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Founded by W. E. King

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

PER ANNUM $3.00.

VOL. XXVIII, NO. 26. THE DALLAS EXPRESS, DALLAS, TEXAS, SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1921. PRICE TEN CENTS.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH CREATES BUREAU OF NEGRO ACTIVITIES.

Dr. W. A. C. Hughes to Head New Bureau Created by Church to Have Complete Control and Charge of All Negro Activities of The Denomination in The United States.

Establishment of a Bureau of Negro Work with a Negro Executive Secretary, who will have complete charge of all interests and activities of Negro members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been effected by the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of that denomination, according to information reaching here today. The Reverend Mr. W. A. C. Hughes, D. D., formerly Area Secretary of New Orleans has been elected to head the Bureau. He will have supervision over all the Negro Conferences of the Church and interpret the peculiar problems and needs of his people to the Board. This Bureau will have equal standing in the organization with the Bureau of City Work, the Bureau of Rural Work, the Bureau of Foreign Speaking Work, and other bureaus of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension.

This innovation in Methodist organization is a part of the general program of the Church to train and provide opportunities for Negroes to lead their own people in all matters of religious activities and prepare others for leadership in other activities of the race group. Secretary Hughes received many votes at the Methodist General Conference at Des Moines, Iowa, May last, when two Negro Bishops were elected to full rank in the Methodist Episcopal Church. The importance of his present position may be understood when it is pointed out that during 1920, the program for Negro activities of the Methodist Board of Home Missions and Church Extension involved the expenditure og 124,587 on 138 building projects in the South and $86,640 for maintenance in assisting 500 preachers and social workers; and in the North $96,733 was spent on 26 building prejects and $47,875 in assisting workers. The total expenditures aggregated $355,915. In the rural program three summer schools of Rural Methods for Negro pastors with an attendance of 300 ministers, were held. Agriculture was taught, as a means of promoting more scientific farming among the Negroes of rural communities.

Dr. Hughes is a native of Maryland, whose father and grandfather were ministers, and was educated at Morgan College and Taylor University. He has been a prominent pastor in the Washington Conference, serving as District Superintendent of that district and as Field Secretary of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension. He has been twice elected to sit as a member of the quadrennial General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His program for his new place includes all manner of aid for the Negro race gained from his study of its problems for many years.

"The Negro race is largely a rural population," said Dr. Hughes, "and it is gratifying to observe that the Race is rapidly rising from farm tenancy to ownership in the South. In 213 counties, one-third of the Southern States, Negroes are in the majority. To us it is very apparent that the Negro must in a very large way work out his salvation in rural religions. This has its advantages, because home owning, home loving, home defending, instincts, thrift and industry are bred in people who own land and enjoy the freedom of the farm. Civilization was begun in the country. The Church must put in motion a working program for these people and preach that there is virtue in swatting the fly, in showing people how to prevent diseases; that teaching the people better methods of farming, of home building, is more Christ-like than merely directing the Sabbath Service that aims to do little more than arouse the emotions of congregations. The preacher who has a program that seeks to lift rural women from drudgery, provide proper entertainment and play for our youth, making the church a community centre of force and power, is linked up to a holy adventure worthy of the Sons of God."

APPEAL TO PRESIDENT FOR PARDON OF MEN CONVICTED FOR HOUSTON RIOT.

Newark, N. J. March 31.—Never before in the history of Newark's population has there ever been such an outpouring of Colored people which was witnessed here on Sunday at the beautiful Broad Street Theatre, which was packed beyond capacity, with not even standing room left. The meeting was held under the auspices of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The meeting opened at 3 p. m. sharp. Dr. W. W. Wolfe presided. The chairman introduced Attorney Randolph, who read the petition to President Harding which asked for clemency for the 25 infantrymen who were condemned to prison by drumhead court-martial in the fall of 1917, for rioting at Houston, Texas, from ten to forty years and life.

William Pickens, field secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., was principal speaker and addressed an appeal as the country. It was one of the most masterly appeals that ever was addressed to a people for assistance in behalf of worthy men who were dealt with so unjustly. The audience to a man hung on his words and amidst bursting of applause time and time again as Prof. Pickens drew pictures of the history of this famous and brave infantry which was organized during the Civil War and which have fought in all the country's wars since.

It was indeed an appeal that touched not only the hearts of the vast audience of men in their purses, some giving $25, some $50, and numbers of them contributing $100, until in less than twenty minutes $1,000 cash had been collected and fully $2,000 pledged. The speaker spoke for more than one hour and it was a story that made men weep.

Mayor Chas. P. Gillen came in while Principal Wm. A. Creditt was speaking, and was immediately introduced.

The Mayor Lauds Colored Troops.

Mayor Gillen gave a short story of the Colored troops during the war, and then said that he believed that all men should be punished when crimes are committed, but no doubt the Colored people felt that these men had been sufficiently punished, and that since the war was over they were entitled to their freedom, and he also felt that if a petition was presented to President Harding asking for clemency, he would grant it, and he would gladly sign such a petition. This statement brought forth thunderous applause.

Congressman Taylor of the Newark district in a short speech told the audience that he did not know much about the case of the soldiers, but was willing to serve his constituency at any time, and that he would be glad to take the petition to the President asking for clemency and mercy for the condemned men. The remarkable thing about the meeting was that every church, civic, social and secret organization was represented, and contributed heavily in behalf of the cause. Patriotic songs were sung, led by Robert A. Travis.

It was estimated that fully two thousand signed the petition.

FOUR NEGROES WERE PUBLICLY WHIPPED IN DELEWARE.

Wilmington, Del., March 31.—At New Castle County Workhouse four Negroes felt the sting of the Delaware whipping post law. Those whipped were: Warner Lewis, convicted of larceny and sentenced to one year in prison and twenty lashes; Leonard Barrett, highway robbery, ten years and forty lashes, and John Richardson and Horace Archie, highway robbers, ten years and forty lashes each.

This total of 140 lashes was the largest imposed at the whipping rost in this county for many years. The tendency of recently enacted laws has been to permit more discretion in the courts in respect of imposing corporal punishment.

The whippings were administered by Warden Plummer of the workhouse and the lashes were but lightly applied, as a vigorous application twelve times of the nine-tongued "cat" would cut a man's back into ribbons.

Only by occasional flinching did the victims give evidence of physical suffering.

The whippings were public. About 100 persons were present.

INVENTION OF SPRAY AND MACHINE FOR KILLING WEEVILS ATTRACTS ATTENTION.

(By A. N. P.)

Red Oak, Ga., March 31.—Farmers and others in College Park and Red Park and vicinity are expressing great interest in a boll weevil preparation invented by Jasper Arnold, a Negro farming tenant of W. W. Sigman, of College Park, who has "the papers" to show he raised eight bales of cotton on twelve acres last year, in a "boll weevil year," with not a trace of the pest to be seen on the plants or at the gin.

"I make it myself," says Jasper, "and I spray it on the plants with a machine I made myself—I was a blacksmith for a long time, and I can make almost anything."

"This preparation is remarkable," stated B. E. Dewberry, of Red Oak, a prosperous planter. "I tested it out first to see if it injured vegetation. It did not, so I had it used on my place. I am frank to say I wouldn't have got my rent if it hadn't been for this preparation and its effective stopping of the boll weevil. I have seen it stop army worms in corn, over night." J. W. Tumlin and J. F. Lambert of College Park, the latter a minister, signed testimonials of their own observations that Arnold's preparation was surprisingly effective. Homer Thanes, of Red Oak, who ginned most of Arnold's cotton, also signed a statement that he saw no evidences of the weevil in it. "I buy the stuff at the store," says Jasper, with a grin, "and put it up at my own house, and shoot the weevil with a gun I made myself—and he sure does die."

JOHN B. SUMMERS MAY BECOME LIBERIAN CONSUL GENERAL.

(By A. N. P.)

Washington, March 31.—The latest news concerning the Liberian Consul General situation is that John B. Summers of Philadelphia, is more than likely to receive the appointment of vice-Counsul at Monrovia. Senator Penrose is said to be behind Summers and to be pushing the Philadelphian's claims for the position. Summers is prominent in the social and secret society circles of the "Quaker City" as well as being one of Senator Penrose's trusted political lieutenants. His chances are being rated as good.

Gov. Morrow Removes Jailer For Neglect of Duty.

Frankfort, Ky., March 31.—Declaring that a jailer should protect a prisoner in his custody with the last ounce of strength and with all his courage and watchfulness, Governor Edwin P. Morrow last Wednesday, refused to re-instate John H. Edger, jailer, of Woodford county, whom he removed from office because he was alleged to be permitted a mob to take Richard James, a Negro, from jail and lynch him March 12.

"It is the duty of a jailer," said Governor Morrow, "to resist a mob until he is beaten into insensibility or killed. Accepting Edger's own statement as facts in the case he did nothing to defend the prisoner, asked for no help and demanded no assistance."

Edger admitted, while being examined at his hearing today for re-instatement, that he had made no outcry or call for assistance when the mob came to his house for the keys to the jail, as he said he did not wish to be killed or have members of his family killed in protecting a prisoner.

The hearing was all day session, the jailer being represented by Senator Charles H. Harrison, Field McLeod and Alfred Nuchols, of Versailles. Attorney-General Charles I. Dawson cross-examined the witnesses and was assisted by Commonwealth's Attorney Victor Bradley and County Attorney W. D. Jesse, of Woodford county. hearing was in the office of Governor Morrow.

SENATOR INTRODUCES BILL PROVIDING LYNCHING COMMISSION.

Senator Medill McCormick Would Create National Commission to Inquire Into The Subject of Lynching and Mob Violence and Submit Recommendations to Congress for Control.

(By A. N. P.)

Washington, March 31.—Senator Medill McCormick has introduced in the Senate a bill to create a Commission on Lynching. It reads as follows:

Be it enacted by the State and and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that a commission is hereby created to be called the Commission on Lynching. The commission shall be composed of five members to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, as soon as practicable after the enactment of this law. The members of the commission shall serve without salary, except that one commissioner to be designated by the President shall act as secretary of the commission and shall receive a salary of $5,000 per annum.

Sec. 2. The commission may employ such secretaries, stenographers, and other assistants, and may rent such offices, purchase such books, stationery, and other supplies, and have such printing and binding done as the commission may deem necessary to accomplish the purposes for which it is created. The commission may authorize its members or employees to travel in the United States on the business of the commission. The members of the commission shall be paid their actual traveling expenses incurred in connection with the work of the commission.

Sec. 3. The commission may, as a whole or by sub-committees of the commission, duly appointed, hold hearings anywhere in the United States, may send for persons and papers, administer oaths, summon and compel the attendance of witnesses, and compel testimony.

Sec. 4. The commission may from time to time report to the President its findings and recommendations, and shall not later than January 1, 1922, make a final report, including its recommendations and the testimony taken by it, and the term of the commission shall thereupon expire.

Sec. 5. The commission shall conduct a general inquiry into the subject of mob violence and lynchings in the United States, including the number of lynching; which have taken place within the past twenty years, and the causes thereof. The commission shall also consider and report its conclusions with respect to the adequacy of the means now employed for the prevention of mob violence and lynchings and the remedies available for their avoidance.

Sec. 6. There is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $100,000 for the use of the commission, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

JOB HUNTERS IN WASHINGTON ARE BEING HELD IN SUSPENSE.

PRESIDENT HAS MADE NO APPOINTMENTS OF NEGROES. MAY MENTION LYNCHING IN MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

Washington, March 31.—President Harding is functioning. It matters not whether it be in the matter of Central American Republics, the settlement of dispute between American Packing interests, or the distribution of fruit from the political Plum tree. The President is at the wheel and he wields a firm and steady hand. He is passing over obstacles now and then, but he has not had a single puncture up to date. Some Presidential driver, The Honorable William Howard Taft should now be paged, and with him the ancient and dishonorable fraternity of "Lily Whites." For the word has gone out from the last place where words can go out, and that is from the President himself, that he will make no appointments where factional troubles have not been agreed upon and settled before the applicants for office finally reach him, and that if said troubles are not settled, there will be no appointments.

The result of this decision has been a mighty hurrying of white Republicans of the South to find the location and whereabouts of Colored Republicans and make both peace and satisfactory terms with the aforesaid Colored Republicans, and to have them make the claim that all the sensational talk about driving the black brother out of politics is mere bosh, piffle and the stuff that dreams are made of.

Therefore, the Honorable Walter L. Cohen of Louisiana; the Honorable Henry Lincoln Johnson, of Georgia, the Honorable Perry W. Howard, of Mississippi and the Honorable Robert R. Church of Memphis, Tenn., are being seriously and honest-to-God-ly reckoned with in the distribution of patronage in their respective states. Negotiations have been under way for several days with white leaders in the effort to smooth out the differences and to amicably distribute federal patronage in a manner that will be satisfactory to all, especially the President.

The Associated Negro Press can state with authority that final agreements in the list of southern appointments include the names of several Colored applicants for various positions.

A special statement from R. R. Church appears several daily newspapers throughout the South in which he explains the program of legislation as outlined by him and his associates, and denounces as untrue the report that the headquarters established at 1216 Pennsylvania avenue are solely for the distribution of federal patronage. On the matter of passing legislation against lynching, Mr. Church says: "I would rather see this done than to see ten thousand Colored men appointed to office." "That's sure enough leadership," wrote in one man.

President May Mention Lynching.

President Harding, in his special message to Congress may take occasion to make special reference to the national crime of lynching, as part of the Republican platform adopted in Chicago. This is the opinion of many in close touch with the trend of events. It is known that there is a very decided sentiment in Congress against lynching, and while it is definitely known that more than one measure will be immediately presented to Congress, an open declaration from the President will in very materially help the cause.

Line Up of Appointments.

The external line-up of appointments continues to be almost as in-

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THE BODIES OF NINE NEGRO MEN FOUND ON GEORGIA FARM.

THE TESTIMONY OF NEGRO FARM HAND DURING PEONAGE INVESTIGATION CAUSE STARTLING DISCLOSURE OF SAVAGERY.

Atlanta, Ga., March 31.—Near slavery, brutality, and charges of murder mingled here in gruesome revelations on the plantation of John Williams, wealthy Jasper county resident, where five bodies of slain Negroes were found by a posse of 25 officials of Jasper and Newton counties thos afternoon. Clyde Manning, Negro farm hand led the posse without hesitation to the exact spot where the five were found buried. Almost at the same time the Sheriff's deputies dragging the Yellow River near Covington, brought to the surface the body of a Negro.

This brings the total bodies found in the "murder farm" investigation to nine. Three were previously found, chained and weighed, in the river.

It was the confession of Manning that started the probe. He declared following his arrest on suspicion of having caused the death of three men, that eleven Negroes had been slain. Some of these, he said, were buried on the Williams farm. Others, he declared, were taken to the Yellow River and tossed in with weights chained to them.

Manning was taken from the Atlanta jail early today by a party of Newton county officers and, after directing the officers to the graves of the dead Negroes, was brought back to Atlanta and again placed in jail. Williams is already here, having been brought in from Jasper county because of fears that influential friends would be able to effect his release. Warrants have been issued implicating others in the murders.

Nine Bodies Found.

All of the nine Negroes whose bodies have been found have been identified as former employes on the Williams plantation.

While Manning charged in his alleged confession that only eleven Negroes were slain officers are investigating clews which indicate that many more than this number have been killed.

The Williams plantation consists of about 2,600 acres. Part of it is in Newton county, part in Jasper county, and some more in Brutte county. It is indicated that some of the killings, as charged by Manning, took place in Jasper county and some in Newton county, thereby complicating legal procedure. The sons all own farms adjoining that of their father.

Within a few minutes after the arrival of the posse of searchers at the Williams farm today, Manning started out on his grim mission of searching for the bodies. The men entered vehicles and were driven for two hours to a secluded spot, where Manning unerringly pointed out the spots where the men were buried. Within a few minutes the first one was found and soon all five, just as Manning's confession said, had been disinterred.

The murders all took place within the last sixty days, Manning's confession said. The first man was slain, he declared, because Williams feared he would "squeal" on conditions declared to approach slavery on the plantation. The man who killed this Negro then was slain to hush him

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INTER-COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION DENOUNCES BETTING.

RECOMMENDS MORE PHYSICAL TRAINING FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS. ADVOCATES CLEANER SPORTS.

(By Charles H. Williams)

Hampton, Va., March 31.—The Colored Inter-Collegiate Athletic Association held its tenth annual meetings in Richmond, at Virginia Union University. It denounced gambling and advocated the development of physical education. It voted to become a member of the National Collegiate Athletic Association and to out its developing program.

M. T. Dean and Dr. W. E. Morrison, representing Howard University; James O. Randolph, Lincoln University; G. W. Barco and T. L. Hickman, Union University; W. A. Rogers, L. H. Foster, C. W. Florence, and T. L. Puryear, Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute; J. R. Hunt, Virginia Theological Seminary and College and Charles H. Williams, Hampton Institute—these men attended the meeting.

The Association, organized in 1912 by representatives of Howard, Lincoln, Union, Shaw, and Hampton, aims "to promote the physical welfare of the students in Colored educational institutions of higher grade; to foster athletic games and contests in connection with the same; to formulate from time to time and to recommend for adoption by the various authorities controlling atheletics in these institutions such regulations as will tend, not only to promote clean, manly sport, but also to maintain scholarship; and to adopt and enforce uniform rules governing all games played and meets held under the auspices of this Association."

Year after year, as the result of the influence of the Association, the standards of athletic games have been raised, until the public, as well as the participants, insists upon clean sport. The appreciation of the Negro public is clearly shown by the thousands who witness the big classic football and basketball games.

Association Denounces Betting.

During the past football season at several games betting was common along the side lines among the spectators. Students and even players are also said to have wagered their summer earnings. At one game, where students lost several hundred dollars, the officials were blamed and attempts were made, it is said, to do them bodily harm. At another game fights resulted over the officials' decision and completely broke up the game. One man who was disorderly exclaimed, "I have my money on this game."

The practice of betting, if allowed to continue, will completely destroy all the good that may be derived from wholesome competition. Many schools have started campaigns among the students to eliminate the evil. The Association denounced betting, in no uncertain terms, as follows:

"We recommend that this Association go on record as being utterly opposed to the practice of gambling in connection with athletic games among Colored schools and colleges, and we urge the officials and authorities of the schools to do all in their power to abolish the practice of gambling by the members of the teams, by the student body, and by those in attendance at the games."

Physical Education An Essential.

The Association stands for progress and is exerting influence not only in athletics, but in the introduction and development of physical education in the schools. Recently a letter was sent to Negro institutions, urging the introduction of physical education as a part of the school program. Answers to many of the letters show that schools that formerly showed

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WHITE POLICE OFFICER COMMITTS RAPE ON 18 YEAR OLD COLORED GIRL.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 31.—Police Officer Whiteman, of the Second Police District, was held without bail to answer charges that grew out of raping a Colored girl, Bessie Reed, age 18, of 1217 Bainbridge street, Monday night.

A representative of The Philadelphia American who made an investigation found the following facts:

The girl, Miss Reed, was on her way to 1218 Fitzwater street, about midnight Monday, when officer white man followed her from Twelfth and Kenilworth streets. She didn't pay any attention to the man, continuing to her destination. The officer followed her to the house and up the steps into the hallway of the house, which is a rooming house, the front door remaining open at all hours. In the hall he informed her that she was under arrest.

"For what?" she questioned.

"That's all right," he said, pushing her into an open door, which, according to the testimony, he proceeded to lock.

"Where do you live?" he questioned.

"1217 Bainbridge street," she answered.

"Are you married?"

"Yes."

"What are you doing on the street so late at night?"

"I was going to see a friend."

"Well, you can do one of two things: get your clothes off, or go to Twelth and Wood streets station house with me."

"I won't," she screamed.

Pulling his blackjack and drawing his revolver, he threatened to kill her if she made any more noise, and with a vicious lunge at her with his blackjack, commanding her to take off her clothes.

After succeeding with his desire, he told her that he was going toward Fifteenth street, and for her to stay inside. As soon as the officer was outside, the girl woke the janitor, Frank Hope, and told him what had happened. Hope trailed the officer to Broad and South street, where he had an officer place Whiteman under arrest. He was taken to 1217 Bainbridge street, where the girl identified him. Magistrate Harrigan held him without bail on the girl's charge.

Whiteman, who, it is said is married and has two children, attempted the same thing with another Colored woman, May Melvin, of 1308 Bainbridge street, the week before, but was frustrated.

It is learned that Whiteman attempted to fix it with Miss Reed by offering her $15 to drop the charge, and that his father has made frequent visits to the house since his arrest, offering to pay her well if she would drop the charge.

Whiteman has been suspended from the police force. The girl, Bessie Reed, is receiving medical treatment.

Suit of M. M. Rodgers Against Pythians May Come up Soon.

The suit filed by Prof. M. M. Rogers Naming and defendants, the Gran Lodge Colored Knights of Pythias and Grand Chancellor W. S. Willis, has not been set for trial, but is likely to come up soon at Waco, (McClienan Co.,) Texas.

The claimant enters suit for recovery of $4,000 demanded of him in September, 1920, during his administration as Grand Keeper of Records and Seal of the Grand Lodge Colored Knights of Pythias of Texas.

Mr. Rodgers further declare that the whole proceedings were persistent to facts.

In this suit the ex-Grand Keeper of Records and Seal, will attempt to show the fallacy of the Grand Lodge and its Grand Chancellor in their actions against him.

WITNESS MADE TO TESTIFY FROM HOSPITAL STRETCHER.

(By A. N. P.)

Memphis, Tenn., March 31.—Judge Harsh's court presented the unusual spectacle last Thursday of having a witness brought into court from the General Hospital and testifying while she lay on a stretcher, so weak that the jury could scarcely hear what she said. She was Lillie Murphy, Negroes, one of the main witnesses against Elijah Driver, charged with murdering Albert Skinner to rob him.

CHALLENGE KU KLUX KLAN TO MAKE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, today issued a statement challenging W. J. Simmons, head of the Ku Klux Klan, to make a financial statement of the receipts and expenditures of his organization in view of the "conflicting reports" as to the sources of the income and the uses to which the funds received were put

The statement, which was signed by James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is as follows:

"The head of the Ku Klux Klan, who bears the un-American title of 'Imperial Wizard' has dignified the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People by calling it the chief opponent of the Ku Klux Klan.

"Apparently, the opposition extends even to the methods of the two organizations. There is nothing secret about the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. It publishes a full and complete financial statement each year of funds received and expenditures. These statments are certified by public accounts. The books and files of this Association are at all times open to inspection.

"We should like to know, in view of the reports published yesterday that Governor Dorsey of Georgia had been asked to suppress the Ku Klux Klan because of its alleged unlawful activities, whether the Ku Klux Klan will meet the challenge to publish its financial receipts and expenditures, with certification by public accountants.

"The American people, this association feels would be interested in knowing whether the Ku Klux Klan funds are epended in blowing up and burning Negro school houses as a published letter charged one Klan planned to do.

"To date reports of the source and use of the Ku Klux Klan funds have been, to say the least, conflicting. The only way to meet the issue is by a public statement duly certified. Will the imperial wizard meet the challenge?"

LYNCH NEGRO SUSPECT IN ARKANSAS.

(By A. N. P.)

Wilbur, Ark., March 31.—On the suspicion that he was the man guilty of assaulting a white woman in this vicinity last Monday night, Phil Slater, a Negro, was taken from the jail by a mob and swung from a telephone cable and his body riddled with bullets.

BOOK OF NEGRO ACHIEVEMENT ENDORSED FOR SCHOOL USE.

(By A. N. P.)

Wilmington, N. Car., March 31.—Unusual interest is being shown by leading educators of both races in the South, who are interested in the plan of strengthening racial integrity by teaching Negro children something of the history and achievements of their own race. The main obstacle of such a course has been a lack of books suitable for school children of Grammar grades. Harcourt, Brace & Howe have just published a book of this kind—The Upward Path, compiled by Mary White Ovington and Myron T. Pritchard, with an introduction by R. R. Moton of Tuskegee Institut. Fifty Negro authors are represented, with biographical notes of each. The quality tone of the selections are excellent; and some of the names stand high with white lovers of good literature. Dr. Kerlin, secretary of the Virginia Society for the Study of Education, says of the book:

"It's use in Negro schools would greatly contribute to the development of that character in the Negro which we of the white race have so often expressed a desire to see. It is to be hoped that state boards of education will take this view of the matter, and will place this reader in the hands of Colored school children as prescribed book. It would be an act of justice as well as of grace that would do much toward promoting inter-racial good will."

The North Carolina department of education has put one book of Negro authorship—Up from Slavery, by Booker T. Washington—on the list of books recommended for reading by high school students of both races.

THE DALLAS EXPRESS FAVORS THE ELECTION OF THE CITIZENS TICKET.

The Dallas Express believes that the best interest of the city and its citizens will be served by the election of the candidates endorsed by the Citizens Association.

The Citizens Association for fourteen years has gven to our city a government of such nature as to cause Dallas to grew, during that time, from a town of modest size to the busy, bustling cosmopolitan center, the greatest in the Southwest, the pride of Texas as it is now generally acclaimed.

The most biased observer must admit that such expansion, such development has not been the outcome of chance; nor can it be argued that it is the result of anything other than a studious, conscientious application to, and study of the needs of the city and its citizens by those to whom the government of its affairs has been entrusted.

The actual record of the beneficial accomplishments of the Citizens Committee and the candidates whom it has endorsed through this almost unbroken succession of fourteen years duration cannot but argue favorably to every reasoning voter for a continuation of such accomplishment.

Dallas needs sane, systematic administration of its affairs. The record as already written by the Citizens Association argues far more forcibly for the choice of its candidates as more fit to perform such a service than does the multiplicity of promises when analyzed are found by a record of no sort—and these promises when anayyzed are found in many instances to be hardly possible of fulfillment.

Negro voters of Dallas will do well to consider the accomplishments of the "men who have made Dallas.

They will find that, in spite of the many criticisms launched by those opposing the Citizens Association, THE GREATEST BENEFIT EVER ENJOYED BY NEGROES AS A GROUP IN DALLAS, ARE DIRECTLY TRACEABLE TO THAT GROUP OF ADMINISTRATORS.

To reasoning, clear thinking men, the best judgment of the future is drawn from the experiences of the past and present. What men will do can be conjectured from what men have done.

Every class of Dallas Citizens has benefited from the administrations of citizen regimes. We as others have much to give them credit for accomplishing.

As a direct result of Citizens' Administrations, Negroes now enjoy:

1. The SERVICE OF A NEGRO PUBLIC HEALTH NURSE to aid in the control of diseases among us.

2. The service of a Negro Welfare Worker to minister to the indigent and delinquent among us.

3. A Negro Welfare Board which counsels with the Mayor and Board of Commissioners upon matters relating to us.

4. A site for a Negro High School purchased at a cost of $29,000 comprising a whole city block. Plans for the building were drawn before the site was purchased.

5. A site purchased and school erected for Negroes in South Dallas.

6. Three parks purchased for Negroes. A Community House erected on the North Dallas site, which is to act as City Public Library and Day Nursery with public shower baths attached.

7. More lights in Negro settlements and extended sewerage facilities.

8. A spirit of fairness in considering the rights of all concerned, so impartially applied as to call forth criticism of the bitterest sort from those opposing them.

These are facts well worth considering. They should act as unmistakable signs to us of the deep rooted desire of those candidates offered by the Citizens Association, that all citizens are parts of the great city, Dallas, and as such must receive that consideration in civic advantages to which this citizenship entitles them.

The Express firmly believes that Negro voters will do well to support those candidates who, by their actions have proved that they are bound to respect the rights of all men equally—the Citizens Ticket.