

U. S. JAILS MARCUS GARVEY FOR FRAUD

PRICE
5
CENTS

"A PAPER WITH A POLICY"
The Chicago Whip
AN INDEPENDENT WEEKLY

Chicago's Most
Popular and
Widely Read
Weekly

VOL. VI.—No. 3

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1922

PRICE FIVE CENTS EIGHT PAGES

MAN BURNS UP IN MYSTERY

Col. Chas. Young, Ranking Army Officer, Dies

COL. YOUNG DIES ON JOB IN LIBERIA

Was Serious Embarrassment to War Department During War.

MONROVIA, Liberia, Jan. 21.—After an eventful career in which he attracted world-wide attention and because of his high rank frequently embarrassed the War Department, Col. Charles Young, U. S. A., died late last week in Monrovia, Liberia. At the time of his death Colonel Young held the highest rank ever attained by a Black man in the United States Army. He died at his post of duty in Liberia, where he had been assigned by the War Department as an instructor in military science. Reports from Liberia indicate that he had done remarkable work in reorganizing the Liberian constabulary along American lines. Colonel Young was born in Kentucky over fifty years ago. He was immediately assigned to the Tenth U. S. Cavalry, where he made a record as one of the strictest disciplinarians in the army.

Rescued the Roosevelt
He came into the public eye first during the Spanish-American war when his command saved Theodore Roosevelt's troops from certain death. At other times during his military career he was assigned to the Philippines and was instructor of cadets at Wilberforce University.

Embarrassed Administration
During the World War, Colonel Young, who at that time held the rank of lieutenant-colonel, was a constant source of embarrassment to the administration.

It became customary to promote officers of Colonel Young's rank and even lower to the rank of brigadier and major general. It had been confidently expected that he would be made a general and placed in command of the Black division then being formed. He even made a visit to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, where 1,250 men of his own race were in training for commissions. Lieut.-Col. C. C. Ballou, white, was then in command of the post. Although of the same rank as Colonel Young, Ballou was quickly elevated to the rank of major general and placed in command of the new division.

Colonel Young's high rank forced upon the War Department the necessity of placing him in some position of responsibility. It was necessary to promote him in order to allow the promotion of white officers beneath him. He was finally made full colonel.

Put On Sick List
He then asked to be allowed to organize and command a division from the state of Ohio, where he was well known. This was refused. Demands were by this time becoming insistent that he be allowed to demonstrate his remarkable military ability in France. He was then examined and pronounced physically unfit for overseas service. Colonel Young strenuously denied any physical disability and rode horseback from the Mexican border to Washington to prove it. He was denied military service abroad, nevertheless. It was freely rumored that the administration was firmly opposed to commissioning any man a general officer whose skin was black. He was then assigned to a development unit at Camp Grant, Ill., where he stayed until the end of the war.

A national memorial for him is being arranged. Col. Otis B. Duncan of the Eighth Regiment is in charge of arrangements here.

Jersey Woman Gives \$3,000,000 To Race

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 21.—Requests of nearly \$3,000,000 for educational, charitable and development work among colored persons are made in the will of Mrs. Calista S. Mayhew, who died December 19.

Must Do Time



John Williams

MURDER FARM BOSS MUST DO TIME

Georgia Supreme Court Affirms Sentence of Trial Judge.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 21.—A plea of escaping imprisonment for life was rejected when the Georgia Supreme Court affirmed the sentence of life imprisonment upon John S. Williams, white, owner of "murder farm." The appeal for new trial has been pending in the supreme court since last April. Williams' counsel asked for new trial on the grounds that the evidence introduced in the case did not warrant the verdict of guilty, and that Clyde Manning, Williams' foreman, was jointly indicted with him, and not eligible to testify. Manning was star witness against Williams. Williams was convicted before Judge John B. Hutcheson on April 9, 1921, for the murder of one Lindsey Peterson, who, according to the testimony of Manning, had been tied by the planter and thrown into the Yellow River in Newton County. Besides being indicted for this murder, Williams was also indicted for the murder of ten other men, all workers on his farm. The men for whose death he was indicted were: Johnnie Williams, Fletcher Smith, John Brown, Charley Chisholm, "Blackstrap," Henry Price, "Big John," Willie Preston, Johnny Greene and Willie Givens. Williams' trial in Newton County for the murder of Peterson attracted nationwide attention. The bodies of some of the victims were found in the

(Continued on page 3.)

UNDERWRITERS PAY \$20,000 SICK CLAIMS IN 1921

The Underwriters Mutual Insurance Company announce that they have closed one of the most successful years that they have had since organization; that notwithstanding the alleged hard times, this company has successfully weathered all of the strong winds that blew, and they have increased their business in every department. One of the liveliest and most active spots in the City is at 31st Street each Saturday morning in the offices of this company, when the agents hold their weekly meeting; and their various contests for supremacy. The Underwriters announce that their premium income for this year amounted to \$57,347.72, and since its

(Continued on page 3.)

"MESSENGER BOY" BANDITS GET \$7500

Use Clever Ruse to Gain Admittance to Flat.

The fact that banditry knows no color line nor attempts to confine itself to the Gold Coast was demonstrated at 3:00 p. m. Tuesday morning when bandits used a clever ruse to obtain permission to the apartment of Miss Elizabeth Thornton, 3512 Michigan Avenue, and escape with over \$7,000 in gems and cash. The victims were Miss Thornton and Fred Brownie, well known in South Side sporting circles. The loot amounted to \$3,152 in currency, and jewelry valued at \$4,500, according to accounts given the Stanton Avenue police.

Miss Lucille Kent, Miss Thornton's maid, was also threatened and subdued. The robbers carried six revolvers and three "blackjacks," according to the victims. The unusual circumstances caused Capt. Ben Enright to begin a full investigation.

Loose \$3,100 Cash

Brownie said the bandits took \$3,100 in cash and a diamond shirt stud and diamond stickpin valued at \$4,500. The currency consisted of three \$1,000 bills and a \$100 bill. Miss Thornton claimed to have been robbed of \$52. She said the robbers overlooked her three diamond rings valued at \$500 on a dresser. The maid was not robbed. "The bandits rode in a black seven-passenger Hudson," Miss Thornton told the detectives. "Each carried two revolvers and a blackjack. The one in messenger's uniform rang the doorbell. The maid answered. He told the maid he had a telegram for Mr. Brownie. When she opened the door, the three men rushed inside."

Maid Not Molested

"They forced Mr. Brownie and myself against a wall, compelling him to stand to one side with her hands above her head. After they took our money and jewelry, they drove south in Michigan Avenue in their car. They must have known Mr. Brownie, who is wealthy, was visiting at my home."

Brownie said he was to leave today for Hot Springs. He said he did not recall ever seeing any of the raiders.

Curiosity Is Fatal To Woman

Her insistence upon listening at two lovers quarrel resulted Wednesday in the tragic death of Mrs. Ida Brown, 18, who was shot and killed in her home, 736 E. 38th St., by John Johnson.

Johnson was engaged in a quarrel with his sweetheart, Miss Rebecca Brown, in the hallway outside Mrs. Brown's apartment. She went to the door and opened it to discover the cause of the noise. Her mother is said to have warned her to keep away from the door. She then closed the door but still remained near to it to overhear the quarrelling.

At this juncture Johnson became violent, drew a revolver and fired at his sweetheart. The shot was wild and went through the door, the bullet striking Mrs. Brown on the other side. She fell wounded over the right lung. She was rushed to the Fort Dearborn Hospital, where she died early the next morning.

After the shooting Johnson fled and was not captured until Tuesday, when Sergt. Glenn and Policemen Holmes and McDermott, of the Stanton Avenue Station, captured him at 4350 Champlain Avenue.

At the coroner's inquest over the body of the slain woman, Johnson was held to the grand jury on a charge of manslaughter.

U. S. BREAKS IN ON PLANS FOR AFRICA

Charge Garvey With Selling Passage on Mythical Steamer.

NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 21.—The fate of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, the Black Star Line, the African Communities League, and other allied Garvey organizations hang in the balance awaiting the outcome of the arrest here Thursday by federal officials of Marcus Garvey, president general of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, and moving spirit of the "back to Africa" movement agitated through his organizations.

Released on \$2,500 Bail
Garvey was arrested in his private apartments in West 129th Street, and taken to the Black Star Line offices at 56 West 135th Street, where the books and records of the famous steamship line were seized by federal agents. He was then taken before Federal Commissioner Hitchcock, and released on \$2,500 bond, pending a hearing on January 19. Other officials of the Black Star Line were subpoenaed by Post Office inspectors.

Charged With Fraud
The specific charge upon which Garvey was booked was advertising and selling passage to Africa on a mythical vessel and using the mail to defraud in disposing of stock in the Black Star Line.

The Black Star Line, Garvey's brain-child, has been the cause of attacks upon him from many angles. Upon several occasions it has been charged that the vessels chartered by this company have been leased and not owned by the black steamship company. Recently passage to Africa was advertised upon the "Phyllis Wheatley," supposed to be under construction. Inquiries made at the bureau of investigation revealed that there was no such ship. Garvey answered this by saying that negotiations for the purchase of the ship had been completed, and the actual purchase was only a matter of time.

Unrest in Organization
Considerable unrest in the various Garvey organizations has been noticeable lately. Turbulent factions have grown up in local branches throughout the country, and special agents from New York have been kept busy untangling difficulties. In California local organizations broke completely away from the mother organization and reorganized along new lines.

Great excitement prevailed in Harlem the day following the arrest of Mr. Garvey. Excited shareholders in the various Garvey corporations besieged the offices of 135th Street, demanding their money back. A few days before Garvey's arrest it is said that he refunded money to several claimants.

"Plot," Says Garvey

Urged for a statement, Mr. Garvey says: "My arrest is but the starting point of a great international conflict that will one day show the Negro not the worse off for the result. Enemies of the Negro Race and enemies of my movement within the Race have been plotting for some time to besmirch my character in order to hold me up to public ridicule and to cause me to lose favor among my people. Among those who are opposing the Universal Negro Improvement Association are the leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the African Brotherhood, of which Cyril Briggs, editor of the "Crusader," a monthly magazine, is the paramount chief and active working head, and who is out on bail for criminal libel against Marcus Garvey."

Excitement in Dreamland

Excitement reigned in Dreamland Cafe Tuesday night when Miss Freida Brown, 3755 Indiana Ave., attacked and struck Miss Clara Lewis, an entertainer in the cafe, with a beer bottle. After attacking the girl, Miss Brown burst out of the cafe and fled through State St. She was captured by Policeman Roscoe Johnson.

"Taps" Sounded For Him



COL. CHARLES YOUNG

Repetition Of Wheaton Of 'Martha' Is N. Y. Kills Demanded Self With Gas

When James A. Munday, general director and Maestro of the Chicago South Side Opera Co., engaged the Aryan Grotto Temple and presented "Martha" there, December 5th and 6th, he thought that two nights would be sufficient to accommodate the music lovers of Chicago and vicinity, who would care to witness the performances. This was not the true situation, however. Hundreds of people were turned away each night and the Aryan Grotto Temple proved too small to seat the crowds.

When the curtain went up on the opening scene, the audience fairly gasped in wonderment—as if to say, "the half has not been told." There has been a tremendous awakening in the music circles as a result of the Chicago South Side Opera Company's grand success.

The leading instrumental musicians of the race have organized the "New Symphony Orchestra," consisting of 35 artists. Charles S. Cooke is their director. Mr. Munday has engaged them to accompany "Martha" at the Auditorium, Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22, 1922, at 8 P. M. "Martha" will be presented at this large and beautiful theatre in the "loop" so that all Chicago may have an opportunity of enjoying its performance. Nellie M. Dobson, "Martha," Ruthena Matson or Helen Boone, "Nancy," H. B. Mills "Plunkett," Dr. A. J. Offord, "Tristan," Marie Brooks, pianist, Cleo M. Dickerson, musical director. The chorus will be twice as large as it was before and the orchestra three times as large. This will be Chicago's finest musical event.

Attempts Suicide In Patrol Wagon

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 21.—After he had been caught in the act of attempting to rob the Burger Dry Goods Co., William Brown, a porter in the store, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat in a patrol wagon while on the way to the city jail. He was a trusted employee and had been with the firm for ten years.

SITS ASLEEP AS FLAMES GUT HOUSE

Oil Stove Explodes and Leaves Drinker to Mercy of Flames.

Money, moonshine, and domestic difficulties combined to form the background for a tragedy in which C. H. Boyd, a barber, living at 5053 Dearborn Street, was burned to death in the home of his friend, Thomas Fields, 5006 Dearborn Street, early Sunday morning.

Still a Mystery
Boyd's presence in the Fields home at daybreak Sunday morning is still shrouded in considerable mystery, although a coroner's jury exonerated Fields at the inquest Monday.

Several conflicting stories attempt to account for his presence there. According to Mrs. Boyd, her husband visited Fields for the purpose of collecting money due him from Fields.

Other witnesses, including Ollie Anderson and Mrs. Fields at first declared that Fields and Boyd spent the night drinking, that Boyd became drunk and went to sleep in a chair with his clothes on, and was burned to death in a drunken stupor when a gasolite stove exploded in another room.

Still other witnesses testified that Boyd appeared at the Fields home about midnight, asking admission, and saying that he and his wife had quarreled, and she had locked him out of his home. He would be satisfied, he said to sit in the front room and sleep all night.

Another version of the tragedy, fully as problematical as the rest is Fields persuaded Boyd to spend the night with him, being acquainted with Boyd's domestic difficulties, and the two sat discussing the situation long into the night, and drinking moonshine whiskey.

Left to Die
Whether Boyd was drunk at the time of his death may never be known, but according to testimony offered at the coroner's inquest, Fields and his family retired shortly after midnight, leaving Boyd alone in a front room. Fire broke out in the house from an exploding oil stove near daybreak. Forgetting that Boyd was in the front room, the Fields family fled from the flames, leaving him to burn to death. The house was totally destroyed by fire.

Fields was exonerated of all blame by the coroner's jury.

SEE INCENDIARISM IN COLLEGE FIRES

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 21.—A series of fires breaking out in schools and colleges throughout the country has aroused an investigation on the theory that the fires may have been the result of organized incendiarism.

The latest fire to break out occurred at Crary Hall, of Morristown College, near Knoxville. Flames were noticed bursting forth in the building, and soon the entire building was a mass of flames. Several hundred occupants were able to escape only with their lives, and hundreds of dollars worth of property were destroyed.

Other schools to lose buildings through fire recently were Barber Memorial Seminary, Anniston, Ala.; Wilberforce University, and Biddle University.

Hang First Woman Since Civil War

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 21.—The first woman to be hanged in this state since the civil war paid the penalty Friday. She was Hattie Purdue, and was hanged alongside Leon Vivette, in the Forest County Jail. Both were convicted of the murder of Alton Page, white, who was killed August 27, 1921, in the woman's yard. It is said the victim's body was hacked to pieces and as much of it as possible put in a stove and burned.

Deacon Catches Preacher in Raid

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 21.—When Deacon Thomas Faulks sent a detective, led by a squad of policemen into an alleged gambling house at Thompson and Alta streets, among others they arrested Rev. Benjamin Fredericks, graduate of Georgia Theological Seminary and pastor of a local church. Rev. Fredericks paid a fine of ten dollars and costs saying, "I had no idea it was a gambling house, but believed it to be a place where men could find healthy indoor sport."

MUST PAY HANGED MAN'S POLICY

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 21.—The fact that a man has been legally hanged does not invalidate an insurance policy which carries a clause making it incontestable for any cause after a year, the state court of appeals has decided. The decision was made in a suit filed by Floreod Murphy, beneficiary under a policy issued by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to William Reynolds, who was hanged in South Carolina July 11, 1919. The company claimed among other things that it was against public policy to pay such insurance and appealed from the decision of Superior Court in Augusta, which upheld the lower court.