

THE DALLAS EXPRESS.



MEMBER NATIONAL NEGRO PRESS ASSOCIATION.

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THE DALLAS EXPRESS

has never hoisted the white feather, neither has it been disgraced by the yellow streak. It is not afflicted with the flannel mouth. It is a plain, every day, sensible, conservative newspaper...

W. E. KING.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1920.

OUR INVENTORS.

We are not often reminded of those among us who have gone in to the study of applied science and given great service to mankind by the machines which they have invented. A recent publication from the U. S. Patent Office sets forth a record which is highly creditable.

These inventions run the whole gamut, from Bannaker's clock in 1754 to Forten's invention of apparatus for managing sails, including Lewis's invention of a machine for picking oakum; Henry Blair's patents on a corn harrow; William B. Purvis's patents on electric railways, a fountain pen, magnetic car, balancing device, etc.; Dickinson's patent for playing the piano; Ferrell's patents for the improvement in valves of steam engines; Benjamin F. Jackson's invention of different improvements in heating and lighting devices and a controller for a trolley wheel; Charles V. Rieck's inventions, including a device for registering the call on a telephone and detecting the unauthorized use of that instrument; Granville Wood's inventions; the Elijah McCoy inventions and the inventions of John Ernest Matzeliger, including the first machine that performed automatically the operations involved in attaching soles to shoes.

There haven't been any Negro presidents yet but some of the most efficient producers of wealth in America have come from that group.

Never having been rich we are unable to say how happy a rich man is. But we are an authority on the state of mind of a poor one.

When the state of Texas as a whole equals the City of Dallas in ability to "do" things it will be unsurpassed in America.

It is a simple thing to wonder about yet we are wondering whether the Mexican visitors to the Dallas Fair will meet any Government agents on their way in.

Some politicians seem to think that America's "little lamb," the Negro, should be made a "goat."

BEARING THE SOUTHERN LION.

Those prejudiced hopefuls in Oklahoma City who expected Senator Harding to side step the Jim Crow question as propounded to him by a Democratic daily of that city must have been sorely disappointed and chagrined at his ready answer to it. For a presidential candidate, such an utterance in a Southern state has been hitherto unknown and it is reasonable to suppose that it was at least startling. It must have been highly so. There is however one thing above all others which such a declaration bids fair to accomplish which has never before been brought to pass. It will force those Southern Republicans who have been able because of the absence of Negro issues, as such, in the national campaign, to acknowledge their compliance with the stand of the candidate upon them or, in repudiating his stand, thus repudiate the party and acknowledge the fact that they were in heart not real Republicans.

There can be no doubt but that his saying that the law should apply to black and white alike and that the Negro, under the law, was the constitutional equal of any other American citizen, will prove a veritable boomerang to "lily-whites" and their pernicious doctrines of "white man's party" and the elimination of the black man from party councils. The issue is put squarely up to them.

Can there be any reasonable defense for their attitude? Can anyone argue successfully that they in any way adhere to real Republican principles if the utterances of the candidate chosen by national party ballot are to be taken as indicative of what true Republican principles are?

It is our belief that such argument is impossible and we are awaiting with much anticipation, the re-acton to this latest turn given southern-Republican affairs by Senator Harding's speech. There may be those among us who feel that the qualifying statement coming after the declaration of complete equality of Negroes and whites as far as the laws of America are concerned was simply another indication of the trait ascribed to Senator Harding by his critics of being unwilling to declare himself unequivocally on any question.

Senator Harding's qualifying statement was to the effect that the races should not be forced by law to endure a relationship distasteful to them and may be reasonably considered as provocative of conjectures as to his meaning. One of them that he favors equal accommodations and the maintenance of Jim Crow laws with the separation which they bring and the satisfaction which they produce to prejudiced minds. The other equally as tenable, that Jim Crow laws should not be maintained nor other separate carriers in that they are equally as distasteful to another kind of citizens.

Whatever his meaning and however it is taken by the general public, it is reasonable to suppose that its discussion may be beneficial to our group in that it will prove a substantial help in our fight against the unbearable conditions which Jim Crow laws as they are now administered, imposed upon us.

Considered as a whole this expression coming from a prospective president and delivered before a typical southern audience is amazing plain spoken and courageous.

It cements us more firmly in our belief that in interpreting the principles of Republicanism, Senator Harding uses his characteristic fairness and honesty and is willing to accord to every man his deserts as the American spirit of fairness demands.

Certainly he has given the whole country both north and south to know that his platform as enunciated by him in his acceptance speech is a reality and a conviction and that what he considers just in Ohio and New York is equally just in Oklahoma and Texas.

The general temperament of America does not lead us to suppose that in the event of his election there will be any startling or astounding changes in the treatment accorded us here. His convictions as set forth in his speeches however, give us a greatly increased hope, that in our fight against the seemingly unshakable prejudice and discrimination against us in the administration of the laws, our conception of justice will not appeal to him as unreasonable, all timed, unworthy of notice, or impossible of satisfactory adjustment according to the constitution.

He is making it a great pleasure to support him and we do not in the hope of special consideration but in the belief that to him we are a part of the American citizenry and as such are due the inalienable rights to life, liberty, etc., as are others.

KU KLUX DEMONSTRATIONS.

The history of the Ku Klux Klan of reconstruction days as told to members of the present generation of our group does not give them any flattering idea of its ability to function beneficially in this day or time. And its recent public demonstrations, the necessarily recurring memories of its activity of by gone days, is likely to provoke a sentiment not of fear and certainly not of respect.

The parents of the present generation, many of them still living, can bear expert testimony as to its usefulness in a day when might was right as far as the newly liberated slave was concerned and rowdiness engaged in by the majority of the exponents of "supremacy" (?) was the symbol of law. Its revival as evidenced recently cannot but appeal to all fairminded people as an attempt to throw present day obedience to law and recognition of authority back to the days of semi-savagery and obedience to bestial propensities.

Its name, even though its purpose and ways of pursuing its desired end and object are changed, will cause its unfortunate association with a program of exploitation, which, in the light of present day enlightenment and progress, we had considered as past into an oblivion from which it could not be profitably recalled.

We as a group, maintain that an attempt at its recall can not but further endanger the progress and advancement in sectional equity and prosperity so laboriously made in the past half century especially in the south, and we do not believe that the more fairminded men and women among our neighbors can conscientiously countenance its reappearance.

It is opposed to national progress. It countenances that against which America's saner influences are bending their utmost efforts—mob rule.

The manner in which it reappears gives ample reason for the belief that its followers would inaugurate again the methods used in its former operations.

And such methods do not comply with the laws of our land.

These are reconstruction days it is true, but the problems now confronting America are national rather than sectional. The remedies as prescribed by experts both north and south demand the constant close and efficient effort of all classes, races and kinds of law abiding American citizens. There are no points of similarity to be found in the comparison of American ideals and Ku Klux practices.

The purpose of this clan as outlined in its charter is to promote among other things, American ideals and chivalry.

It is generally understood that American ideals demand giving to every man a just, fair and impartial chance to do his level best for American progress.

The quality of disposition gained by pursuing such an ideal develops true chivalry.

Chivalry as such recognizes no class as supreme except in accomplishment and "reigns of terror" have no place in its practices.

In the light of our knowledge of the actual practices of this clan we are led to feel that it opposes rather than favor chivalry and American ideals.

We are prone, and honestly so, to look with extreme regret upon the reappearance of such an organization, not primarily because we do not feel that the sentiment which it seeks to foster, exists in the minds of a certain percentage of our neighbors. We regret it rather because we are both to part with a supreme confidence in the better thinkers of the Southland who as moulders of public opinion should make its growth improbable and render its practices impossible.

It should be discouraged. It has the earmarks of lawlessness. Its existence threatens the prosperity and mutual well being of all classes of citizens.

Some educated folks lack a great deal of being intelligent.

There are some ways of loading even a camel so that an additional straw will break his back. Human endurance in some ways is like a camel's back.

THE MIRROR OF PUBLIC OPINION

THE JAPANESE COMPLICATION.

That the relations of Japan and the United States are considered to be more serious in Japan than in this country, is evidenced by the Resolutions passed by the American Associations of Tokio and Yokohama to Secretary Colby. There have of late months also come frequent accounts of meetings in Japan, of editorial comment and of statements by government officials, all of them revealing a state of mind on that side of the water which does not exist here and a general interest in the subject not found in America except on the Pacific Coast. Apparently the initiative act on the California ballot, denying to Japanese the right to own land and confiscating land they have already purchased, though at full value, will be carried by a large majority in November. This will wound the whole Japanese nation in their deepest sensibilities. The jingoism, with which Japan is blessed as well as this country, talk of war, in spite of the hopefulness of success in a conflict with a nation of such superior resources in men and materials as the United States. A proud nation like the Japanese does not always count the certainty of success as the determining factor in deciding upon war. National honor is held the supreme consideration. It is too bad that this matter has reached a point where a considerable number of Japanese people talk war and the long-existing sentiment of regard for the United States so general in Japan is fading away. Greater appreciation of the gravity of the situation and more effort to solve the problem diplomatically should have been manifested at Washington. Its solution will be an inheritance of neglect by the incoming administration, if it does not reach an acute status sooner.

Japanese statesmen have frequently declared that they do not desire to force immigration of their countrymen upon us nor do they insist that those who come here shall have any privileges we want to deny them, provided only that we apply the same regulations and restrictions to aliens of other nations. It is discrimination to which they object, especially that sort of discrimination which places them racially in a class inferior to other civilized people, such as those of Europe. This becomes an unbearable attack upon the honor of a people proud and sensitive in the highest degree, to which they feel that they cannot submit and maintain their place in front rank of the nations. The problem to be solved is to protect our Pacific Coast States from the evil consequences of association of unassimilable races in such a way as to save the honor of the excluded race. Both candidates have assured the California people they sympathize with their attitude of self-protection and will endeavor to adjust the matter diplomatically, but in the meantime a crisis may be precipitated which will have some other equation than that of battleships. —Globe Democrat.

THE SOUTHERN DEMOCRAT'S IDEA OF DEMOCRACY.

If the majority of the white people of the South, which politically means Democrats, have any idea or conception of democracy, it is undiscernible, in its concrete or abstract form. The intelligent accepted meaning of a democracy is government by the people—a government in which the supreme power is in the hands of the people and directly exercised by them; through a system of representation and delegation of these powers; through a constitution, and equitable laws to more effectively execute the will of the people. A democrat is one who adheres to or promotes these principles. The acceptability of the above definition is an exclusion of the white man of the South beyond the pale.

It is self-evident that in such government the intelligence of the people is of first importance; to the end that it may exercise the governmental function for the equal benefit to the whole people. For nearly fifty years the whole savage power of the South has been directed to the degradation and enslavement of one-half of its population in numbers, and ninety percentum of its potential economic wealth. As a result, it has remained ill-governed, poor, ignorant and unprogressive. The pointed saying of the late Booker T. Washington seems in this case as true as holy writ: "The only way to keep a man in a ditch who desires to get out is to get down in the ditch yourself and hold him there." Try as it may, the South has been unable to hold the Negro Race in the ditch.

The race is climbing out and leaving many of its would be captors in the ditch alone. It seems that upon the question of the Negro's Citizenship Rights, in full meaning of this term, the white South is a raving maniac and should be placed in a straitjacket. It should be clearly understood by the Negro that the surrendered, by agreement, indifference or otherwise, of a single right left him as a citizen destroys the power of effectively enforcing the remainder.

In the adoption of the Nineteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, the position taken by the Republican National Convention at Chicago on the question of lynching and the pronouncement of the Republican candidate for President upon the question of the Negro as a citizen we see the opening guns of the battle for the Negro's rights as a citizen and a man. Let us, to the last individual, answer the call.

It is now, as it has been for years, the uppermost thought in the minds of the Southern Bourbon to be able to ride to power upon his horse-wind of abuse of the Negro, whose vote he steals with impunity. The Southern "Statesman" vie with each other as to who can use the harshest terms, the most savage abuse, and imagine and circulate the most absurd propaganda as to who shall win the nomination and election. It is a wonder to us why they do this—why they are allowed to do so by laws of the State against speech or exhibitions which tend to influence citizens against citizens. The most surprising, however to us is why the Negro in these districts permit themselves to be attacked, abused and labeled every election. There is no other race of people on the face of the earth that would have stood it so long; nor, for that matter, at all. Imagine the pleasurable safety of the Englishman, going to and fro through Ireland on every election, abusing the Irishman; proclaiming, as from the housetop, the law he intended to introduce in Parliament to disfranchise and enslave the people of Ireland. Or even of the Turks providing for the further oppression of the Arabs or Armenians. Would there be no "balm in Gilead" to heal such a wound? The Negro will not always countenance these insults, and the sooner an example is made or an unforgettable warning is given the better off the race will be in asserting its manhood. —Pittsburgh American.

PAYING A COLOR TAX!

Statements made in an editorial in one of the magazines for October based upon information gleaned through careful investigation in Chicago, Kansas City, New York and Detroit, will come as a revelation to many, possibly the majority of the people of the United States. It will be a shock to those who have complimented themselves as the possessors of all the facts essential to clear comprehension of words and acts which at intervals burst through the conventional social crust with an explosive sound. Commenting upon what the author designated as "The High Cost of Being a Negro," the author charges that in the cities named it costs the Negro about twice as much to live as the white-man pays. "By perverted social convention, bombs and riots, he is forced into certain territory where he is blackjacked out of his earnings," is the unpolished indictment handed up against four of the largest industrial communities in the United States. The Negro tenant is compelled to pay twice the white man's price for a sheltering roof, and in neighborhood stores of all kinds investigation has shown that the Negro consumer is charged 50 per cent more as a color tax. This cuts down his net earnings, if he has net earnings, 50 per cent below that of the white man who earns the same wages, and lives in the same vicinity.

Here is a case which should be gravely discussed by officials of all grades and these social volunteers who still have faith in the efficiency of sporadic uplift in any or all of its various forms to abate obvious evils. There may be no official way of reaching this particular situation and remedying the injustice in it. Perhaps there is not, since it presents no individual claims for formal official functioning, a circumstance which may account for the additional tinge of bitterness in the minds of its Negro victims. If the white man who is inclined to indifference in his observations of the status of the Negro citizens will try to imagine himself socially penalized first by regional segregation for which he is momentarily penalized by a double charge for house rent, and 50 per cent of the supplies to his domestic budget, he may be able to get a better view of what is passing in the Negro's mind. It is more than a negligible injustice to the Negro—it is unworthy of Americans, a lowering of our concepts of everyday ethical standards and relations. —Pittsburgh Dispatch.



ANDREW McCAMPBELL, Fort Worth, Nominée for Comptroller, Black and Tan Republican Ticket.

BLACK AND TAN CANDIDATE SENDS OPEN LETTER TO HON. W. G. STERRETT, STAFF CORRESPONDENT, DALLAS NEWS.

Ft. Worth, Texas, Sept. 21, 1920. Hon. W. G. Sterrett, The Dallas News, Dallas, Texas.

Dear Sir:

In your article published in the Dallas News on the 16th inst., in reference to the article of Wm. M. McDonald and the differences in the Republican Party or Texas, you seem to be under the impression that the Black and Tan faction is composed exclusively of Colored voters, and the only cause leading up to the factional difference was brought about by the desire of a few to eliminate the Colored voters from participating in Party conventions, when, in fact, the disturbing element of the Republican party in Texas is not the Colored man. It is an element of white men who desire to get charge of the party machinery or organization for selfish purposes. They want the office. The principles of the Party count for nothing. They hate all white men who wish to stand for the principles of the party and seek to drive them out and discredit them in the communities where they live. They raise the color issue and appeal to race prejudice in order to draw attention from their main and true objects. They vote the Democratic ticket at each election, except every four years, when they get very active in the Republican Party and demand white and the Colored Republicans who have voted and kept the Party name on the map to take a back seat, give them the reins, let them take charge, walk the quarter deck, and give orders. There are a baker's dozen of these kind of men calling themselves Republicans in every town of the State. They are opposed to the legally expressed will of the majority. In the MacGregor, Baer, Rockhold, et al., coalition a Republican Convention is a farce. With them bull dozing, usurpation of party machinery, fraudulently decide all contests and rascally declare the results. Thirty men at San Antonio on the 24th day of May acting as a state committee, unsealed over 500 duly elected delegates and put 65 or 70 counties on the temporary roll which they knew had held no legal County Convention and by these high-handed methods, elected themselves as delegates to the Republican National Convention. They fooled the National Committee, perhaps, but they cannot fool the real republican voters of Texas, and if the Democratic Election Judges will give the Black and Tan Republicans a fair and square deal, which I believe they will, we shall poll five votes to their every one. And I wish to assure you that these votes will not be the votes of Colored men alone, but fifty per cent of the white Republican vote will be cast for the Black and Tan Republican Electoral Ticket and the State ticket headed by Hon. Hickerson-Capers of Dallas County as our candidate for Governor. Respectfully yours, ANDREW McCAMPBELL, Nominée for Comptroller, Black and Tan Republican Ticket.

SOME TEXAS TOWNS

Egypt, Oct. 14.—Mr. Tom Carter is in Sulphur Springs. Mrs. Rosy Parker and little daughter, May B., are recovering. Mr. Jess Parker is convalescing. Mrs. Amanda Floyd has picked a bale of cotton. Mr. E. Floyd has recovered from his illness. Mr. A. Long is doing nicely with his Sunday School. Weather-boarding of the Church will begin soon. Mr. John Starks visited Garland, Saturday. Have your money ready when Mrs. Johnson meets you with the paper. Mrs. Millie Bradley entertained the ladies Friday night. Mr. F. A. Johnson was in Dallas, Friday on business. Mrs. Norris Hill, president of the Home Mission Society had a wonderful meeting Sunday evening. Mr. R. D. Hill and wife visited in Egypt Sunday. Mr. Allen Rice and wife motored to Egypt, Sunday, in his new Ford. Reports of the rally will be in the next issue of the Express. Mr. Henry Hill was in Dallas, Monday. Rev. Roberson returned home Monday to take a rest. Services were well attended all day Sunday. Express readers are growing rapidly. Mr. Joe Bradley gave a cane stripping Friday night. About 20 pupils attended the affair and did a great work. Miss Johnie May Bradley has recovered. Mrs. Tisha Hill had a good success with her supper Saturday night. Mr. Joe Bradley spent Sunday in Queen City. Mr. Will Morris was in Garland, Friday on business. Mr. John Carter has picked six bales of cotton. Rev. H. W. Roberson has returned from Greenville.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 14.—As usual, M. T. Bailey, president, The Bailey Realty-Co., will be found Saturday afternoon and Sunday, Oct. 16 and 17, at 111th St. and Racine Avenue, where he will help any person desiring to secure lots, bungalows or cottages in the suburb, find a suitable location. Misses Alpha and Laura Bater of Lake Forest, Ill., spent considerable time during the week in the city on important business. Miss Katherine Ross, 4406 Dearborn St., who spent some time with relatives and friends at Nashville, Tenn., and Louisville, Ky., has returned to the city much pleased with her stay in the south. Capt. R. E. Ellis, a well known business man of Detroit, Mich., is spending several days in the city in interest of The Crocker Air Line Co., Inc. Mr. Ellis is a staunch friend of M. T. Bailey, 3628 State St. Mrs. Lida Collins-Davis of Montgomery, Ala., since visiting the city has been ill, is much improved. Mrs. Davis is the guest of Mr. Lydia Key, 6055 State St. Mrs. Alice Settles, 1146 So. Thorp St., Morgan Park, served a dainty luncheon at her home last Sunday evening. Mrs. Lou Ella Young, 3536 Forest Ave., who attended the B. M. C. held recently at New York City, is back with a splendid report for the Households of Illinois and jurisdiction of which she is at the head. Rev. G. H. McDaniels, president, The Enterprise Institute, 514 Adline Sq., is kept on the go looking after the improvements of his school and proper handling of his large number of pupils. Rev. R. E. Wilson, pastor of Ebenezer A. M. E. Church of Evanston, Ill., was all smiles during the week over his return to that charge. Rev. Wilbur is doing a great good with his charge. Many Chicagoans spent last Sunday, which was a beautiful day, in Morgan Park looking over the property for sale. A few of those specially noticed were: Mr. A. A. Williams, Mrs. U. S. Harvey, Mrs. Parks, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Caldwell. Mrs. A. C. Stewart is holding very good weekly meetings every Sunday evening at Bailey's Hall, 3638 State St., second floor.