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# The Dallas Express

A CHAMPION OF JUSTICE
A MESSENGER OF HOPE

Founded by W. E. King. *The Republican Party Is The Ship, All Else Is The Sea."—Fred Douglas.* PER ANNUM $3.00.

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# KU KLUX KLAN PRO-AMERICAN, SAYS ITS CHIEF

## Simmons Asserts Fraternity Works to Preserve Order and to Avert Outbreaks of Any Nature Whatever. Not Against The Negro. Opposes Political Equality for the Race as Well as for Chinese or Japanese.

Atlanta, Feb. 10.—The Knights of the Ku Klux Klan the organization whose "white-robed men would be ready to ride down Broadway" in twenty-four hours if necessary, according to its organizer and leader, Colonel W. J. Simmons, of Atlanta, is "not the enemy of the Negro or any other race; is anti-nothing, but pro-American, and is engaged only in the work of preserving the law and preventing outbreaks of all kinds," said Colonel Simmons today in a statement replying to attacks made upon his organization from various sources.

Colonel Simmons emphasized that his organization has given information in regard to bootlegging and other offenses, and would continue to do so. It does not seek, in any way, to be a law unto itself, but it does believe in white supremacy. The Colonel said: "It believes that never in the history of the world has a mongrel civilization endured, and it is opposed to the Negro being allowed to vote, or the Japanese, or the Chinese, because such suffrage means political equality and is another way of saying that a Negro has as much right to occupy the office of Governor or any other high position as a white man."

**Uses Klan as Cudgel**

He said the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the chief opponent of his organization, was "using the Ku-Klux Klan as a cudgel to exort money from members of the Negro race for the purpose of carrying on its nefarious purposes."

Recent publicity on establishment of dens of the Ku-Klux Klan all over the country and the statement by Colonel Simmons have aroused interest in the principles and activities of the order.

"One of the chief objects of our order," said Colonel Simmons, "is to uphold law. When gin burnings started a short while ago, after the slump in cotton, I sent out an order to members of the Klan to form themselves into reliefs for the purpose of guarding the gins. After my order the burnings stopped. That was due to the efforts of the Klan. And yet some people, who were ignorant or malicious, charged the gin burning to us.

"Our invisible force for law and order is so strong in Atlanta that if the entire police department, both city and county, were abolished tomorrow, the city would still be protected—through the Klan.

"Two of the most common charges made against the Klan are: First, that it is an outlaw organization; second, that it is an organization against Negroes.

"If it is an outlaw organization, how is it that the State of Georgia issued a charter authorizing its formation? If it is an outlaw organization, how is it that I, the head of the order, am a sworn officer, both state and Federal that in almost every community where the Klan is organized the sheriff is one of the first to join; that its members include officers of the law from Washington, D. C., on down the line, among them members of Congress?

"I could fill a book with what we have done in the way of furnishing information against bootlegging and offenses of that sort."

**Assails Colored Organization.**

The Imperial Wizard of the order censured the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, with headquarters in New York, which he charges is largely responsible for the misconceived ideas of the Ku-Klux Klan and its purposes.

"This Negro association and its 'friends,'" said Colonel Simmons, "has falsely held up the Ku Klux Klan as an enemy of the Negro race, as a breeder of race hatred, and has deliberately and maliciously sought to deceive the Negro into believing that this organization not only threatens him with bodily injury in the future but already has beaten and even killed Negroes, driven them away from ballot boxes and sought to terrify them into fleeing the country by midnight parades and threats.

"We are not surprised and we are not seriously perturbed by the fact that from time to time we are called upon to answer the willful and malicious falsehoods circulated about the Ku Klx Klan. It is to be expected that any organization standing for pure Americanism and which has the courage openly to avow its purpose and to proceed fearlessly with its work will be assailed bitterly by the forces which are seeking to bring about an un-American America.

"The Ku Klux Klan stands unreservedly and unshamedly for white supremacy in America. With an unending stream of imagination flowing ceaselessly into the United States from every land and clime, with alien forces already at work to undermine our cherished order of society, this country today is facing the most serious problem in its history. Shall the Caucasian race of today and to-morrow continue to hold its lofty, God ordained and self-achieved pre-eminence, or shall it lose its sacred inheritance by permitting the influences of a fanatical senseless and thoughtless sentimentality to undermine its very foundations?

"By white supremacy is not meant imposition or hardship upon any other race—black, red, yellow or brown—but this a white man's country; the white men carved it from the rugged wilderness; the forefathers who drafted and signed the Declaration of Independence laid the foundation stone for a white man's country; the white man is responsible for its existence and its destiny and the white man must forever retain full control of its social political and governmental affairs."

The fight against the re-organized Ku Klux Klan has given impetus to the organization all over the South. Plans are being made in Birmingham for the public installation of a large class of applicants. The ceremonies will take place in front of the grand stand of the Alabama State Fair grounds on January 27. The local Klan, which is said to have a membership of hundreds, will wear the regalia of the fraternity.

It is stated that there will be no secrecy about the affair except as it concerns the spoken word. The ceremonies will be staged far enough away from the grandstand to prevent the spectators hearing the words of the ritual, but every movement will be in plain view.

While in Birmingham recently Colonel Simmons commented briefly upon the fight being made on the organization in New York, but gave no information relative to what was being done there toward the organization of a Klan. From the general tenor of his remarks at a public meeting, however, it was inferred that such an organization was in process of formation.

# NEGROES ORGANIZE TO BANISH JIM CROW TRAFFIC AND SEGREGATION OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

## Governor Coolidge Addresses Negroes of Atlanta.

(By A. N. P.)

Washington, Feb. 10.—The news has reached Washington that vice-President elect Coolidge went down to Atlanta and literally "spilled the beans." The distinguished Massachusetts statesman was one of the chief guests of the Southern Tariff Congress which met in Atlanta, last week. One of the features of the program mapped out for him by his host was a meeting at which he spoke to the Colored people of Atlanta.

This meeting was held in the First Congregational Church. Gov. Hugh M. Dorsey presided and the cream of the Colored population were out in abundance. Spelman Seminary and Moorehouse College provided a musical program "that delighted the distinguished guest and the auditors as well." Among other things Mr. Collidge said:

"I come from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts where there are many people interested in your welfare, who have contributed money without end to the upbuilding of those institutions that you are interested in, in order that you might profit by the very best that they have. They have sent among you too, teachers, who have undertaken to help and instruct you in all that is best on this side of paradise; and perhaps you owe to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and its citizens something of a debt of gratitude.

"But as great as all that maybe, all that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and your friends there have done for you, does not compare with that which the people around you have done for you; and friendly though the people of Massachusetts have been, and helpful though they may have been, you have no better friends than those who live about you here and contribute always to your welfare, your success and your happiness. And if you want to make good for the work that has been done by the men and women of Massachusetts, then continue in your well doing; continue to co-operate with the people around you here; continued in your industry, in your work day by day.

"I want, as an American, to see you increase in your character; to see you progress in your material welfare; to see you continue to exemplify, as you have done the very best there is in the character of men and women, and, in the devotion always whatever your temptations may be—that which you have exemplified from time to time to America, to its flag, to its institutions and to its preservation forever."

This was the closing sentence of Mr. Coolidge's speech. At least this is the report of it sent out of Atlanta. From what can be gleaned from the comment of some of the prominent Colored men and women here in Washington, Mr. Coolidge failed utterly to catch any of the present day spirit of the Colored people in the city of Atlanta, excepting in his particular reference to the matter of "temptation" to be other than Americans. Things are very quiet here in a general way. It may be the calm before the proverbial storm. Nobody seems to have any idea what is going to happen. It may be that this condition of uncertainty is the reason for the disturbing effect of the Coolidge speech.

## Commission Reports Pay of Negro Country Teachers Pitiful.

Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. 10.—The report of the Missouri Negro Educational and Industrial Commission, appointed two years ago by Gov. Gardner, characterizes the pay of Negro country school-teachers as "pitiful and disgraceful."

The report disclosed that 70 per cent of the 212,000 Negroes of Missouri reside in the congested areas of the cities, while only 30 per cent reside in the smaller towns or in the country. Missouri Negroes pay taxes upon $150,000,000 of property, the report said.

The commission, of which N. C. Bruce, founder of an industrial school for his race at Dalton, was chairman, stressed the low standard of the Negro schools in the country and their frequent abandonment entirely by hostile school boards as one reason why the Negroes are driven to reside in the cities.

**Efforts to Reduce Number.**

"In some places," said the report, "great efforts are made to reduce the number of Negro children, so that no school for Negroes may be by law demanded. False returns in some cases are given, and in others farmers will refuse to employ Negroes with children so that by these two means many Negro schools are now closed, with the final result that Negro farmhands and renters are forced into the cities and towns, the centers of population where schools are provided."

An examination of the state laws reveals that school boards are not required in this country to establish schools for Negro children unless there are fifteen pupils. The statutes authorize these boards to summarily close for six months a Negro school when for any reason the attendance falls to less than eight for any one month.

An epidemic of influenza or other communicable disease would enable the School Board to close up a Negro School for the remainder of the school year and deprive the children, no matter how many, of any opportunity of going to school at all.

No such law is applicable to a country school district for white children.

**No School Children.**

There is a school now adjacent to Warrensburg where there are no children of school age, but the tax payers in the district, in order to avoid paying taxes in the Warrensburg dis., where taxes are higher, levy a tax and a teacher, who keeps school without pupils, according to George Crissman of Warrensburg Normal.

The state laws provide that Negro children may, when no school is provided for them, go to any Negro school in the county, but no provision is made for transporting them or of paying their other necessary expenses, except tuition, which is the smallest item of expense in attending school.

The report declares that the administration building at Lincoln Institute has apparently not been painted for twenty years; that the salaries paid to teachers at Lincoln Institute are much less than to teachers in the other teacher colleges of Missouri; that many instructors in the other teacher colleges receive higher pay than "does the president of Lincoln Institute."

The report recommends the conversion of Lincoln Institute, now set apart for the training of Negro teachers, into a university. This was advocated by the last Democratic state platform and the Republicans were criticised for failure to make the specific recommendation in their platform.

**Moore Introduces Bill.**

Walthal M. Moore, Negro legislator from St. Louis, has introduced a bill to convert Lincoln Institute into a university under the management of a board of curators. His bill carries an appropriation of $1,000,000 for carrying out the purposes of the bill.

In addition to Moore's bill, there are bills to create a farm experiment station for the Negroes and to establish a home for Negro defective, patterned after the Marshall Colony for Feebleminded. In addition, the Negroes woull like a separate institution for handling Negro boys who are incorrigible. The Negro Industrial Commission holds that reformative influences cannot successfully operate for the Negro boys at the Boonville institution.

Here is the estimated distribution of the Negro population of Missouri by congressional districts as set out in the report of the Negro Industrial Commission: First, 7388; Second, 10,955; Third, 4812; Fourth, including St. Joseph, 8121; Fifth, including Kansas City, 19,004; Sixth, 4300; Seventh, 19,191; Eighth, 12,031; Ninth, 18,685; Thirteenth, 3515; Fourteenth, 9,328; Fifteenth, 2710; Sixteenth, 1222; St. Louis and St. Louis County, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth districts, 82,656.

The officers of the commission were: N. C. Bruce, Dalton; Mrs. Lucy Bledsoe, St. Louis; Robert S. Cobb, Cape Girardeau, and B. F. Butler, Auxvasse.

## Negroes of World Not So Numerous As is Claimed.

(By A. N. P.)

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 10.—In a very lengthy editorial concession the Columbia South Carolina State, takes issue with Marcus Garvey and his followers, in constantly speaking of the "400,000,000 Negroes," that Garvey expects to corral into his movement.

The State desires to know, "Where do they come from?" and then proceeds to issue a few interesting statistics on its own responsibility, saying:

"The number, the vast aggregation, the innumerable host, of Negroes that Garvey envisages greatly interests us. Where does he find them? He talks always of Africa as containing the mass of Negroes, yet Africa even if we reckon in the Negroids, the Negritos, the Hamites and Arabs of the north and East, the Gallas and other Abyssinians, the Tuarers and Perbers of the northeast, and the Egyptian fellahin if all these are included in the great muster, we should have not more than 129,000,000 to 139,000,000.

If we add—and they should, of course, be included—the Negroes pure and mixed, of the three Africans and of the Carribbean and West Indians we should increase the lost by some 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 more.

Then, if we include the Negroid and Negritos of the East and the Australian and South-sea Islands, we might add as many more—say 20,000,000 to 30,000,000.

The grand total would fall below two hundred millions. The real Negroes even including true Negroids, will not aggregate 150,000,000.

Lothrop Stoddard, who holds a brief as the saying goes, for the Colored races, says, in "The Rising Tide of Color": "Black Man's Land is too literal. The true home of the real Negro is by no means so extensive. It is, as correctly outlined by the Encyclopedia Britannica:

"South of the Sahara and north of a not very well defined line running roughly from the Gulf of Biafra" Bright of Biafra that is, some wto degrees north of the Equator)—" with southeasterly trend across the Equator to the the mouth of the Tarna"—about one degree south of the Equator. To the north of this sphere, or Darkest Africa, are either distinct races, or peoples having varying proportions of Negro blood and south of it are peoples entirely non-Negro or of varying proportions of Black strain.

To eke out his "400,000,000" Negroes, Garvey would have to corral Hindus Fellahin of Egypt, Ardabs of desert and all the Negrito strains and fractions throughout all the "unsuspected isles in far-off seas."

The region and the theme are too vast to cover swiftly and lightly. We concern ourselves now, as we say merely with the size of the host of liberation and the vastness of the Negro population of the globe, as this swells and looms in the vision of the Jamaican Negro prophet.

**ATTORNEY PLEADS WITH GEORGIANS TO CEASE MISTREATMENT OF NEGROES.**

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 10.—Probably the most startling statement ever issued by the public official in the South came recently from District Attorney Alexander Hooper. It is remarkable both for its fearlessness and suggestiveness. It deals with the terrible state of affairs in lawless regions of Georgia and "in the name of a just and righteous God," he declares, "I solemnly protest before the people of Georgia" says the statement: "What I said in the papers Thursday about the mistreatment of Negroes in Georgia was a mild statement of the facts. In three separate matters that have been brought to my attention since that day, my complaint has been illustrated and emphasized. In one of them greed for a Negro's labor is charged to have resulted in a cold blooded and atrocious murder.

I do not speak of this positively, however, as yet, because in that particular case, while I am having a careful investigation made, the official report is not yet in hand. I wish to call attention, however, to a complain made to me yesterday, and the circumstances of it and principally in the hope the publicity may prevent a threatened crime. Five Negroes, all apparently well behaved and industrious farmers, each working his own little farm, within 30 miles of Atlanta, have been warned by night riders to leave the neighborhood. They came to appeal to me for protection. They had been to the governor's office but as he was not in, a secretary referred them to me. I can, of course, do nothing. There is no violation of the Federal laws in what is theatened.

The circumstances of the case and matters which have heretofore come to my knowledge in the same locality, lead me to entertain the belief that, in this particular case, the underlying purpose is to force the Negroes to sell and sacrifice their little homes.

I was much mortified in being compelled to say that it was out of my power to extend them any protection. But I was far more deeply mortified in not being able to answer this question which they came back, after conference to solemnly and seriously propound.

"Well, we have our wives and our children and our homes. If the night riders carry out their threats and come back to attack us, what do you advise us to do?"

As an officer of the United States I could not answer that question. That government can not legislate in such cases, and has not attempted to do so. The offense is against the laws of the state. I can not meddle in it. But, I love my State, and I am humiliated. As an individual I know what I would do. But if I advised these Negroes so, know the consequences that would follow to them, and I was and am humiliated beyond expression, because I could do nothing but advise them to go to the sheriff and ask protection.

The people of Georgia have no conception of the meanness and cruelty with which helpless Negroes are being treated. I wish I could make the state to see and know the horrible things that are being done and which come to my knowledge almost daily.

In the name of a just and righteous God I solemnly protest before the people of Georgia."

**FLAG AT HALF MAST IN NEGRO'S HONOR**

Savannah, Ga., Feb. 10.—For possibly the first time in its history the flag of the Savannah Cotton Exchang was placed at half mast as a tribute to a Negro. This signal mark of respect was accorded to the memory of Philip M. Smith, porter, who died at his home 528 Gwinnett street.

Smith served the exchange for 42 years and was one of its most faithful employes. His most treasured possession was a book containing the autographs of prominent visitors to the exchange during his service, including those of several former Presidents of the United States.

His death was generally regretted by members of the exchange, who took occasion to eulogize his faithfulness.

## Hamilton Kean Assures Them That The Republican Party Will Aid Them.

Jersey City, N. J., Feb. 10.—An organization of Negro leaders, who, representing 700,000 Negro voters in the Eastern States, will push a movement to do away with interstate Jim Crow traffic, disenfranchisement of Negroes, and segregation of Negroes in employ of the Federal Government, was formed at a meeting held in the home of Dr. George Cannon, 254 Pacific Avenue. In addition to the delegates 75 in number, Hamilton F. Kean, Republican National Committeeman for New Jersey, and David Scott, of the Republican National Headquarters, attended the conference.

Mr. Kean delivered the address of welcome to the conferees from other parts of the country on behalf of the Republican of the State. He said that he and the other Republicans believed that everyone should stand up for his rights and that the Negroes should contend for theirs. He said that the only thing he asked of the Negroes was that they confine the fight within the party. He asserted that he was sure that that would be the most effective means of gaining the end the conferees desired.

Mr. Scott in a short address assured the conferees that Will Hays, Republican National Chairman, on whose behalf he spoke, entertained the kindest spirit toward the Colored people. He said also that Mr. Harding was favorably disposed toward the granting of broader rights to Negroes. Mr. Scott said that the Negro people were assured of a square deal by the new administration by way of representation and Federal appointments.

The movement to be undertaken by the Negroes has for its object rectifying during the coming Republican administration all past wrongs they say have been done them. The scope of the movement was outlined in the key note speech at the conference delivered by Dr. Cannon. The speech was later voted a suitable expression of the aims of the conferees and many of its statements were embodied in the platform decided upon by the conference.

Dr. Cannon said that the period of reconstruction was the one time in which the Negro race should demand a settlement of problems confronting it as determining the status of the race's citizenship for years to come. He urged concerted action to solve the domestic problems, which, he said, were most serious in that they "nullify the Federal Constitution, violate the laws of humanity, and reduce a portion of the citizenry to a condition little better than slavery. I refer to disenfranchisement; segregation, Jim Crowism in all its horrid forms, lynching and burning at the stake, and the denial of an equitable participation in the affairs of the govenment."

Dr. Cannon said further:

"The time has come when our feeling and opinions should have some influence on the policy of the Republican party towards the problems that affect us as a race group. We are a potent factor in the Republican party, and in the name of human justice, we call upon it to face our problems and take a bold stand for human and citizenship rights. The Republican party, by birth and tradition, is the party of human rights in this country and is best qualified to remedy the evils from which we suffer.

"On the question of disfranchisement—Do we want reduction of Congressional party leaders, or do we want the ballot? Do we want to be a party to the enforcement of the 18th Federal Amendment and at the same time victims of the nullification of the 15th and 19th Amendments?

"Is not segregation in the Federal Departments a denial by the Government itself of the equality of its citizens? What must we do to help bring about its abolition?

"The Federal Government can and has said what we shall not drink. Why should it not say, we shall not lynch, we shall not burn?

"The Federal Government has jurisdiction over interstate transportation, and there are regulations to prevent cruelty in the transportation of live stock, but there are no humane regulations for the transportation of interstate passengers of our race.

"Ought we not to use our influence with the incoming Republican Administration, to the end that the American occupation of Haiti and protectorate over Liberia shall be operated on a humane basis? The right to participate in the affairs of the Federal Government is inherent in citizenship, and we should have an equitable representation in the functioning of the Government, which we foster in times of peace and die for in times of war. The dead line hitherto operative, should be razed and we should be given, at least, assistant secretaries in the various Cabinet departments. As a safe rule, however, we should put forward only men and women of ability and excellent character, who should come through the regular party channel—the indorsement of their respective State chairmen, National Committeemen and Congressional representation."

After a discussion of the general aims, the conferees organized a body Conference of Colored Voters. Dr. Cannon was elected president; Mrs. Alice Dunbar Nelson of Wilmington, Del., secretary, and Dr. W. G. Alexander, Colored Assemblyman from Orange, treasurer.

The organization adopted a platform that included these planks:

Calling on the incoming Republican Administration to enforce the Fifteenth and Nineteenth Amendments throughout the country; abolition of interstate Jim Crow traffic through the Interstate Commerce Commission and by the Republicans making it a party issue; abolition of segregation of Federal employes in Washington and in Federal buildings throughout the State; passage by Congress of either the Curtis or Dyer bills which make lynching a Federal crime and calling on the Republican administration to give Negroes fair representation and appointment to Federal positions especially as assistant secretaries in Cabinet Departments.

The actual work of carrying out the platform will be left to an executive committee of members from each State represented in the conference there being 17 members in all, eight of them women. The New Jersey members of the executive committee are: Mrs. W. P. Burrell of Newark and W. P. Cozart of Atlantic City.

The larger body of the conference will meet only at the call of the President and Executive Committee. The next meeting will probably be held in Washington at the time of the inauguration.

## Says Old South Is Truly Breaking Up.

(By A. N. P.)

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 10.—"The old South is breaking up in more sense than one. Dr. Albert E. Jenks, the anthropological expert of the University, has recently pointed out four significant movements taking place among the Colored people of this country, says a rather unusual editorial in the Minneapolis Journal, in an editorial under the caption, 'New Tendencies Among Negroes.' Continuing the Journal says:

"The first is that the Negro since the Civil War has become more a migrant. A million and more have left the South and taken up residence in Northern cities. In the wake of this movement come such race troubles as those that broke out in East Saint Louis, Chicago and Duluth.

"A second movement is the increasing tendency of the Negro to intermarry with certain white stocks. This amalgamation has been taking place for some time, but only of late has it become pronounced. In Eastern cities the Negro is intermarrying with those of South European origin. The effects of such racial mixtures are not yet known.

"A third tendency is the increasing political influence of the Colored element. A movement is already on foot for Negroes to elect their own representative to Congress whenever possible. This effort to acquire greater political influence is advocated by some of their own leaders.

"A fourth movement is toward segregation. This is taking place in at least three separate areas of the South. Negroes flourish better in some regions than whites, and not so well in others. In some parts of the South the whites are increasing and the Negroes increasing at such a rate that the results must soon be reckoned with.

"The first conclusion to which these tendencies point is that further Negro immigration from the West Indies and Africa should be stopped. The admission of six thousand Colored aliens every year from these regions only complicates the problem of racial relations.

"The second conclusion is that segregation is unwise. It has not advanced the Colored people of Haiti or Liberia. Proper distribution seems to be the path toward the Negro's development.

"The third conclusion points to the necessity of getting exact data on questions of racial relations and intermixture so that problems arising therefrom may be intelligently handed."

**WILL BRING SUIT AGAINST FARMERS FOR PEONAGE.**

(By A. N. P.)

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 10.—Suits seeking $25,000 damages will be brought in Federal district Court against Tom Erwin, wealthy farmer of Oglethrope County, by two Negroes alleged to have been held in a state of peonage, their attorney, Roy S. Drennan, says:

They are Grover White and Walter Martin. The basis of the suit is false arrest and imprisonment, said to have been caused by Erwin, so that the men might be held in bondage on his property. Martin told District Attorney Hooper Alexander he had been worked by Erwin years, receiving only his food and clothing. White told of serving 3 years in similar circumstances.

On several occasions, the men said, they escaped but were captured and flogged. Their story is one of many relating to peonage on which the district attorneys' appeals "to the conscience of the people of Georgia" were based.

Erwin was an overseer on the estate of the late Jim Smith, whose holdings of millions are involved in complicated litigation.

**RECREATIONAL INSTITUTE HELD IN CHICAGO.**

(By the Associated Negro Press)

Chicago, Feb. 10.—A new interest in community life has been aroused in Chicago by the Recreational Institute which has just been held at the Community House here, under the auspices of Community Service. The Colored social and civic organizations of the city have had an inspiring and thorough training in the activities which will enable them to impart to the whole community the lesson of using leisure time to the best advantage.

A corps of recreational workers from National Community Service Headquarters, New York, under the direction of Ernest T. Attwell, of Philadelphia, and including Miss Blanche L. Wright, George T. Dickerson, Mrs. Corrine Christy and L. V. Alexis, concluded the work. The opening of the school here is part of a nation-wide movement to stiumlate the community spirit among Colored people in every section of the country. Lectures and practical demonstrating forms of healthful amusements recreational study work will constitute the program of the school.

**N. A. A. C. P. DENOUNCES ARKANSAS LYNCHING.**

(By The Associated Negro Press)

New York, Feb., 10.—The N. A. A. C. P., has telegraphed Governor McRae of Arkansas commending his denunciation of the buring at stake of Henry Lowery, urging him to prevent further mob action against seven Odd Fellows accused of assisting Lowery.

The telegram, which is signed by James Weldon Johnson, is as follows: "Hon. T. C. McRae, Governor, Little Rock, Ark.

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People commends your statement characterizing lynching of Henry Lowery at Nodena as most disreputable act ever committed in Arkansas and endorses your proposal to recommend that the legislature remove any sheriff, or officer permitting lynching of persons within his jurisdiction. Press reports state seven members Odd Fellows Lodge to which Lowery belonged are in danger of mob violence. National Association urges that you take steps to prevent this further stain on repute of the State of Arkansas and of the United States of America before the world.

## Henry Lincoln Johnson May Practice Law In Washington.

(By A. N. P.)

Washington, Feb. 10.—James A. Hollomon, Washington correspondent of the Atlanta Constitution, recently held an executive interview with Col. Henry Lincoln Johnson, Republican National Committeeman from Georgia.

Because of the significance of the story, it is herewith quoted in full.

Henry Lincoln Johnson, Negro member from Georgia of the National republican committee, says he will largely control the Georgia patronage under the Harding administration. That statement is perhaps authentic and is substantiated from sources directly linked with the chief heads of the incoming political regime.

In an exclusive statement as to Georgia offices made to me today by Johnson the Negro leader declared that President Harding would quickly rescind the Wilson Civil service order all presidential postoffices, but that a great number of the smaller appointment offices in Georgia would continue to be administred by democrats.

"Johnson declared that he would ask that competent Negro men and women be employed as clerks, messengers and so on in the larger cities, such as collectors of internal revenue, the first class postoffices and other of the major commissioned officials.

"Johnson will make Washington his headquarters for the next four years. He may be register of deeds for the district, registrar of the treasurer or minister to Hayti, any one of which positions is open to him. However, Johnson declared to me:

"I do not know that I shall accept a government position. I may practice law here, with offices in Atlanta also, and interest my self in some proposed legislation in which I am vitally concerned. I am particularly anxious to see the sixty-seventh congress pass an anti-lynch law. Such a bill will pass I am assured.

"It is plainly evident that from a mercenary viewpoint wholly, Johnson, with the ear of the administration and of republican leaders could make infinitely more money as a political lawyer in Washington during the Harding administration than an official, and this is probably the viewpoint that has the Atlanta Negro swinging on the fence at the present time."

**RACE MEN ORGANIZE COFFEE COMPANY.**

(By A. N. P.)

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 10.—The organization of the Haitian African Coffee Company has been formed, composed of some of the leading men of the city, with capital of $5,000. The The company will establish agents throughout the country, and pack under the name of the Haitian Special and the Monrovia brands. The factory and office located in the organization's own building promises to be a great success.

**ANDERSON BEING OPPOSED BY EDITOR OF "WHIP"**

(By Associated Negro Press)

Chicago, Feb. 10.—Alderman Louis B. Anderson, who with Major Robert R. Jackson, represents the famous Second Ward in the City Council of Chicago, is being opposed for the nomination this month by William C. Linton, one of the editors of the Chicago Whip.

Alderman Anderson is the acknowledged "floor leader" for William Hale Thompson, Mayor and is regarded as one of the strongest men in the council. He has recently been placed on the powerful finance committee, a coveted privilege of all legislative bodies, and a stepping stone to higher things.

Editor Linton is, according to his statement, "making the fight for the common people" in the Third Ward, which now has the second largest Colored population and is now represented by a white alderman. Dr. William F. Garnette, one of the leading dentists of the city, without reference to race, is a candidate alderman. His backers claim he has a "fighting chance."

**ORGANIZES CLUB TO LOOK AFTER CHILDREN OF STATE.**

(By A. N. P.)

Anderson, S. C., Feb. 10.—The Rev. Oliver Paul Thompson has organized a club that will look after the welfare of the Negro children in this section of the State. It combines Y. M. C. A., features and establishes convenient schools for the young ones.

**FERNALD VOTES FOR NEGRO FOR CHAPLAIN OF SENATE.**

Washington, Feb. 10.—Another record was smashed when a Negro received one vote for chaplain of the United States Senate. The one thus honored was Elder John Sims. He is carried on the rolls of the Senate as a day laborer and is employed in the barber shop. He belongs to the Universal Pentecostal Church.

The Republican Senators today held a caucous for the election of a chaplain. Five formal nominations were made.

"Can we vote for anybody who has not been placed in nomination?" inquired Senator Fernald of the chairman.

"You can," was the reply.

Thereupon Fernald cast his ballot for Elder John Sims.

As it turned out, Rev. J. J. Muir, pastor of the Temple Baptist Church, was chosen chaplain. He offered a prayer which contained but 38 words, which greatly pleased impatient Senators. The salary is $1500 a year.

**NEGRO HOUSING PROBLEM UP BEFORE BROOKLYNITES.**

(By A. N. P.)

Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Housing for the Colored residents of Brooklyn whose numbers have been greatly increased, is a problem which grows increasingly difficult as Colored people begin to crowd exclusive white residence districts. Considerable comment has been caused by the recent purchase of a brownstone mansion in Gates Ave., a hitherto bon ton section, by Colored people.

In response to protests, William G. Morrisey, Jr., of 189 Montague street, agent for the lawyers Title and Guaranty Company, owners of the house, said that property in that section had already depreciated in that section on account of Negroes living in the side streets. "The house was sold very reasonably," he said, "because no one wanted to buy one so close to Negro streets. It couldn't have been sold to anyone but a Negro on that account."

**ASKS COURT DELAY TILL REVIVAL YIELDS CASH.**

**Colored Evangelist Writes Judge His Hopes of Profitable Meeting.**

Camden, N. J., Feb. 10.—George S. Bradley, a Colored evangelist, today asked the Camden County Court to delay its hearing in a case in which he is defendant until revival services which he is conducting yield some financial return. Bradley was summoned to court for non-payment of rent for a house he occupied in Matchtown, N. J., near Merchantville. He sent the following letter instead to Judge Ayres:

"Gentlemen, I hope you will excuse me for not coming to court, but I was held up and robbed of $20.33. I will report as soon as I can raise the money. I am conducting a revival meeting, and I hope to get money for it."

The judge complied with Bradley's request to postpone the case.

## Senator Lewis Talks of Negro.

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 10.—"My judgment is that as the Negro goes from the South to the West, he will, in order to succeed, have to learn, an entirely new form of domestic home organization, for he will not find in the West that nurture and gentle solicitude for the health and welfare of his family that the South has given him without regard to political views," said Senator James Hamilton Lewis, distinguished American, who was the guest yesterday of the South Carolina Bar association and who, while at the Jefferson hotel, spoke briefly of the migration of the Negro. Senator Lewis is a man who has had unusual opportunity to observe the Negro situation as it exists in Chicago and who, being Southern born and bred, knows no little of the racial characteristics of the Negro.

"The Negro will 'find,'" he continued, "that he is only a machine in other sections from which certain hours of labor will be exacted, without reservations, while he will be kept at arm's length in all dealings and will be dealt with only as a servant, never as a confidant or as a friend, as he is in the homes of the South.

"Politically, he will be useful only in contests at the ballot box according to the numerical strength he can give to the contesting side, and then he will be dropped, his political leaders being rewarded in money or in small positions as an encouragement to prevent them from aligning themselves with some opposing faction to that in power.

"The final misery to the Negro in the West will come from the inability of the people to understand him and to appreciate properly his docile and religious nature, and in every little infraction of the law, born of his impulsiveness, the North and West will make him pay the penalty provided for the criminal. Even now there is too much of a tendency in the North and West where the Negroes are, to charge every lawlessness not identified, to the presence of the Negro and to make the whole race pay the penalty by being deprived of employment or recognition in any way in the commercial and domestic life."

**PROF. ZUEBLIN ADVOCATES GOLDEN RULE FOR ALL MEN.**

(By A. N. P)

Philadelphia, Penn., Feb. 10.—Persons who profess Christianity and yet continue to discriminate against Negroes or Japanese in California, are hypocrites, declares Professor Charles Zueblin in the last of his series of lectures on Americanization," at the Witherspoon Hall.

Professor Zueblin declared that true religion is not exclusive and there can be no religion that admits some to the advantages of America and not others "Love your neighbors," according to his interpretation, means to treat Japanese Africans and natives of other countries alike.

He urged the "back to the country" movement as a cure for many present day ills. Real productive or creative work, he believes, will cure much of the discontent that is being fostered by artificial city life.