

Col. Marcus Garvey, President of the Black Star Line Steamship Company, Admitted on the Witness Stand in New York City That More Than \$600,000 Has Been Blown to the Wind or Recklessly Expended by the High Officials of That Company and by the Officials of the Universal Negro Improvement Association.

MILLIONS OF COLORED MEN AND WOMEN IN ALL PARTS OF THIS COUNTRY HAVE LOST THEIR LIFE SAVINGS AMOUNTING TO MILLIONS IN FOOLING WITH COL. GARVEY AND HIS BACK TO AFRICA SCHEME.

THE JUDGE OR THE COURT SEVERELY REBUKED COL. GARVEY WHO IS NOT A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR LEADING THE SHORT-SIGHTED COLORED PEOPLE INTO HIS WILD CAT SCHEMES. AT THE SAME TIME JUSTICE PANKEN IMPARTED SOME SOUND ADVICE TO THE COLORED PEOPLE, WHICH THEY SHOULD NEVER FORGET.

While on the witness stand under severe cross-examination Col. Garvey, who is president of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, as well as being president of the Black Star Line Steamship Company, which proposed to transport all the colored people in this country back to Africa, admitted that he was not a citizen of the United States and that he had only resided in it less than five years. In that short space of time, through his exploits of various money-making undertakings, he had persuaded millions of people to invest their life savings in his project.

Under Indictment
Brooks, alleged to be under indictment for misappropriating funds of the U. N. I. A. was a former officer of that organization at \$6,000 a year. He sued for \$750 wages, and a verdict for that sum was granted in his favor, while on the loan of \$1,000 Justice Panken, before whom all of the cases were aired, decided against him, as no proof was shown he had given the money.
Brooks asserts the officers of the association which had a membership of 4,500,000 people, were permitted to draw whatever money they desired for expenses.

Tells of Losses
While on the stand, Col. Garvey told the court the "Yarmouth" cost \$145,000 and lost \$300,000 on her first trip, while the "Macio" was purchased for \$65,000 and on her maiden voyage met with a loss of \$75,000. The "Shady-side," the old ferryboat, was also mentioned, but the price paid for it was not stated.
The mythical ship, "Phyllis Wheatley," named after the noted race poetess, was never seen. It is alleged that advertisements were carried of the passage to Liberia on this steamship.
Col. Garvey, himself, denied knowing anything pertaining to the advertisements about the "Phyllis Wheatley," of which an investigation has been conducted by the Federal Government.

At the time of the admission of the conditions of the Black Star Line, Garvey had been arraigned on two other charges, aside from that brought against him by Orr.
James D. Brooks brought two actions against Garvey; one for wages, and the other for loans.

Conditions Exposed
The expose of the conditions of the organization came to light, following Orr's charge of fraud against the Black Star Line. Orr asserted that he attended one of the meetings in Liberty Hall and heard Garvey tell the audience how he would double, within sixty days, the money they invested in the first steamship line, owned, operated and controlled by the race. Orr put in \$105 and has not even received a dividend. Garvey vehemently denied the accusation that he would guarantee any such thing as the return of the money in two months.

While on the stand, Col. Garvey was suave of manner and proved a shrewd witness when questioned about the finances of the Black Star Line and many of the other enterprises which he has fostered.

At the finish of the trial Justice Panken, in addressing his remarks to Garvey, said: "It seems to me that you have been preying upon the gullibility of your own people, having kept no proper accounts of the money received for investment, being an organization of high finance in which the officers received outrageously high salaries and were permitted to have exorbitant expense accounts for pleasure jaunts throughout the country. I advise these 'dupes' who have contributed to these organizations to go into court and ask for the appointment of a receiver. You should have taken this \$600,000 and built a hospital for colored people in this city instead of purchasing a few old boats. There is a form of paranoia which manifests itself in believing oneself to be a great man."
"From the evidence brought out," said Justice Panken when later seen in chambers, "these various movements that have been fostered by Garvey have taken millions of dollars out of the pockets of the colored people. In the Universal Negro Improvement Association he claims a membership of 4,500,000, who have been paying dues. He says nothing is left of the Black Star Line, a corporation he formed which told of wonderful shipping developments among his own people. All the officers cared about was how much salary they would receive, besides enormous expense accounts."

It seems that the vast majority of the colored people in this country are always willing to follow wild cat dreamers and with their eyes shut all reason and with their ears closed ever ready to pour their hard earned money into large rat holes and blindly follow that class of loud-mouthed so-called leaders of the colored race.

Editor.

SENATOR WILLIAM E. BORAH DENOUNCES SEIZURE OF HAITI

United States Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, one of the most powerful Republicans in the Senate, has taken up the charges against the American Occupation of Haiti, first pressed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. In a ringing lecture delivered before an audience of 3,500 people in Carnegie Hall, New York, lately, Senator Borah declared United States marines had invaded the black republic and held it in military subjection for five years in the interest chiefly of New York bankers.

Senator Borah told the story of the invasion of Haiti, of the overthrow by military force of the Haitian government and the setting up of a president, D'Artiguenave, who would be subservient to American military authorities.

"I am convinced we are in there to stay unless American opinion brings us out," said Senator Borah urging all Americans to make their views heard. "Unless public opinion is aroused, directed and sustained, we will stay there."

"Don't forget that the soil of those countries is the richest in the world and labor is cheap and abundant—20 cents a day is the wage. It has become dangerous for an independent people to let it become known to the world that they are in possession of vast natural resources."

Speaking of the atrocities charged against United States marines, Senator Borah said:

"You ask how American marines can be so cruel? That is the story of imperialism, the world over and throughout all history. Do you think it is any worse than some of the things done in India and Siberia?"

these people and the honor of the American people, we ought to get out of Haiti and out of every place where we have no right."

Senator Borah's championing the cause of Haiti follows a two year campaign waged by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The initial expose of conditions in Haiti was made by Herbert J. Seligmann and by James Weldon Johnson, Secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., both of whom were in Haiti at the same time.

Several military and naval commissions endeavored to whitewash what had been done. But the N. A. A. C. P. continued the fight, helped Haitians who came to the United States to present their case to the American people, and finally cooperated in the formation of the Haiti-Santo Domingo Independence Society under whose auspices Senator Borah spoke in Carnegie Hall.

SUDDEN DEATH OF PROF. RICHARD THEODORE GREENER AT HIS HOME IN THIS CITY

Early Tuesday morning, May 9, Prof. Richard Theodore Greener suddenly closed his eyes in death in his lovely home at 5237 Ellis ave. Cerebral hemorrhage was the direct cause of his passing on into the next world.

Prof. Greener was one of the best educated and most prominent colored men in the United States. He was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1844, and attended many colleges and educational institutions, finally graduating from Harvard college with high honors.

As he progressed in life he held several important and responsible positions within the gift of his gov-

ernment, such as United States Consul to Bombay, India, and United States Consul in Vladivostok, Russia.

In the midst of troops of warm friends his remains were laid to rest yesterday afternoon at Graceland cemetery.

ATTORNEY JOHN R. AUTER LANDS IN THE COOK COUNTY JAIL, BEING COMMITTED FOR EMBEZZLING MORE THAN TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS BELONGING TO THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

The first of this week Lawyer John R. Auter, who is one of the most prominent members of Knights of Pythias in this city or state of Illinois, who has always had his finger in the pie along with Lawyer Albert B. George and Hon. S. A. T. Watkins and the other high priests of that order when it has come down to handling the money belonging to that order, was found guilty before Superior Court Judge, T. D. Hurley, of making away with more than twelve thousand dollars belonging to the Beneficiary Board of that order. Being unable to furnish a fifteen thousand dollar bond, to the great regret of his many friends, Mr. Auter will remain in jail until Saturday, May 27, when his attorney will argue for a new trial.

Attorney Israel Cowen, has removed his law offices from the Tacoma Building to Suite 400, Westminster Building; telephone 7950. Mr. Cowen will be delighted to meet his many clients and friends at his new location.



HON. OSCAR DE PRIEST

One of the Big Chiefs of the Thompson Wing of the Republican Party in This City and County, Who Will Be Elected Committeeman of the New Third Ward in 1924.

BOOK CHAT BY MARY WHITE OVERTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE.

"HARLEM SHADOWS"

By Claud McKay. Published by Harcourt, Brace & Co. Price \$1.35. Postage 10c extra.

Claude McKay was born in the West Indies and had attained to some distinction there before he came to the United States. He had written exquisite songs in the Jamaican dialect, songs full of a love for the simple peasant folk and a longing for their full liberty; he had helped the street car men on strike; he had received the medal of the Institute of Arts and Sciences. And then he came to New York. And though he sings of New York as a city which he hates; we, who love it, can rest content that he stays with us. Hate is next to love and far better than indifference.

"Harlem Shadows" centers about New York, but to the poet's heart again and again comes the call of the Tropics. It is Easter Sunday and he thinks:

"Far from this foreign Easter damp and chilly
My soul steals to a pear-shaped plot of ground,
Where gleamed the lilac-tinted Easter lily
Soft-scented in the air for yards around."

He stops at a shop window and
"Bananas ripe and green, and ginger-root,
Cocoa in pods and alligator pears,
And tangerines and mangoes and grapefruit—"

recall the laden fruit-trees of home and the mystical blue skies. He goes into the subway, the city's "great, gaunt gut," where "the gray train rushing bears the weary wind" and to him the wind is captive, moaning for fields and seas:

"Seas cooling warm where native schooners drift
Through sleepy waters, while gulls wheel and sweep,
Waiting for windy waves the keels to lift
Lightly among the islands of the deep."

The swallows fly north up from the Spanish main and he questions them. They have seen the children scampering out of school:

"Do they still stop beneath the giant tree
To gather locusts in their childish greed,
And chuckle when they break the pods to see
The golden powder clustered round the seed?"

HOUSTON, TEXAS, BRANCH N. A. C. P. GOES OVER THE TOP WITH 1,000 MEMBERS

The Houston, Texas, branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is the first to go over the top in the Association's Spring Drive, exceeding its quota of 1,000 members, according to announcement made at the national office, 70

Weary, he turns to the South as the land of waking dreams.

"There by the banks of blue and silver streams
Grass-sheltered crickets chirp incessant song.
Gay-colored lizards loll all through the day
Their tongues outstretched for careless little flies,
And swarthy children in the fields at play
Look upward laughing at the smiling skies."

When night comes he thinks of the "dainty Spanish needle," the yellow and white flower "shadowed by the spreading mango." And in the New York dawn of groaning cars and rumbling milk carts, of dark figures shuffling sadly to work, he calls up his island of the sea.

"Where the cocks are crowing, crowing, crowing,
And the hens are cackling in the rose-apple tree."

But America has a grip upon Claude McKay. He tells us so in a wonderful sonnet:

"Although she feeds me bread of bitterness,
And sinks into my throat her tiger's tooth,
Stealing my breath of life, I will confess
I love this cultured hell that tests my youth."

He has written two great sonnets upon litching and two unforgettable pictures of women, Harlem Shadows and The Harlem Dancer. As he explains in his preface, America has greatly affected his poetry at times, but it has not yet taught him to use free verse.

Max Eastman, himself a poet as well as a rare critic of poetry, has written an Introduction to Mr. McKay's poems. I quote the end:

"The quality is here in all these songs, the pure, arrow-like transference of his emotion into our heart, without any but the inevitable words, the quality that reminds us of Burns and Villon and Catullus, and all the poets that we call lyric because we love them so much. It is the quality that Keats sought to cherish when he said that 'Poetry should be great and unobtrusive, a thing which enters into the soul, and does not startle or amaze with itself but with its subject.' * * * It is the poetry that looks upon a thing and sings. It is possessed by a feeling and sings. May it find its way a little quietly and softly, in this age of roar and advertising, to the hearts that love a true and unaffected song."

Fifth Avenue, New York.
John M. Adkins, Secretary of the Houston branch, in a letter to the national office, says:

"I have passed through four mobs, lost everything I made in 27 years through mob violence. . . . Push Dyer Bill in Senate—push hard. You have our prayers. We never meet without asking God to guide and bless you."