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MANY SCHOOLS REPRESENTED IN INTER-SCHOLASTIC MEET IN PRAIRIE VIEW

TENNESEE PEONAGE TRIAL IS RESUMED IN MORRISTOWN COURT; DELAYED.

Many Witnesses Are Called to Testify in Cases Charging Peonage in Work on Highways.

Morristown, Tenn., May 5.—After the entire day had been consumed in hearing all the evidence introduced by the government and part of the witnesses of the defendants, United States Commissioner R. M. Hickey at 6 o'clock adjourned until Saturday morning the preliminary hearing of H. R. Woods, superintendent, and C. R. McCothran, alias "Kid Heavy," Everett Hicks and J. E. McMillan, forman of work on the Lee Highway in Grainger County two miles north of Tate Springs, who were arrested Tuesday on charges of "conspiracy to hold men in peonage" and with "peonage."

United States District Attorney W. T. Kennerly of Knoxville represented the government before the commissioner. He introduced his three main witnesses, Will Garland, J. H. Hill and William McKinley Lee, all Negroes, who alleged that they were kept in virtual slavery by the defendants on the ground that they owed for board bills and transportation.

More than a score of witnesses were introduced by the government before the defense, represented by Judge Holloway of this city, began the introduction of its evidence. Dark found a dozen or more witnesses yet to be called and Commissioner Hickey adjourned the hearing until tomorrow morning, at which time it is expected the hearing will be finished.

Gen. Kennerly asked that the defendants be bound over to the May term of the United States court for the northern division of the eastern district of Tennessee in Knoxville. Although the government was expecting the defendants to waive their preliminary hearing and wait until federal court before fighting the charge, was ready when a plea of not guilty was entered by the accused.

The testimony of the government's witnesses was substantially the same as that made in charges incorporated in the affidavite bade by W. D. Cawley, special agent of the Department of Justice, who investigated conditions in the camp of the Southern Construction Company.

Filmed Rural Life of Negroes of Brazil.

(By A. N. P.)

Rio Janiero, Brazil, May 5.—"Brazil is the Negro's land of largest opportunity, is the way in which the late and lamented ex-President Theodore Roosevelt put the question of the black man's future on the Western Hemisphere. This was the conclusion reached by the great American statesman at the conclusion of his remarkable trip of exploration into the Matto Grosso district and other sections of the Republic.

The remembrance of this terse summary of one of the vexing social questions of modern times has prompted the government to expend more than $10,0000 in the production of motion picture films which present a vivid and interesting illustration of the resources and natural wealth of the State of Matto Grosso in particular. This section has been selected because it more nearly compares with the conditions of climate and soil with which the Negro in the United States is familiar.

It may be interesting to know that a goodly number of the men who have been large figures in the history of the country have had Negro blood coursing through their veins and have hailed from the Matto Grosso country. A survey of the names and history of these men requires a special mention which the space at hand prohibits at this time. It can be taken up later.

The films, however, will be sent to the United States and exhibited in the near future. The government is also gratified that already a large number of Negroes in the United States have become very much interested in Brazilian matters.

TO SHARE CAMP OF STATE MILITIAMEN.

Springfield, Ill., May 5.—The Eighth infantry, Illinois National Guard, has invited the Negro boy scouts of Springfield, to share Camp Lincoln with it during this year's encampment. Deputy Commissioner Rufus Nelson, in charge of the two Negro troops, 20 and 21, has accepted the offer. The proposition also has been approved by officers of Abraham Lincoln council.

TELLS OF NEGRO BUSINESS IN THE ISLANDS OF EAST.

Writer Says Record of American Negro in Far East is no Less Commendable Than That of Those in U. S.

A wonderfully encouraging bit of news of the accomplishment of members of our race is given in the article of Ivan Raycroft in a recent issue of the Fraternal Advocate.

The article is as follows:

'For the last two or three months I have contemplated writing an article on how the American Negro is getting along on this side of the world. I am going to name this article, "The American Negro and the far East." The thing that impressed me during my visit to America last winter was the lack of knowledge that the Negroes of America have concerning their brothers in the Far East and it is this article I am going to try to enlighten them on this subject. It would be impossible for me to tell all of the wonderful achievements of the American Negroes, which I have witnessed during my stay of almost five years on the Eastern insular possessions of Uncle Sam for space will not permit, so I am going to tell what I have seen of the most progressive ones.

In the first place I want to inform the reader that in no other part of the world can a person with a small capital progress so rapidly as he can in the Far East. The Phillippines, like many other small countries which did not take an active part in the recent world war, have profited immensely, in fact the hemp and sugar cane growers are receiving more for their raw products than they ever dreamed of and as they come away from the banks with their bags of gold they are naturally looking for a place to spend their money and it is a fact that once they start spending there is no limit. Any American that cares to invest his capital is reaping a rich harvest of gold on every hand. There is quite a difference in the Phillipino who used to work for his Spanish master for the pitiful sum of ten cents a day and the ones of today who motor to town in lavish motor cars and make purchases that would make a confirmed New Yorker look on with envy. The American Negro seems to have taken advantage of these promising conditions as a business man he ranks with the most progressive foreigners on this side of the globe.

"In describing the activities of the American Negroes in the Philippines I am going to start with the City of Manila, this being the capitol and the most progressive city in the orient. The inhabitants of Manila number something like three hundred thousand. Manila is what one may term the 'City Beautiful.' The beautiful, modern buildings, under whose shadows the evident of quaint old Spain still remains, present a wonerful sign not easily to be forgotten to the visitor. There is now living in Manila, a Negro by the name of Thomas Pritchard, who a few years ago was a cook on one of the well appointed steamers that plied between 'Frisco and Manila. Thomas was such a good cook that wealthy passengers would delay a trip to the orient sometimes for weeks in order to book passage on the vessel on which he was cooking Thomas became known all over the orient.

"One day, Thomas had the following brilliant thought. 'If you people will change booking on a steamer in order to be insured a good meal cooked by me, why can't I go into the business of selling my cooking for my own profits? With this thought in view Thomas opened a little restaurant in the heart of Manila as they had been for the passengers on the trans-oceanic liners. At length Tom's little restaurant became too small to serve the large number of people who thronged daily his place so he moved to larger quarters which in a short while proved to be as incommodius as the first place. Finally Tom moved into a place that takes in a third of a block. Today, as one saunters down Excolta street, the Broadway of Manila, and becomes gastronomically inclined—and one will if he belingers long in the vicinity of Tom's place—he may step into a place just as famous to the people of the Philippines as Rector's is to the people of New York, where he may be served

(Continued on page 5.)

Associated Negro Press Says Democrats are Dying Hard.

(By A. N. P.)

Washington, D. C., May 5.—"Sure I must fight, if I would win, increase my courage.

As stated by The Associated Negro Press in previous correspondents the disposition of the Administration is to be fair and just. Only two months old, it has been quite impossible to get a firm grip. The Democrats are dying hard, and they die fighting. It has been maintained by many that if the Republicans would show just half the fighting spirit that the Democrats show in things they believe in, the millenium would soon come.

Picture if you will, thousands and tens of thousands of employees from every section of the South, city and backwoods, sipping the nectar of governmental ease and greenbacks for eight years; then comprehend, if you will, their innate hatred of Negro progress and political preferment, and will have a definite picture in sentiment for fairness, but the "higher ups" have not all been plucked as yet, and they are as busy as hornets, and have a sting just as poisonous.

Take the Department of the Auditor for the Navy, a number of the white clerks having learned that there may be a possibility of a Colored American again being appointed to this position, they too, brute, have bestirred themselves in the form of a petition "requesting and urging that a Negro be not appointed." The first petitition, with 185 names, almost ready to turn over the "Power that be," suddenly disappeared, but there are those who say it will rise up to face the accusers—or accus-ed-at the proper time. A second petition is being arranged.

An Amazing Discovery.

The Associated Negro Press, through a system of unquestioned reliability and backed up by sworn affivits, has discovered a conspiracy of racial prejudice that is truly alarming. The general public is asked to look into these matters carefully, and to weigh the charges cautiously. The conspiracy is not fostered by the Administration, nor any member of the cabinet, so far as can be ascertained, but the remnants of Democratic holders are doing their Worst to embarrass the Administration, and to hold back favorable consideration of Colored American applications.

The Associated Negro Press has written a communication, giving detailed instances of prejudices and discrimination, in one of the biggest departments of the government, and the letter has been sent to the cabinet member who is the head of that department. An acknowledgement has been received and it is known that the charges are being thoroughly investigated. It is known that the southern Democratic chief clerk has been called on the carpet about the matter, and that he has sought to secure a clean bill of health from the Colored employees, and these upstanding Americans steadfastly refuse to give the southerner solace. More affidavits have been secured

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More Than One Hundred Delegates Attend and Many Leading Schools Were Represented in Mammoth Track Meet and Oratorial Contest Held in Prairie View. Track Prizes Captured by San Antonio; Oratory by Sherman.

(Special to the Express)

Prairie View, Texas, May 5.—The initial Inter-scholastic State Meet among Negroes which was held at Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College, was a remarkable success from every point of view; and especially when it is considered that there was only about two weeks time for preparation. The attendance ran considerably above one hundred delegates. All the leading schools were represented. We hope to have all the public schools participate in this Meet next year. None of the Houston, Galveston or Marshall schools were represented. It is expected that they will take part next year.

The Senior Track Meet was won by the Douglas High School, San Antonio, scoring 68 points against its nearest competitor, Navasota, with 13 points; Beaumont 1; Sour Lake, 7; Taylor, 2. Grant School, San Antonio, took the Junior Track Meet with 2 points against 13; its closet rival, Beaumont; Sour Lake making 4 points.

San Antonio did not gloat over its victory, but was elated that it aroused such interest and enthusiasm in the meet, thus insuring a fine spirit and a keen interest for the next meet. Fred Douglas High School, Sherman, Texas, captured the Junior and Senior prizes in the declamation contest for boys, W. F. McKinney and James Alexander being the successful contestants; Anderson High School, Austin, carried off the honors in the spelling Bee; Nathaniel Hill proved invincible. Hempstead and Navasota succeeded in taking the lead in the Junior and Senior girl's declamation contest, Miss Aleene Archie and Miss Clara Belle Cole being the victors. Beaumont and Hempstead were winners in the essay contest Miss Mildred Davis and John Gingles of Hempstead, John McGaffey and Annie V. Moore of Beaumont taking the honors.

The one thing which was altogether pleasing throughout the entire Meet was the friendly, spirit of friendly rivalry high class sportsmanship manifested by all the participants. At no time did anybody rise to question a decision of the judges in any of the contests. Dr. E. D. Shurter, chairman of the executive committee of the Inter-scholastic League, who, with Prof. W. J. Kirk, in charge of the Colored division, took occasion to refer to the fine spirit which characterized the meeting, expresses the hope that this exhibition of good will would obtain in all the Meets. Prof. Kirk awarded prizes to the successful contestants in the form of ribbon badges. He informed these persons that the next prizes would be more substantial, possibly, loving cups. Prof. L. W. Rogers, State Supervisor of Negro Schools, spoke on the progress which had been made in the way of recognition by State Department of Education of Negro High Schools in the state, which, under the order and direction of the Department of Education had been classified and standardized. The representation at this meeting from rural communities was not what any of the persons in charge of the Meet desired or expected; and Dr. Shurter requested and urged that efforts be put forth to create greater interest in the rural schools so that next year a larger representation from these schools would be in attendance at the State Meet.

A special feature in connection with this meet was a program for Manual training teachers in the public Colored schools of the state, arranged by Prof. Terrell and conducted by Mr. N. S. Hunsdan, Director of Industrial Education, who delivered an address on the Smith-Hughes Law and its effects and industries. The address was educational and helpful. Prof. Fields, of College Station, also took part in this program and gave the teachers a very strong lcture on the shop management and records. There was a number of Manual Training Teachers in attendance; and little doubt is held that this program put over will have very good effect on these teachers in their respective schools.

Prof. Terrell was successful in getting several of the men from the S. P. shop, who are master mechanics, to be present and address the meeting of Manual Training teachers. The information which these men gave carried weight for the reason that they have made a success in their lives. Most are receiving living wages for their labor, none get less than $192 a month.

Welcome on part of the school was delivered by H. J. Mason, substituting for the Principal, J. G. Osborne, who was called away to the College on urgent business for the school. The address drew attention to some of the needs of the rural schools and emphasize the importance of improving educational conditions among Negroes in the rural communities, if the race is to maintain its standing in the progress of civilization.

An interesting event incident to the Meet was a base ball game between Hempstead and Navasota, playing off a tie which came up from district meet, Hempstead taking the game by score of 7 to 5.

Some of the more prominent visitors who brought representatives to the Meet were, Prof. Anderson, Austin, Texas, former principal of the Prairie View.

Prof. Charlton, Principal, Beaumont High School; Prof. Kirkpatrick, Principal Frederick Douglas High School, Sherman, Texas; Prof. A. J. Kirk, Principal, Waco High School; Prof. G. L. Price, Taylor; Prof. A. K. Watkins, Sour Lake; R. T. Tatum, Beaumont; J. M. Stevenson, Hempstead; E. Jones, Principal, Navasota; Miss Annie Belle Isaacs Estelle, Brenham; Miss Irene O. York, Chapel Hill; Mrs. F. Pierson, Brookshire; T. L. Holley and I. K. Edmonds, San Antonio; Mrs. F. A. Robinson, Beaumont. This list does not include those who came for the Manual Training program.

Following are the names of persons who took honors in one or the other contests at this Meet: D. Mitchell, E. Lester, C. W. Griggs, Clara Cole, O. James, E. Williams, Israel Wicks, San Antonio; Willie Clark, W. C. Jones, Navasota; L. Folse, Annie V. Moore, John McGuffrey, Wm. Red, Ceciola Eastin, Octavia Miller, C. C. Campbell, Beaumont; Wm. Frank, Wm. Jackson, Willie Pollard, Sour Lake; W. F. McKinney, James Alexander, Sherman; Aleene Archie, John Gingles, Hempstead; Nathaniel Hill, Leon Lewis, Olive Durden, Austin.

Louisiana Mobbers to be Called to Trial.

New Orleans, May 5.—After resorting to technicalities for 18 months Federal Judge Foster has ordered the city of Bogalusa, the Great Southern Lumber company and other persons sued for damages as the result of killings at Bogalusa, in November, 1919, to stop figting, for delay and get ready for trial. It will probably be another year before the mobbers will be placed on the witness stand and forced to tell of their connection with the murder of several trade unionists and the attempted lynching of Sol Dacus, influential Negro in Bogalusa, who urged fellow Negro workers to stand with the white workers to the mill strike of that year.

The suits were started by the widows of the murdered unionists. In the case of George Williams, the charge is made that he was beaten nearly to death because he refused to quit his business of draying and return to work in the mill.

The widows charge that their husbands were killed for the "sole purpose of destroying organized labor" in Bogalusa, and that the company sounded the mill's siren whistle to assemble the mob.

The mob first went to the home of Dacus, but the Negro hid in the swamp, and with the aid of white workers made his way to New Orleans and later to Gulport, Miss. When the mob failed to find Dacus his home was demolished, his family terrified and $1,300 worth of war savings stamps stolen.

The mob then went to the headquarters of the unionists, and demand was made for Dacus. The unionists replied that he was not there and the mobbers were invited to search the building. In reply they fired with shot guns, rifles and revolvers, killing five defenseless unionists.

Makes Strong and Earnest Plea for Justice to Negro.

Thomasville, Ga., May 5.—At the opening session on Wednesday of last week of the ninety-ninth convention of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Georgia at Thomasville, the Rt. Rev. Frederick F. Reese, bishop of Georgia, in his annual address spoke very openly against the reign of mob law which has the state in its grip, protested against such secret organizations as the Ku Klux Klan and pleaded for justice toward the Negro.

The Daily Times Enterprise of Thomasville has the following to say about the protest against lawlessness:

"Of the crime of mob violence the bishop spoke most feelingly and dwelt especially upon the crimes of violence against the Negro. As a southerner and white man, he realized, the bishop said, the difficulties of the situation and the irritations that the situation is calculated to excite. But nothing, he feels can justily mob violence or other grave charges. The race question is too complicated to be disposed of by any off-hand judgment of ignorance or prejudice. It is not only the future of the Negro which is at stake, but the ftutre of peace and security of the country.

"The bishop protested, most earnestly and solemnly against the organization of the secret society known as the Ku Klux Klan, and considers it nothing but folly to organize such a society at the present day.

"The bishop said, in conclusion: 'I think that Christian people and good citizens should utter their minds and express their convictions about matters of grave significance to social well being. I think the church should bear its witness in such matters. It should condemn evil and evil customs. It should stand for law and order against secret and open violence. It should take its stand to protect society and to protect the weak. And I believe at this time of serious issues, it should proclaim its moral judgment against wrong and injustice. I therefore, ask this convention to adopt and to publish its condemnation of all mob violence; of all acts of injustice against the Negro and to declare its opinion that the organization of this secret society is more than a mistake. It is an unwarranted and dangerous folly."

Negroes Protest Exploitation by Property Owners.

Brooklyn, N. Y., May 5.—"For Sale; to Negroes only."

This notice, posted recently on several homes and apartment houses, is protested by prominent Negroes of Brooklyn who see in it only a shoddy method of compelling white people to buy so as to prevent Negro invasion of white sections.

"My people," the Rev. E. H. Stark, pastor of the Filoam Presbyterian Church, said today, "strongly resent this exploitation. They know, as white people know, that the owner of the property advertises in this way only to get a high price for his house. It is nothing more nor less than a trick to scare the white neighbors."

Recently, advertisements in the papers that owners would sell to Colored people have been followed by strong opposition from organized property owners in the neighborhood of the property involved. Following the advertisement inserted by Aqulain Backman, of 388 8th street, that he would sell to Colored people the apartment buildings 388 to 392 8th St., prominent residents and property owners in the neighborhood held a meeting and appointed former Assemblyman Albert Link to visit Mr. Backman for the purpose of dissuading him from selling his property to Colored people. Mr. Backman informed Mr. Link that he would prefer to find a white buyer, but he had tried without satisfactory results, and that when he offered it to Colored people he had received a prompt reply from a firm of Negro investors.

When A. Prince, owner of the dwelling at 110 Linden avenue, advertised on March 27 that he would sell the two-family dwelling "in the finest section of Flatbush" to Negroes, neighbors expressed indignation at Mr. Prince's offer. One of the applicants for the property was the Rev. Samuel L. Arlington, Colored, pastor of the Salem Baptist Church, Snyder avenue, and Prospect place. He said Mr. Prince wanted $20,000 for the house. Real estate men in Flatbush who heard of the figure asked of the minister remarked that $10,500 would be high for the dwelling.

Another house in Flatbush recently offered to Colored people for $16,500 was valued at $10,000 by real estate men of the locality. The Park Slope property in question is located in a neighborhood where there are no Negroes and the offer is being regarded by neighbors as a scare that they might be tempted into purchasing the building at a high price to prevent the owner from carrying out his threat.

Death of Brakeman on Southern Road Stir Rail Hands.

Memphis, Tenn., May 5.—Arthur Tyler, 37, 1126 Florida street, brakeman on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley railroad, was mysteriously shot 17 times through the head and body while his freight train was standing on a switch at Banks, Miss., late Saturday night. One bullet through Tyler's heart killed him instantly. Banks is a point four miles south of Lake Cormorant, Miss.

Tyler, according to the story of the remainder the train crew, was walking from the engine to the caboose when he became the target of a volley of shots from the darkness on the west side of the right-of-way.

Lantern Still Burns.

Trainmen declared they heard more than 30 shots. When members of the crew went in search of Tyler, they found his body close to the train. Tyler's hand still held the handle of his railroad lantern, still lighted.

Railroad officials and special agents here are puzzled over the shooting, the second on the Y. & M. V. within a month.

About a month ago the body of Howard Hurd was found with bullet holes through the heart, neck and head, a short distance from the station at Lake Cormorant, Miss. A note in Hurd's pocket read:

"Let this be a warning to all niggers."

Skilled Negro Labor Retained in Industry.

Washington, D. C., May 5.—While 19.33 per cent of unskilled Negro labor in the country joined the army unemployed during the last three months of industrial depression, only 2.63 per cent of the skilled labor was thus affected. This is a most interesting deduction from an emergency survey of selected industries made by the Department of Labor.

"This fact," summarizes the report, "is strong evidence of the growing inclusion and retention of Colored workers and should act as an encouraging sign to Colored labor that gained a foothold in the skilled group."

Disposition to apply themselves to early road construction and repairing and to return to agricultural pursuits has had an effect to reduce in some measure the number of Colored unemployed. Reports from Richmond, Va., say that a revival of the building industry of that place has reduced the number of involuntary unemployed people among Colored workers to practically zero.

Calumet district, of which Chicago is the center, leads in the number of Colored unemployed, with an approximation of 15,000. In Michigan the unemployment of Colored is given as having been decreased by 2,530. In the Pittsburgh district estimates indicate that the average unemployed Colored labor is 4,500. On March 31, 1921, in that district, there were 2,000 of these workers "absolutely unemployed."

North Shore Baptists to Enter New Church Soon.

(By A. N. P.)

Evanston, Ill., May 5.—The Baptists of Evanston irrespective of color, as well as the entire citizenship, are looking forward to the second Sunday in May as one unique in the history of the North Shore. Mr. Zion Baptist church, organized over twenty years ago is today looking forward with intense interest to the 8th day of May when they are to enter their new church building, erected at a total cost of $100,000. It is possibly one of the best buildings ever constructed by our race group in the great Northwest. Dr. Jones came to Evanston three years ago and found the membership eighty-five. It numbers today, eight hundred. The church proper is nearing completion and on May 8th when they enter the new structure, it will be completely furnished from top to bottom, with a new pipe organ, chimes that could not be purchased today for less than $10,000 and other beautiful furnishings.

The church is institutional in its work and already Mrs. J. D. Rose, known throughout the United States for her splendid ability, has been secured to teach domestic science and the needle work and art department will be under the management of Mrs. Fannie L. Marion. The congregation is, at present, preparing to entertain the Baptists of Illinois in their annual State meeting and every arrangement for their comfort has been perfected for the second Sunday in May. The sermon will be preached by Dr. R. H. Boyd. His honor Mayor Pearsons will be present as well as many of the other distinguished citizens of Evanston.

MISSOURI JUDGE ORDERS PROBE OF NEGRO LYNCHING.

Bowling Green, Mo., May 5.—Circuit Judge E. B. Wolfolk today ordered an investigation of the lynching of Roy Hammond, 19, Negro, who was hanged to a tree near this city within four hours after the judge had sentenced him to ten years in the penitentiary for an attempted assault of a 14-year-old girl.

Hammond was seized at the railroad station, where he was in custody of Sheriff Charles P. Moore and six deputies awaiting a train for Jefferson City to start his sentence.

The sheriff stated he doubted if he could identify any of the party that forced entrance into the partly darkened depot office where the offices had the Negro, and took the prisoner after overpowering Moore and his aides.

PLAN TO RE-NATIONALIZE MASSACHUSETTS AND ILLINOIS NEGRO REGIMENTS.

Supporters of Plan Feel That New Administration Will Hear Plea More Readily.

(By A. N. P.)

New York, N. Y., May 5.—New York, Massachusetts and Illinois are just now the storm centers of the "Negro Muddle" of the National Guard perplexities of the national government. The Wilson administration planned a squeeze play which put the Negro contingents out of the military running. Now there are forces that are planning equally as hard to squeeze the Colored man and brother back into his former high estate as an efficient element and potential fighting factor in the honorable ranks of the country's army.

The Federalized Militia controlled by War Department has succeeded the old National Guard of purely state control. A definite number of units are alloted to each state. Colored men are of course not enrolled in white organizations and the mandate of the Wilson administration's War Department was inexorable. It decreed, "It is the policy of the War Department to organize a very limited number of Colored troops which would be used only as pioneers or labor battalions." Massachusetts offered the government the services of the ninth Batillion. Each of these ladies saw active service in France and each covered itself with glory fighting in the first trenches on many of the now historic battle fields of the great conflict.

The Eighth has been definitely made a part of the Illinois military quota and mustered into service under the federalized plan. The New York situation is clouded with doubt, a number of Colored officers having resigned recently. Public opinion has been an important factor in determining the status of these two celebrated fighting units in these states where the regiments have been permitted to retain their identity and are tacitly recognized as a part of the military organization in their respective localities. But under the past policy of the War Department further opportunity for Colored men in other states to join fighting untits is restricted.

It happens that New York and Illinois were the only States that supported full fledged Negro military organizations prior to the great war. They were the famed 5th New York and the equally famous Eigth Regiment of Illinois, which was the only regiment in the country officed by Colored men from Col. Otis B. Duncan and Lieut. Col. Patton.

Massachusetts has been fighting mad over the situation. A heated correspondece was maintained between the War Department of the Wilson administration. Less heat but no less fervor characterizes the correspondence which is now being carried on by the national and state authorities. It is thought, however, that the present War Department will feel favorable to a rescinding of the original order in this respect and that Negroes will be made acceptable to all branches of the nation's military service.

GEORGIA GOVERNOR SUBSTANTIATES PEONAGE CHARGE.

Distributes Booklet of Evidence Covering 135 Cases Calls for Legislative Relief From Widespread Evil.

New York, N. Y., May 5.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, today issued a statement annunceing that its charges of peonage and of the brutal mistreatment of Negroes by white men in the South had received entire confirmation from Governor Hugh M. Dorsey of Georgia. Governoh Dorsey on April 26, published a pahphlet entitled "The Negro in Georgia" in which he gives evidence of 135 instances of "Negroes Lynched, Negroes held in peonage, Negroes driven out by organized lawlessness and Negroes subjected to individual acts of cruelty." "In the State of Georgia in the past two years.

"In some counties," Georgia's Governor said, "the Negro is being driven out as though he were a wild beast; in others he is being held a slave; in others no Negroes remain. No effort has been made to collect the cases cited. If such an effort were made, I believe the number could be multiplied. **In only two of the 135 cases cited is the 'usual crime' against white women involved."**

The N. A. A. C. P. Charges.

On March 29, 1921, the N. A. A. C. P., issued a statement signed by its assistant secretary, Walter F. White, charging that the horrible conditions on the Williams "murder farm" in Jasper County, Georgia, where eleven of more Negro Peons were murdered, could be duplicated in every Southern state. Peonage was rampant, said the statement and "The Mississippi delta region embracing the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, western Tennessee and Eastern Texas, is built on this system of debt slavery."

Governor Dorsey's Substantiation.

Governor Dorsey tells of a case in which a Georgia sheriff sent to protect Negroes from the mobbism of the Ku Klux Klan exonerated the Klan, and the stationery on which the sheriff wrote showed he was himself a member of this infamous body. He then tells the following atrocious stories:

"County No. 21.—Near a small town in this county, a Negro was born fifty-eight or sixty years ago. By work he accumulated a little money with which, ten years later, he bought a farm of 140 acres, where he lived with his wife and twelve children. Three of his daughters were educated. They were school teachers. A three-room house was on the farm. The farm was well stocked, the Negro owning in 1919 outright five mules, and having made payments on the purchase of a horse, a cow and thirty-five hogs.

"During the war with Germany this Negro family bought approximately $1,000 worth of Liberty bonds and Thrift Stamps. The Negro headed an organization of Negroes who raised between $10,000 and $11,000 for Liberty bonds. His work was highly praised by newspapers at the time.

"A white man, who can neither read nor write, owns a farm adjoining the farm of the Negro. When the articles praising the man for his war work appeared, the white man remarked: ....."'s getting too damned prosperous and biggity for a nigger.'

"Trouble began. The white man had his land processioned. The Negro had no representative present. The processioners ran the man's line 25 feet over the Negro's line across a terrace which had been there since the Negro was a child working for the family from whom he bought the land. The deed given to him covered the land to this terrace. The white man crossed the terrace, drove stakes along the new line and warned the Negro not to cross the line. The Negro disregarded the warning and continued to plough to the terrace, as he had been doing since boyhood.

Sheriff "Would Rather Kill."

"Blacks and whites from the country crowded the town Saturday afternoons. One Saturday, the fall of 1919, the Negro with his three daughters and son came to town. The town Marshal approached the Negro in the street and said: 'I have a warrant for you.' The Negro answered: 'Mr.——what have I done? Read your war-

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Boley Will Have National Bank Soon.

Boley, Okla., May 5.—Through the efforts of Attorney Elisha Scott, Counsel for the Kansas Defense Society, the Colored incorporators of Boley, Oklahoma have received a charter from the U. S. Treasury department to incorporate and establish a bank and do business in the town of Boley. Several months ago this matter was placed in the hands of the Kansas Defense Society who directed its counsel to proceed to tear down the barriers of opposition which confronted the organization of such an institution at that particular time and place. Attorney Scott at once went to Boley and counselled with Dr. Nelson and the incorporators and then proceeded to Washington where he placed the matter before the Federal authorities. The charter was received this week.

This National bank will be the first bank of its kind in the country controlled by Colored as well as being located in a town owned and controlled exclusively by Colored people.

Senior Class of Prairie View Makes Survey of Houston Schools.

Prairie View, Texas, May 5.—The graduating class from the college department of the Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College has completed a survey covering the educational and living conditions among the Colored people of Houston. A report of the survey was given to the student body by the class and revealed the fact that Houston Colored high school, although it has been successful in turning out students who were fairly well prepared has not adequate facilities for the quality of work which a school of its rank is supposed to do. There is a commendable feature of this school to which special attention was called and that is the organization. It has been through the almost perfect co-ordination of the various departments that the school has been able to do anything like effective work. The class deplored other conditions in the Negro sections or districts of the city as regarded sanitation and health; poorly drained, un-inviting as to appearance from all outward view points, streets unpaved and poorly lighted; disconnected with the rest of the city except by automobile or some other individual method of transportation; no postal service, no sewerage connections and in fact none of the modern conveniences which are usually thought of in connection with city life. In a city with 125,000 people and possibly 30 per cent Colored in light of the information and knowledge which present day advancement affords regarding the science of living, it does not appear that the authorities are on their job when they allow such conditions as referred to above to exist and especially since they know that there is no such thing as complete isolation either in the matter of disease of body or in the economic life of a people: What effects one is found, soon or later to effect all, to a greater or less degree. It is to be hoped that the city government not only in Houston, but in all the cities of the state and country will see and admit the necessity of providing comfortable conveniences and sanitary living conditions for all classes of their population and will actually seek to administer the government even fairness to all the people, believing that it is for the best interest of the entire population. As a matter of fact some sections in the city of Houston and no doubt in other cities with which the writer is not so well acquainted are a disgrace to civilization. The strange thing about it all is that in the face of repeated experiences wherein the folly of discrimination which only tends to mar the beauty and health rating of a city has been shown, authorities will continue to make discriminations simply because they have not reached that stage of unselfishness which enables them to treat all men fairly and squarely. The Negro cannot thrive unless the white permits; but neither can the white man advance very far, if he makes it his personal business to keep the Negro back.