt against Mr. Wilson except through revolt from the Democratic party. Whatever there is left of the party seems to be left to Mr. Wilson.

THE STATE LEAGUE

The Texas Negro State Business League, Hon. R. L. Smith, president, meets this year at Coney, Texas, twelve miles from Jacksonville, July 1 and 2. Be there.

The State Business League is made up of delegates from the town and communities of the state. Whoever desires business or professional success, along with the men and women, who are now struggling to operate the enterprises of the race, we welcome.

Coney is a town made up wholly of Colored people and offers an opportunity to the man who has not lost hope to see the race from a new angle.

We know you are busy but stop and meet us in Coney, July 1 and 2. We must organize. We cannot fight our battles and solve our problems, as long as our hands are against every man.

COLORED AUTOMATIC GUN CLUB

Low Score Made by All Contestants, Dr. Sunday, Adams and Shannon Make Highest Marks. Quite a number visitors attended the regular shoot of the Colored Automatic Gun Club at their range, near Oak Cliff Heights, Tuesday afternoon.

Notwithstanding the evening was an ideal one for shooting, most of the contestants made low marks. The list among Dr. Sunday, Adams and Shannon was short off. Dr. Sunday winning the tie by breaking three out of five.

The following is the score of those who took part in the shoot: Richard Coleman 12; Chester Claborn, 12; W. G. Shannon, 14; Tom Davis, 11; W. C. Patton, 8; L. E. Coleman, 8; H. Jackson, 8; A. Adams, 14; Chas. Jackson, 19; J. M. Connor, 4; J. R. Jordan, 5; Dr. P. M. Sunday, 14; Tom Tucker, 10; W. Prater, 11; O. B. Gordon, 6; Mr. W. C. Patton is president of the club and Mr. H. Jackson, 2014 Leonard St., is secretary. His phone is Main 5723.

PLAY and PLAYERS BASE BALL AND OTHER SPORTS BY J. BLBA AUSTIN

DIAMOND CHIPS

Dallas Black Giants left Friday night to invade the haunts of the southern Metropolis. They open May 25 with Houston, three games will be played here and then a journey over to the Oil City where the Black Oilers awaits with a scorching reception.

Bob Bailey played his usual game at second. Story's frays. Jim hasn't lost any of his cunning. This bird Boykins put up a very peppery brand of base ball behind the willow Sunday.

St. Worth and Waco played Tuesday and Wednesday. Results of the game was not received in time for publication. Manager W. B. Patterson of Austin, came across with the dope this week.

Alright Col. Liston, looking for you next. Red of Beaumont is the new scribe for the Beaumont Oilers. Well, Reed "here's to you."

GIANTS SAVED SHUT OUT BY NINTH INNING RALLY

Black Oilers Serve Dallas Giants With Little End of 10 to 5 Count. Bubber Hunter Pitches in Great Form Up-Setting Giants Wrecking Crew Until Last Half of Ninth.

A big fat bunch of errors and Bells inability to field his position contributed largely to the large volume of runs hatched by the Beaumont Oilers Sunday in their game against the Giants.

Bubber Hunter pitching for the visitors put up a very nifty article of base ball holding the Giants runless for eight innings, weakened in the 9th and the Giants staged a rally which netted them 5 runs, thus saving them from a shut out.

Beaumont batsmiths waded into Bells offerings like a duck after a June-bug. The bombardment began with the inception of the game continuing through the third and fourth rounds with very stiff resistance. Bell was derricked in fourth, Rector bore the

TEXAS TOWNS ATLANTA. Mr. Rubeen Criss of Stamps, Ark., was in our city the past week visiting friends.

Mr. Willie Teal of Jefferson, Texas, was in our city Sunday meeting friends and looking after business. Mr. James Thompson made a flying trip to Texarkana Saturday.

Mr. Isaac Johns attended the commencement at Bishop College Saturday and Sunday. The members of Enon First Baptist church is putting forth every effort to make their \$500.00 rally a success.

On the second Sunday in June the U. B. of F. and S. M. T. will have their annual sermon preached. Next Sunday at Enon First Baptist their annual sermon preached next Sunday at Enon First Baptist church. Everybody is cordially invited.

Prof. Wm. Riley of Bivins, Texas, was in our city the past week. Rev. C. M. E. Church, was at his post Sunday. Miss Annie Green of the St. Paul community, visited her sister, Mrs. Lela Winley.

Mr. Willie Strouder is visiting in Stamps, Ark., this week. Service was well attended Sunday at the First Baptist church. The worthy pastor, Rev. A. W. Pryor, though somewhat feeble, preached two able sermons at 11 o'clock and at night. Collection \$24.61.

The circular is out announcing the coming of Rev. A. L. Boone to Atlanta to hold a 10-nights meeting at First Baptist church. The Christian women of all the churches in town have united their forces together and are making one strong pull against sin in our town. Much good is being accomplished in the house to house cottage meetings.

Mrs. Laura Wiley received a letter from her husband, Mr. Henry Wiley, who is now stationed with the American Expeditionary forces in France, stating that he is expecting to be in the United States by the first of June. Mrs. Wiley rejoices to receive such a message, for we all are hoping for the return of our brothers, husbands and friends.

Don't forget where to go and get your paper, at Mrs. L. Washington, at 137 Green street. SAN ANGELO. San Angelo, Texas, May 19.—Rev. W. E. Johnson, superintendent of the El Paso District, was here last week holding his third Quarterly Conference at the A. M. E. Church, of which Rev. J. M. Johnson is pastor. The celebrating of the 19th of June will take place at the city park.

brunt on the hill, ascending to the mound with the bases charged with ample re-inforcement the visitors' artillery began to stiffen, but Rector checked a further onslaught humbling the hard hitting Oilers hand balance of the will. Jim Story, Bob Bailey, Ross, Hunter, Brockman and Boykins got sweet revenge at the expense of the Giants. The score: Beaumont— 402 400 090-10 Dallas— 060 090 005-5 Batteries—Hunter and Boykins, Bell, Rector and Spearman.

AUSTIN SENATORS SHUT OUT SAMUEL HUSTON AND DUPLICATE TRICK WITH SAN ANTONIO BRONCHOS. Austin, Texas, May 20.—Pitcher Dewitt in a fast and snappy bout dished up a shut out to Samuel Huston College. He out pitched Smith for Samuel Huston. Striking out 10 batters and yielding only 3 hits.

Patterson team hooked up Tuesday with San Antonio Bronchos and the Senators were again victorious in a 3 to 0 score in their favor. "Bank" Stewart opposing pitcher Erwin of San Antonio, Texas, on the mound for two innings it was a pitching duel. Erwin weakened in fourth and allowing a run in fourth fifth and sixth innings. Stewart was invincible having struck out 15 men and given up only 4 hits. Erwin struck out 10 men and yielded 8 hits.

The scores: Samuel Huston— 000 000 000-0 3 5 Austin— 002 010 02x-5 9 3 Erwin and Balum, Stewart and Top; Umpire Warmouth. The Black Senators will play Waco beginning tomorrow. Patterson and Captain T. Calloway are rounding their outfit in first-class condition.

Kindergarten and Primary school concert. Mt. Rose Baptist church, corner Crowds and Rannels Sts., Monday night, May 26. QUEEN CITY. Queen City, Texas, May 22.—Rally at day at St. John Chapel Primitive Baptist church was a success. Sun-school opened on time with a large number present services at eleven o'clock was good at three o'clock all members were present. Our pastor Rev. S. M. Britt, preached a soul stirring sermon in the close of his sermon added two to the church. Sunday night was grand service. Amount raised in rally \$106.55.

Washington, D. C., May 10, 1919. My Dear Dr. Scott: "From the very beginning of your services in the War Department nearly two years ago, I have had full opportunity to know something of the hard position you have filled with so much benefit to our race generally and to colored soldiers in particular.

Numerous, indeed, have been my visits to your office in the War Department for the purpose of presenting specific cases involving complaints and grievances of colored soldiers in camps at home and overseas, and also cases involving discrimination against colored men and women in the Government service here at Washington.

I am, therefore, in position to state, from positive personal knowledge, covering nearly seven years of intimate contact, that you have always gone forward after making proper inquiry to develop the exact facts, in a firm, uncomplaining way—urging Right and Justice in behalf of colored soldiers at home and overseas, and in behalf of colored Americans generally.

Yours very truly, (Signed) Archibald H. Grimke, President, Washington Branch, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"I would rather have the testimony of these gentlemen who know the facts concerning my efforts in behalf of Negro soldiers overseas, some of whom actually served in France, than to be at all perturbed, or to treat other than with appropriate contempt the insinuating remarks, printed and spoken, of a self-centered, self-seeking, unfair critic—the main drift of whose life has been to tary to 'tear down' and to destroy what other men have sought to build up for the honor and welfare of their country and race. Discredited himself by a large portion of the Negro press of the country, he now seeks to discredit others. Surely 'misery likes company,' but in the desperate effort of Dr. DuBois to rehabilitate himself in the eyes of the Negro world after the severe drubbing he has received in the Negro public press and otherwise, it might be well for him to know that if he is trying to 'come back,' and again pose as an ardent defender of the race, he shall not do so at my expense. I am fully prepared for any further onslaught he may make.

What the Record Shows. My record in the War Department speaks for itself. I am not ashamed of it. I have no excuses or apologies to make. True it is, "I could not do everything," as he confesses for himself, yet I challenge any man to show wherein I have failed to perform my whole duty. While no one expected or could expect that a civilian official in the War Department could at together control every untoward incident or harsh or untaught handling of soldiers overseas, it was always expected at least (and I have so interpreted it as my duty) that such an official should go forward in the matter of presenting the complaints and grievances of such men when brought to his attention, and should do all in his power to cause a thorough investigation and bring about, if possible, a prompt and suitable remedy.

The following recommendations, among others, have been brought to the attention of the War Department by me and urged as offering an opportunity for better morale among Negro officers and soldiers overseas: 1. That the Negro soldiers of the Labor and Engineer units be given the same opportunity for promotion and advancement as are given the white soldiers.

2. That all Negro laboring units be given Negro non-commissioned officers. 3. That all Negro units be supplied with Negro chaplains. 4. That military police be selected from the Negro soldiers as well as from white soldiers. 5. Also a change in the matter of drilling the men on Sunday without special permission from commanding officers.

6. That trials by summary court martial in the case of these particular units be discontinued. The non-control of social questions outside of camp limits unless requested by the French authorities. This particular order referred to a certain effort which had been made to commit the military officials to the solution of social and other questions non-military in nature.

7. That racial discrimination among American soldiers both at home and overseas be in no way countenanced by the War Department. 8. That promotions of colored officers in combat units be made as much promotions be earned, etc. Challenges Dr. DuBois to Present "Bill of Particulars" of Presumed Delinquencies and Asks Some Leading Questions.

I challenge Dr. Du Bois to show in any of the numerous memoranda I have written, among the numerous public addresses I have delivered in all parts of this country—without a penny's charge to any one who came to hear my message—concerning the interests of Negro soldiers and civilians, any line or paragraph that falls short of a firm demand for justice and fair play. And, now, having specifically indicated a few of my efforts and activities in the War Department with reference to overseas complaints, I, too, shall publicly ask a few questions: 1. Inasmuch as Dr. DuBois left for France, December 1, 1918, and waited practically five months (May issue of The Crisis) before becoming indignant about the treatment of Negro troops overseas, I want to ask—if he (DuBois) knew of the conditions complained of and manifestly thought I was in a position to have those wrongs corrected, why in the name of Justice and High Heaven did he not bring them directly to my attention?

2. How many of such overseas complaints did he bring to my attention as he easily could have done as a "correspondent" and as Mr. Ralph W. Tyler, Accredited War Correspondent, actually did? 3. What did he himself do to help the situation overseas and to have the wrongs corrected? Is it not a fact that when the opportunity was offered for him to counsel with colored officers in group that he refused to do so, preferring to be in a position to criticize later rather than to be present help in a time of trouble? If he did not wish to redress the grievances of colored soldiers to me personally as being beneath his dignity, did he not have access to every regimental and divisional headquarters in France the same as other "correspondents"? 4. Did he make any effort while in France to have the injustices complained of ameliorated, or did he wait his return to America, 3,000 miles away from France, to protest?

I challenge him to cite specifically what overseas complaints among Negro troops he ever brought directly to my attention or to the attention of my office, where according to his own testimony, such complaints should have been brought and pressed for correction. CALL FOR HIS "BILL OF PARTICULARS." I eagerly await his reply. (Continued from page 1).

Dr. Emmitt J. Scott Answers Du Bois.

(Continued from page 1) saying, "When folks can't use you they then 'knock' you," comes to my mind. Dr. DuBois knows, and his friends know, and the record proves, that as far back as two days before the meeting of the Negro Editors' Conference, which I called here in Washington, June, 1918, he was seeking my personal good offices that he might realize personal aspirations. He knows that I did everything I could to help him secure that much coveted commission in the army which he so eagerly but vainly sought. He also knows, as the record will show when necessity arises, that there were other occasions also when Dr. DuBois probably felt I might be used for 'pulling chestnuts out of the fire' for him.

Personal Testimony as to Service Rendered Colored Americans Overseas and Over There. "While in the very nature of the case it was impossible for me or any body else, during the war, to know everything that was going on among Negro soldiers or even white soldiers in France, yet, in my efforts to handle specific complaints that came to my notice and look after the welfare of Negro troops generally, it is gratifying to have received from Negro soldiers, Negro officers, Negro chaplains and Y. M. C. A. Secretaries overseas, numerous letters on the order of the few partially quoted below: "Hon. Emmett J. Scott,

"Special Assistant to the Secretary of War: "No one can better appreciate your efforts than we, the colored men of the A. E. F., who have suffered and labored under unfavorable conditions on the battlefields of France.

"M. M. COLEMAN, "Co. B, 896 Pioneer Inf., "American Expeditionary Forces," "France, October 23, 1919. "My Dear Dr. Scott: "I have just had time to finish this note to you. WE ARE NOT WITHOUT OUR DIFFICULTIES, BUT THE MEN AND OFFICERS ARE HITTING THE LINE HARD, MUCH HAS TRANSPIRED TO PROVE THAT YOU ARE ON THE JOB TO OUR SATISFACTION 'OVER HERE'.

"Yours very truly, (Signed) EDW. L. SNYDER, "Y. M. C. A. Secretary, "Headquarters 365th Inf., A. P. O. 766, France." "Similar testimony has come to this office personally and by letter from such officers of the 92d division as Major M. T. Dean, 317th Ammunition Train; Captain Charles G. Kelly, 366th Infantry; Chaplain William T. Amiger, 371st Engineers Battalion, A. E. F., and Lieut. Charles S. Parker of the 368th Infantry, the only colored Adjutant we had during the war, and from many others. And now may I also quote the testimony of Mr. Archibald H. Grimke, a member of the Executive Committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and President of the Washington Branch of that organization:

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2. How many of such overseas complaints did he bring to my attention as he easily could have done as a "correspondent" and as Mr. Ralph W. Tyler, Accredited War Correspondent, actually did? 3. What did he himself do to help the situation overseas and to have the wrongs corrected? Is it not a fact that when the opportunity was offered for him to counsel with colored officers in group that he refused to do so, preferring to be in a position to criticize later rather than to be present help in a time of trouble? If he did not wish to redress the grievances of colored soldiers to me personally as being beneath his dignity, did he not have access to every regimental and divisional headquarters in France the same as other "correspondents"? 4. Did he make any effort while in France to have the injustices complained of ameliorated, or did he wait his return to America, 3,000 miles away from France, to protest?

I challenge him to cite specifically what overseas complaints among Negro troops he ever brought directly to my attention or to the attention of my office, where according to his own testimony, such complaints should have been brought and pressed for correction. CALL FOR HIS "BILL OF PARTICULARS." I eagerly await his reply. (Continued from page 1).

able, a prompt and suitable remedy. The following recommendations, among others, have been brought to the attention of the War Department by me and urged as offering an opportunity for better morale among Negro officers and soldiers overseas: 1. That the Negro soldiers of the Labor and Engineer units be given the same opportunity for promotion and advancement as are given the white soldiers.

2. That all Negro laboring units be given Negro non-commissioned officers. 3. That all Negro units be supplied with Negro chaplains. 4. That military police be selected from the Negro soldiers as well as from white soldiers. 5. Also a change in the matter of drilling the men on Sunday without special permission from commanding officers.

6. That trials by summary court martial in the case of these particular units be discontinued. The non-control of social questions outside of camp limits unless requested by the French authorities. This particular order referred to a certain effort which had been made to commit the military officials to the solution of social and other questions non-military in nature.

7. That racial discrimination among American soldiers both at home and overseas be in no way countenanced by the War Department. 8. That promotions of colored officers in combat units be made as much promotions be earned, etc. Challenges Dr. DuBois to Present "Bill of Particulars" of Presumed Delinquencies and Asks Some Leading Questions.