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

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WHICH IS THE BETTER MAN IN A PHYSICAL SENSE, THE WHITE MAN OR COLORED MAN?

FACTS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT CHICAGO'S BLACK BELT.

CHICAGO HAS 3RD LARGEST NEGRO POPULATION TOTALING 125,000

ONE BOARD HAD 9000 COLORED REGISTRANTS; CITY BOASTS OF FIVE NEGRO BANKS, FIVE WEEKLY PAPERS, SEVEN DRUG STORES, TWO MONTHLY MAGAZINES AND LARGEST SINGLE PROTESTANT CHURCH MEMBERSHIP IN NORTH AMERICA, IN THE OLIVE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The large and rapidly growing population of Chicago, with its attendant housing, employment and other sociological and economic problems, some of the acute, has been made the subject of a searching study by Mr. Sandburg of the Chicago Daily News. The following is one of his articles taken from that paper showing the results of his inquiry:

BY CARL SANDBURG.

Chicago's "black belt," so called, today holds at least 125,000 persons. This is double the number that district held five years ago, when the world war began.

Chicago is probably the third city in the United States in number of colored persons and, at the lowest, ranks as fifth in this regard, according to estimates of Frederick Rex, municipal reference librarian. The four cities that may possibly exceed Chicago in this population group are New York, which had 91,709 at the last census, Baltimore, with 84,719; Philadelphia, with 84,458, and Washington, with 94,466. The colored population in all these cities has increased since the last census.

New Orleans, which had 89,262, has decreased instead of gaining, and the same will likely be true of other large southern cities where the population at the beginning of the war was slightly above 50,000 and just about equal to that of Chicago. These are Birmingham, Ala., Atlanta, Ga., and Memphis, Tenn., all reported to have decreased, while Chicago has gained.

of importance, are the following: Local draft board No. 4 in a district surrounding State and 35th street, containing 30,000 persons, of whom 90 per cent are colored; registered upward of 9,000, and sent 1,857 colored men to cantonments. Of these 1,850 there were only 125 rejections. On Nov. 11, when the armistice was declared, this district had 7,833 passed by the examiners and ready for the call to the colors. So it is clear that in one neighborhood are thousands of strong young men who have been talking to each other on topics more or less intimately related to the questions: "What are we ready to die for? Why do we die? What is democracy? What is the meaning of freedom? of self-determination?"

In barber shop windows and in cigar stores and haberdasheries are helmets, rifles, cartridges, canteens and haversacks and photographs of Negro regiments that were sent to France.

Wait around the district and talk with the black folks and leaders of the future of the colored people. The reply that comes most often and the thought that seems uppermost is: "We made the supreme sacrifice; we didn't need any Old Glory; the flag we love because it stands for our freedom, hasn't got a spot in it; we 'come clean'; now we want to see our country live up to the constitution and the declaration of independence."

Outstanding Thought With All Soldiers, ministers, doctors, politicians, machinists, teamsters, day laborers—this is the inevitable understanding thought they offer when consulted about tomorrow, next week, next year of next century for the colored race of America. There is no approaching the matters of housing, jobs or political relations of the colored people today without taking consideration of their own vivid conception of what they consider their unquestioned Americanism.

They had no bank three years ago. Now they have five. Three co-operators have been formed. Five new weekly papers, two new monthly magazines, seven drug stores, one hospital—all of these have come since Junius B. Wood's encyclopedic record of Negro activities in Chicago appeared in The Dallas News in December, 1918. Also since

(Continued on Page 5).

NEGROES IN SOUTH THRIFTY

Evidence of Prosperity Reflected in Home Surroundings.

(By the Associated Negro Press.)

Grand Rapids, Mich., July 24.—"It is the Negro who has made the furniture man of the south rich in his business. The whites have helped, but the tremendous business we have been enjoying recently has come in larger degree from the colored man."

It was a furniture man from Atlanta, Ga., who was doing the talking, and his talk was most interesting and enlightening.

"I think I may say that the Negro of the south has made more rapid strides in recent years than the white man has. The reason is manifest. He had a longer distance to go and he is covering that distance very rapidly. He is taking advantage of the educational system and he is getting ahead in an economic way very rapidly."

"You know it is characteristic of the Negro that when he has money he likes to spend it and when he does spend it he usually wants something mighty good for it. As a result you

may go into the homes of Negroes in Atlanta and find the very choicest furniture in them and usually a lot of it, perhaps it is more than a white man would consider good taste. It is very interesting to go into some of these homes. I have been in many of them and never cease to marvel at them. Many of the homes are very small and so far as the house itself is concerned, is not at all pretentious. I've been into homes of not more than three rooms and found in one a \$90 range and a bed room suite that cost \$300 or \$400. In another room would be a mighty fine living room suite along with a \$500 and a \$200 Victrola. I have even been into the homes of single men living in one room and found it beautifully furnished with a fine Victrola. I finished and with a fine Victrola. I finished and with a fine Victrola. I finished and with a fine Victrola.

"The Negroes are making more money than they ever did before. Some of them own farms and raise tremendous crops on them and any kind of crop in the last few years has been worth real money. This they are putting into their homes very largely and since the advent of prohibition the money has gone into homes more than ever."

"I'll just give an example of the trade we have with the Negroes. A while back I was crofted man for a big concern doing a heavy installment business. We did perhaps \$35,000 worth in one year and from 75 to 80 percent of the accounts we had were with Negroes. Now a few of these like a few white men, did not pay regularly, but I'll venture to say that better than 95 per cent of them came in

PRESIDENT TO REVIEW NEGRO SOLDIERS' CASE

(By the Associated Negro Press.)

Camp Grant, Ill., July 24.—The fate of five of the fourteen colored soldiers accused of attacking a white woman in May, 1918, now rests in the hands of President Wilson who will review the case. There have been two trials. Eight more are now on trial and there remains another soldier, brought back from France to appear.

Major James P. Hall, one of the three judge advocates in the case, has received his honorable discharge and returned to his duties as professor of law at the University of Chicago.

TWO HOME GUARDS KILLED INCREASING TOTAL DEATHS TO SEVEN

(By the Associated Negro Press.)

Washington, July 22.—Secretary Baker announced today he had ordered a "substantive" number of regulars from Camp Meade, Md., to help prevent further race riots in Washington tonight. He refused to say definitely how many troops would be there.

"JIM CROW" ON GUARD IN MASSACHUSETTS

(By the Associated Negro Press.)

Worcester, Mass., July 24.—Race prejudice exists at the Worcester Boys' Club in Worcester, and two young Worcester colored girls were denied admission to the swimming pool a week ago, on "Women's Night," according to charges made by George T. Dominis, attorney on behalf of a special committee of Worcester citizens who sent a strong protest letter to Reginald Washburn, the Club's president. Since this letter was sent a conference was held by President Washburn, Attorney Dominis and City Councilman Charles E. Scott.

"I cannot understand why colored boys are allowed to bathe in the pool of the Boys' Club while colored women are barred, Councilman Scott said. 'When the campaign was on to obtain funds for the Boys' Club, colored people were on the committee and did their part.'

"I have always understood the club to be for all classes of people without thought or question of creed or color. It is time the colored people of Worcester asserted themselves and demanded their rights. If any other people were barred from the pool there would be a big howl that would likely reach Washington."

COLORED MAYOR FORGED TO LEAVE CITY

(By the Associated Negro Press.)

Anniston, Ala., July 24.—A black hand letter surmounted by a skull and cross bones, usually used to spell death in all of its horrors, followed by an alleged assault against his person, by two unknown men is given as the reason for the departure for the north of Newman O'Neil, mayor of Hobson City, the exclusive Negro town near Anniston.

A few weeks ago, the Hobson City mayor is said to have received a warning that he would be killed unless he left these parts immediately. A short time after the receipt of the letter, the mayor claimed that he had been assaulted near his home, and announced to his friends that he intended to obey the warning in the letter.

Accordingly, he gave up his position as head of the government at Hobson City, and went north. Since his departure from this section no other of the officers of the town have been recipients of warning or black hand letters.

BURNING AT STAKE IN THE UNITED STATES

Read the Third Installment of this series of astounding facts concerning five of the most atrocious crimes committed, in direct contempt of the law, in this country.

An authentic account of the whole affair on page 11 of this issue. Read it.

NEGROES RETALIATING IN CAPITAL RIOT

(By the Associated Negro Press.)

Anniston, Ala.—Sergeant Edgar Caldwell, the negro soldier convicted at a special term of the circuit court of Calhoun County for the murder of Conductor Cecil Linton on the afternoon of December 15, will be hanged in the Calhoun County jail on Friday, August 15, exactly eight months after the commission of the crime.

The supreme court of Alabama on Monday handed a decision down sustaining the verdict of the Calhoun County court and jury which inflicted the death penalty on the slayer of the street car man. The only thing which can save the Negro from the hangman's noose is the commuting power of Gov. Thomas E. Kilby, or some unforeseen and unexpected situation, and the chances are that the Negro soldier will pay the penalty for his crime on the gallows.

The case of Caldwell has become one of the few celebrated criminal cases arising in this county. While riding as a passenger on the street car of the dead conductor, Caldwell, the Negro soldier and the conductor became involved in a difficulty. After being ejected from the car by Conductor Linton, and his motorman, Kelsie Morrison, Caldwell drew a small caliber pistol from his blouse, shot Conductor Linton squarely thru the head, killing him instantly. Turning the smoking pistol on the motorman, the Negro soldier fired a second time, the bullet striking Motorman Morrison in the neck and inflicting a serious wound. The motorman lingered between life and death at Seller's Hospital for several days but finally recovered. He is now engaged in the same capacity with the Alabama Power Company's Negro car service and but for the slight lameness of his right shoulder and arm, has entirely recovered from the effect of the pistol shot in his neck.

A feature of the case which created a profound sensation was the action of President Wilson in writing the governor of Alabama asking a postponement of Caldwell's sentence so that the Attorney General of the United States could investigate the matter. Hundreds of citizens and officials in the north have taken a hand in the letter writing and telegraphing, and the Caldwell case has become one of the most widely known in the history of the country.

Caldwell was a member of the 157th Depot Brigade and had been to Hobson City on the afternoon on which Linton was shot and killed. A peculiar feature developed at the trial of the accused Negro before the Calhoun County jury. It was understood that Caldwell had always denied the shooting. His attorney, however, desired to urge in mitigation of the offense that he shot on great provocation. The upshot was that they made this argument for him, but he did not take the stand to testify in his own behalf.

WHITES RESENT NEGROES BUYING IN WHITE SETTLEMENT

Washington, July 22.—Secretary Baker announced today he had ordered a "substantive" number of regulars from Camp Meade, Md., to help prevent further race riots in Washington tonight. He refused to say definitely how many troops would be there.

NEGROES HAVE BEST OF IT

Four hundred soldiers and marines, reinforcing the 700 police of the national capital, were unable to cope with the mobs. While they were fighting rioters at one place another outbreak would be reported from a quarter of the city blocks distant.

The Negroes, better armed than the whites, appeared to have the best of several encounters. Early this morning autos crowded with Negroes, many of them armed, were dashing about streets in the residential parts of town, defying the whites to "come on."

Storm Lulls Fighting.

The coming of daylight and a terrific thunderstorm which deluged the city put an end to the fighting. But police heads fear it will be resumed tonight.

The news reported this morning were Detective Sergeant Harry Wilson, Kenneth Crail, Randall Neal and

ALABAMA WHITES RESENT PRESENCE OF NEGROES IN SLEEPING CARS

(By the Associated Negro Press.)

Birmingham, Ala., July 24.—The white south is slipping in its propaganda of race hatred and injustices. In fact, it is dying and the death is anything but peaceful, as may be attested from the very descriptive statement of one W. C. Fellows, a white, who is very much "set up" over the Railroad Administration permitting colored people to occupy Pullman cars. The ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS has investigated the persons referred to by Mr. Fellows and learns that they were people of the highest intelligence, college graduates and in every way, demonstrating refinement and culture. But, hear what fellow Fellows has to say:

"There is another new record which the railroads are making under United States control which I wish to call your attention to, which I feel sure that you have not been informed of. It will not be necessary to go into any

ATTACK GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP ON EQUALITY POLICY

special details except to tell you the actual facts that I know, which I think when the attention of the Alabama legislature is called to it, they will take measures to provide against such occurrences.

"On May 23, I left Baltimore on a train carrying two Pullman cars to New York, and New Orleans. A lady, with two small children, had reservation in the same Pullman car that I had mine. The children were of an age that they had to occupy the berth with the mother. The train left Baltimore about 8 or 8:30 P. M. This lady had retired with her two children, occupying the lower berth. At Washington, a Negro man came aboard the train and he was put in the upper berth over this lady with her two children. This Negro has a thru ticket from Washington to New Orleans, Tennessee and little corner of Georgia, thru the state of

COLORED SOLDIER TO HANG AFTER EIGHT MONTHS

(By the Associated Negro Press.)

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RIOT BREWING THREE YEARS

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LABOR COMPETITION CAUSES RACE RIOT

London, July 24.—Race riots in the northern part of England and Wales have created a stir throughout the country, principally because of the novelty of such occurrences in these islands.

Normally there are few Negroes of allons with colored skins to be seen in Great Britain, but the exigencies of war caused the importation of a large number of them to work on seaport docks and to recruit the gangs of manual laborers depleted by the call for fighting men. They were brought from various parts of the world, South Africa and the West Indies supplying the bulk of them. Many Arabs also were imported.

Repetition of these colored men has been slow, with the consequence that many "mobilized" British soldiers have had what to them seemed the bitter experience of seeing strangers engaged at profitable employment while they themselves looked in vain for work.

Resentment over this state of affairs quickly developed into hatred when the soldiers observed that the strangers were trying to cultivate the acquaintance of white girls. A number of Negroes took white wives.

A medical officer in the troubled district describes the situation as very serious both from a health and economic point of view, and asserts that 400,000 demobilized men are still without employment, while Negroes are employed. "Is this not a gross injustice?" he asks. "It is nothing less than iniquitous that the men who have fought for their country should find the jobs they need occupied by Negroes."

NEGRO FETE TO BE HELD IN PARIS

(By the Associated Negro Press.)

Paris, France, July 24.—France true to her tradition of equality, liberty and justice, has created a new sensation for the world. It may be a fad, or it may be the beginning of an epoch that will continue as long as time. The war gave to France a clear idea of what the colored peoples of the world have accomplished and having learned much of this, France is anxious to learn more. This, stated on very good authority, that, while the American whites are somewhat hesitant about adopting the new French craze, there is no disposition on their part to be out of step with the times and consequently they are gradually falling in line.

An exhibition of Negro art, statues, busts and masks in sculptured wood, has met with great success, not only with the critics, but also with purchasers. Some of these sculptures have been sold for more than 1,000 francs and if artists unite in finding in these works all the seeds of the greatest art there is certainly in this fashion, sincere admiration.

Next week a Negro fete will be held which will be the great sensation of the season. Negro music, Negro dances, Negro paintings, Negro poems, and having carried away the last remains of unjust civilization.

It is also to the black countries we now go for light. Paris is interesting herself. Which Paris? Do not let our English and American friends be deceived when they return soon to their homes. In Paris, repeating "Gay Paris" in a tone at the same time regretful and reproachful. Do not let them again make the cruel prewar mistake of supposing because they came to have a good time over here, that we are frivolous and superficial. We mean business.

Mrs. Mary Talbert Goes to Europe

(By the Associated Negro Press.)

Paris, July 24.—Mrs. Mary Talbert of Buffalo walked into the women's cafeteria of the Young Women's Christian Association here today, wearing the familiar Y uniform. Mrs. Talbert has come as the representative of the National Association of Colored Women, of which she is president, and with a group of other women of her race, is leaving for Verdun and other colored soldiers engaged in work in the cemeteries. There is a special need for workers among the colored soldiers, and it is with the idea of taking cheer to them that these women have come overseas to augment the number who came here earlier in the history of the war.

RECORDS IN UNITED STATES ARMY DECIDE IN FAVOR OF THE NEGRO

WRITER IN JOURNAL OF AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION REVEALS STARTLING FACTS BASED ON UNPREJUDICED STATISTICS

(By the Associated Negro Press.)

Chicago, July 24.—An article on the American Negro in the Journal of American Medical Association is reminiscent of some of the "white hope" discussions that preceded the Willard-Johnson fight a few years ago.

Which is the better man in a physical sense, the white man or the colored man?

After comparing the records of the whites and blacks in the United States army, where they lived under exactly the same conditions the writer concludes that the Negro is a better physiological machine.

From unprejudiced statistics, it appears that the Negro is less subject to disease than the white man. He has less power of resistance to certain diseases, for example tuberculosis and

small pox; but in general he resists disease germs better.

The Negro has a healthier skin. This is particularly true of the "infolded skin" which forms the lining of the mouth, nose and throat. White skins in comparison are characterized as "degenerate."

Furthermore, Negro nerves are found to be stronger, "less unstable." Negroes are not so subject to alcoholism. They have better eyes and better digestion.

This, naturally, is not calculated to minister to the racial pride of the Caucasians who like to feel that he is the better of the human race in every particular. Thinking men, however, recognize that there is a law of compensation which pays the price for every gain.

LABOR COMPETITION CAUSES RACE RIOT

Returned Soldiers Find Jobs Occupied by Negroes.

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