

THE DALLAS EXPRESS



MEMBER NATIONAL NEGRO PRESS ASSOCIATION.

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THE DALLAS EXPRESS

has never hoisted the white feather, neither has it been disgraced by the yellow streak. It is not afflicted with the flannel mouth. It is a plain, every day, sensible, conservative newspaper, which tries to tell the passing breeze; like a doubtful flag; it proclaims a patriotism as broad as the country, its love of truth and justice covers all the territory occupied by the human race. This is pretty high ground, but we live on it and are prospering. Boys of the press come up and stand with us. This ground is holy.

W. B. KING.

HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETICS AND GENERAL PUBLIC.

There can be no real school spirit without athletics. There can be no real athletics without patronage of the general public.

Knowing as we do that the general public of Dallas is heartily interested in fostering school spirit and keeping our boys and girls of school age interested in the affairs of their school we are taking this means of urging that patronage of their athletic events be more generous.

A strenuous effort is being made by the athletic management of our high school to place football on a paying basis so that its place in the athletic curriculum may be guaranteed.

Much expense is being gone to by the school in bringing to town teams of prowess and ability in order that at the exhibitions may be high class and that the reputation may be boosted in as many sections as is possible. The schedule for the coming season includes teams from Tulsa, South Texas and even well known colleges.

Dallas as yet does not know and appreciate football. But if it is to keep pace with other cities in whose class she knows herself to be, she must cultivate its closer acquaintance. Her public must learn it.

Though not generally well known by our people here, this game furnishes more thrills and genuine excitement than does baseball. In spending the price of admission one may be sure that he will have the satisfaction of realizing that he has been fully reimbursed by the character of the entertainment furnished. Patronage in this case will not amount to a donation.

It should become the rule for the athletic committees of the school to appeal to the general public so directly as to guarantee substantial support.

It is the duty of the public to aid in school activities. Athletics makes the carrying out of this duty doubly easy.

Women may not have souls but they make up for that little deficiency by possessing a surplus of tongue and temper.

Only those whom God has joined to women can understand that they are not understandable.

It has about got to be that women wear more powder than clothing.

Under the guise of pastors, rogues have gotten away with things which would have landed many a man in jail.

Those who drink bootleggers and in wood often get themselves entangled rather than "pickled."

Nature never produced a rascally character or a rascally minded person. It has better sense.

Public subscription cannot be evaded by a rascally selfish man or woman.

There is no way to make it his wish out of a little one.

REMEMBERING OUR ENEMIES.

IN YEARS GONE by we probably overlooked our power to protest. We seemed more nearly to follow the policy of forgiving and forgetting those who maliciously expressed their hatred of us and used their demagogic powers to hinder us.

Apparently that day of forgetfulness of such individuals is past. We remember them and in that remembrance make use of our power of protest limited though they may be in trying to see to it that that person rises to no position from which he can more effectively crush us.

Such is the procedure of many of our leaders who are actively opposing the appointment of Senator John K. Shields of Tennessee to the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Associate Justice William R. Day.

It is alleged that the Senator on one occasion said in discussing the Women's Suffrage Amendment that giving the ballot to "Nigger women would be a problem because, you see, we cannot treat the wenches as we do the men. We just club the niggers if they come to the polls."

He is being opposed by men of prominence and power in the ground that his statement "reveals his utter contempt for the Constitution of the United States" and that were he called upon to decide a case in which Negroes were involved he could not give an unbiased judgment.

No less noteworthy are the cases of Senators in Eastern and border states where Negroes hold the balance of power. Some of them face reelection and Negroes knowing their stand upon the Dyer Bill have refused to support them. Some have failed of election.

These are only beginnings. Soon it will be universally realized that properly directed protest pays. To forget utterly those who refuse even a humane judgment of us is frequently to allow them by their demagogic ways to rise to a position of even greater power.

It is our duty to ourselves to protect ourselves against them by the means at our hand. Votes and petitions eventually will gain in power to the extent that they will demand the desired attention.

The forgiving spirit like patience may sometime cease to be a virtue.

In the struggle for even the most meager existence we are finding that it is as necessary to remember our enemies as our friends.—It is a profitable lesson learned in the school of political and civic hardship.

THE WOMENS ANTI-LYNCHING CRUSADE.

OF ALL OF THE movements inaugurated in recent years none has appeared as promising as the organization known as the Anti-Lynching Crusaders. It is to be composed entirely of women. Its motto is: "a million women united to suppress lynching." Their membership is not confined to the Colored race.

Believing as we do that women can best help in matters of this sort by helping to crystallize public sentiment, we welcome the formation of this organization.

Lynching must go. And since it is not confined in the selection of its victims to the Negro race, it is fitting that all women should unite in its eradication.

The report on lynchings in the United States from 1889 to 1920 shows a total of 3,436 cases of mob murder and; of these victims of mob violence 718 were white. Eighty-three were women, including seventeen white women.

Heretofore the country has not been conscious of the blot which these numerous instances of mob murder have made upon the good name and boasted civilization of our country. It has gone on unmindful of it but now we see room for definite hope that this condition will not continue to exist.

Lynching needs publicity and we believe that this organization functioning properly will gain this end.

Respect for womanhood is the pretended motive for lynch law but statistics prove the falsity of such a claim.

It is fitting that women should repudiate the claim and call into being a public sentiment which will demand law and constituted authority for the punishment of crime.

The fight against lynching is a fight for civilization and aid help is always welcome.

GARVEY'S NEW BUSINESS MANAGER.

Recent sensational disclosures concerning the condition of some of the gigantic schemes of Marcus Garvey give room for the belief that his concern is or was badly in need of an efficient business manager.

In a recent trial Mr. Garvey, under oath, was forced to admit that the "Black Star Line" was a line without ships and that it at present possessed only an interest in two boats, one of which the "Kanawha," is abandoned in the port of Antilla, Cuba, as a wreck; and the other, the "Shadyside," also a wreck, "somewhere in New York Harbor." In both these vessels, the Garvey concern has only an interest and in both cases that interest is mortgaged. Both vessels are useless wrecks, according to Garvey's own admission.

Asked "should this matter be settled how much money would the Black Star Line receive individually," Garvey replied "the Black Star Line would not receive anything, because its interest is mortgaged to others to cover liabilities."

Questioned as to whether the Black Star Line had any accounts outstanding, Garvey replied, "no, it has no outstanding accounts." Garvey was then asked if anybody owed money to the Black Star Line and replied in the Negative. He also replied in the negative to the question whether the Black Star Line was doing any business at the present time.

Garvey told the court that "about \$900,000" had been collected on sale of stocks and that the Black Star Line has never paid any dividends, and that what property it has in its name is all mortgaged, said property being that at 56 West 135th Street. The present indebtedness of the line was "approximately \$200,000," he said, and there were no assets. Questioned as to whether there were any other judgments outstanding against the Black Star line, and to name them, Garvey answered that "there are many I cannot name them. There are judgments from the crew, aggregating about \$40,000 that it, I am giving you what I can remember. We have several wage cases aggregating about \$20,000. Also the Green River Distilling Company libel for \$52,000." He told the court that the line had about \$500 in the bank but that this had been attached by one of his creditors.

On the heels of these startling statements comes a dispatch to the effect that the inner council of the U. N. I. A. has forced Garvey to resign as director of the association and has appointed in his stead, Dr. Leroy Bundy, made famous by the St. Louis riots, as business manager. Garvey will remain as "president-general."

The public which has watched the manipulations of Garvey with so much interest now wonders if the financial affairs of his association will be better cared for whether his movement will now be made to function practically.

It is a legitimate query and one which it could be hoped, will be answered affirmatively.

The concerns of Garvey have grown to unusual size and have caused poor people to sacrifice money for them. They have awakened a spirit of cooperation among us never before equalled and we believe that these results should not be totally wasted.

They still have loyal followers. They seem to have at least the skeleton of a possibly lucrative business proposition in some of the concerns which have been begun.

They ought to become sound financially putting into operation things of worth to the race in America.

It is our hope that some idea of the great possibilities for actual accomplishment which the organization has may come to Dr. Bundy and that he may speedily change the policy of the concern to being profit rather than riddle. It can be done.



SATURATED WITH SOUTHERN IDEALS AND TRADITIONS

No matter how many years and how much money it takes, the State of Tennessee should hang the lynchers of Ed and George Hartley—whites. Tennessee has much at stake in this business. It has been trying to shake off what Candidate Hertzberg has "doped out" as "Southern ideals and traditions." It has been trying to prevent and to punish lynchings, for itself. And it has done well—now and then.

What a tremendous pity that a so-called lynching-State should go forty-six months (nearly four years) with but two lynchings to its discredit—one lynching in 1919; none in 1920; one in 1921; none in nearly ten months this year—only to see that remarkable record bespattered in a few minutes of murderous mob-outbreak for private revenge! (Since '918, Tennessee's lynching-record has been exactly one-ninth as bad as Texas).

Nor is that the worst of it: When the Hartleys were lynched, Benton County suffered its first case of mob-murder. Ed and George Hartley had been convicted of manslaughter in connection with the killing of the former's nephew. Some 25 or 50 sympathizers with the victim and his family took the Hartleys from jail and riddled them with bullets. The lynchers' faces were blackened. So was their State pride—another Southern ideal and tradition.

Now, let Tennessee State and Benton County governments be never so determined to deal with these lynchers as murderers, under a Tennessee statute, the grim fact remains that when the disguised, cowardly mob took the Hartleys from jail and murdered them—while motion for new trial was pending—several sections of the United States Constitution were breached. Several guarantees of the National (and the State) Bill of Rights were outraged atrociously.

Millions of intelligent, honest, patriotic American citizens combat the assertion that their National Government should be impotent to inflict direct punishment for such outrages against their National Constitution—whether the outrage be perpetrated in Tennessee or in Oregon. But then, these citizens are not running for office in a lynching-State, and so are not up against it for an "issue" upon which to lynch.

The Senate's first act on reassembling should be to pass the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill. —San Antonio Express.

THE FLYING FINISH.

We hear much of the "flying start." It is a start that counts in the race of life as it does for a runner to break a record. When a lad has friends, a good home, a liberal education and a position given him he is supposed to start off with a momentum that is a decided advantage over others. The youth of a corrupting environment, with dissolute parents and depraved associates, who has training but that of the streets and the evil resorts, has a handicap at the outset of his career. Yet the first to arrive at the goal is not always the one whose prospect was fairest at first. Again and again a man has lived down and beaten out the clogs and hindrances that beset him in the cradle. It is a long roll that might be called of those who defied every sort of prenatal and circumstantial condition against them; who defied these things, as things may forever be defied and went ahead and would not stop for the softest whisper or the loudest shout of warning from faint-hearts and quitters.

The end, as the old Latin saying hath it, crowns the work. On the race track one has seen the young, confident athlete who in the first lap sprang to the fore and ran as if that lap were the whole of the run of a mile or more. For a time he enjoyed the sensation of being in the lead. The hussars of the crowd were in his ears; he was intoxicated with the sensation of being ahead of the field. But the rejoicing of the onlookers and the proud confidence of the runner were premature.

Slowly from behind there crept up on him one who at the crack of the pistol was unregarded, so far as he was in the rear. He made "a bad getaway." The foremost competitor caught him napping. But he goes on. He refuses to be counted out. Now the man in front shows signs of weakening; he is slowing down as the one who started behind him quickens the pace and remorselessly overtakes him. They come in the homestretch together. With a last burst of speed the tortoise catches up with the hare and breaks the tape perceptibly in the lead. The victory is by inches; but those inches are more significant than all the rest of the mile behind them. For in those inches, not in the rest of the distance, lies the victory.

"He laughs best who laughs last." Some men were brilliant performers in the flush of early maturity. But they have outlived their former prestige. Instead of a crescendo of attainment and the repute that goes therewith, they mean less and less to their time and the people about them. It would be better had they not won a sensational success thus prematurely. It is rather pitiful to find an old age spent in recounting what was done in the epoch that burnt itself out so long ago, the first period in a lifetime that has accomplished nothing particular since then. —Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"A HIRED LEADERSHIP."

Politically our group is weighed down with a hired, mercenary and vacillating leadership. We are completely handicapped and represented without our consent by a leadership that is perfectly willing to sell the birthright of the race on any auction block for a miserable mess of pottage.

With this bunch of self-constituted leaders, office holding for themselves in full payment and satisfaction for the recognition of the race's political rights. With this bunch, office for themselves is everything, and their motto is, "to hell with the rights of the people, provided we can get a job or eat make a little stipend going from state to state in every campaign making speeches for 'our friends.'" And it is time the race was repudiating this leadership. Any man or set of men styling themselves as leaders and interested in the political welfare of their kind, who can take the stump and appeal to the race to vote for a set of men as senators and congressmen who had an opportunity to vote for the Dyer Bill and establish a means of sustaining human rights and making the race secure in the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuits of happiness and did not do it, is nothing less than a set of cheap political brokers who would sell heaven and earth for a dollar.

The Republican senators had full opportunity to pass the Dyer Bill. The House of Representatives passed it by an overwhelming majority. Sentiment in this country demands the passage of the Dyer Bill, or some other remedial legislation to stamp out lynching. Even in the South there is a strong sentiment to that end.

That mob violence is on the ascendency and the mobs are growing more defiant and disrespectful of the law every day cannot be denied. If the law does not control the mob, the mob will overthrow the government. There is a cry for remedial legislation from every section of the country. Of course, the political demagogues in Congress from the South howl because they believe they can best stay in Congress by appealing to the prejudice and passion of the ignorant masses, who believe that the progress of the Negro means the attuning of the white man's growth.

The Republican party has utterly failed to keep its pledge to the American people. There is absolutely no excuse for its failure to pass the Dyer Bill. It had the majority; it had the time; it made the promises, yet it failed and the Negroes in this country cannot consistently vote for any Republican senator or congressman who failed on this important occasion to carry out his pledge and his oath as a public servant. And when we read of the self-constituted Negro leaders who are going from state to state making speeches, appealing to their race to support senator so and so, we are our friend, we cannot regard them as anything else than hirelings; yes, traitors to the cause of right and justice. We have no further patience with them. We will not support them either in church, state or politics. If there is any class of men we defeat, it is the traitor, the liar, the demagogue, who would sacrifice heaven, compromise the earth, and rent out hell for a dollar for himself and to have some white man say he is a good Negro, or, he is my friend.—Atlanta Independent.

GIVE HIM A CHANCE.

The representative of the National Urban League who last night defended the American Negro from the charge of unprogressiveness had the strong end of the issue. To stop with the mere assertion that the Negro lacks the initiative, which is the soul of progress, because of his condition in Africa, is to weigh resulting conditions without reference to causes. The Negro's condition in Africa today is no guide to his character when he gets a chance.

CURRENT AND OTHERWISE.

It is disquieting, sometimes, to remember that after one reached the top of things he must sheer necessarily so down the hill he has so laboriously climbed. Not back, but but down. It is not over possible to go back. And if it were possible I am sure that most of us would turn our heads and go down into the valley on the far side of the hill. It is known about tears and laughter and the myriad tenderness that have sweetened life and death for the each of us are on that side of the hill we have climbed. But the urge and the fate is onward. It can not matter whether. Bewildering our first sight of the earth. And then, afterwards, when we began to know and love it we came to a richened realization that each day was sure followed by a noontime, a later day and the dusks, and the dusks by the night. Night as we know her is none the less beautiful because the deepness of her shadows are clearly and closely present. There are the stars and the quiet light of the moon; the reflexing emotions of the great, strong sea; the subdued passions of the soul which transfigures our existence into the holiest beings of existence. "Ah, but there is so much of beauty love and power in the things we have left behind us!" I hear you say. I grant you the truth of all your thought and I ask on questions concerning its wisdom. In my own way, too, go back to the past and eat of its bread and drink of its wine and walk along its paths in the companionship of the men and women I have known and loved. I go back now to an ugly faced brick structure in lower Mulberry Street which we youngsters affectionately named, "Old Number one." As you have guessed, by the time, it was a school house. Its presiding genius was JOHN PETERSON, a black prince of a man, who was stern to the point of absolutism but whose commands were given in tones that revealed the possession of a richly sympathetic voice. He was not learned in the exact sense, but he was profound in the means of teaching and unerring in his judgment of the qualities of character. Old New Yorkers will remember him lovingly.

Most of us are dead. What are left at the different corners of the earth abiding in the stress and varying fortunes of a time-less pictures que if more practical than our otherdays. Charles Andrews, Walter Colbert, Jerome Peterson, Walter Warren, George Jeffery, Ed. Wales, Ed. Ramsey, Will Clark, Big Robert Watkins, and many others in memory are growing some others I can't just bring to mind at this moment, were with "Bill" Moore, among the choicer spirits in "Father John" Peterson's collection of really ripe birds. CB WJFCC WMCChWaxo T-birds." I know my occasional reader can have no immediate interest in the situations I have recalled except in those particular which come close to rehearsing their own "other days." That other side of the life period when the top of life was up ahead of an crowned with light and all aglow with the promise of big achievement. Yet, as we come to know ourselves in clear nakedness of what the truth about the matter, who is there in our midst who would genuinely care to go back over the paths and byways by which we have reached the now of our lives? But very few of the clan. The very imperfections we have to know are part and parcel of our being proclaimed against the venture even if it were possible to "go back." We are too blindly vain; we hate too sincerely; we love self too completely; we labor too half heartedly, and we too often stumble into the presence of truth, why repeat? Because now know people about life values? Because we now know how love feels and what faith can achieve? Folly! Peace is down yonder where the sea waits to kiss your feet, where symphonies of the gentler music themes sing of the eternal love and where time ends and eternity begins. Do not be afraid. Death is the sweetness of life. Life is the essence of the never-ending Universe. Not back, ONWARD.

I find me here the flaming heart, an old dream Lost, Burning full as Vega in a clear Autumnal sky, And I bathe my Self in the flame and the seedling cost Of pain falls behind this I know my life can never die.

NEW JERSEY SENATOR ASSURES N. A. A. C. P. HE WILL VOTE FOR DYER BILL.

Hopes it Will Pass in Next Session.

New York, N. Y., Nov. 9.—As Senator Frelinghuysen's attitude on the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill has been the subject of discussion among Colored voters of New Jersey, on account of his absence from the Senate on September 21, during the vote to consider that measure; and since there seems to be doubt among those voters concerning the attitude of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People toward Senator Frelinghuysen's candidacy for re-election, the Advancement Association is glad to make public today a letter from Senator Frelinghuysen setting forth his unequivocal endorsement of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill and his intention to vote for it. Senator Frelinghuysen's letter is as follows: "Mr. James Weldon Johnson, Sec., National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

My dear Mr. Johnson: "I have been informed that an organized attempt is being made to misrepresent to my Colored constituents my attitude towards the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill. In order that there may be no misunderstanding regarding my position, I wish to say that I have on numerous occasions expressed myself in favor of the Bill and more than this, have on a very occasion used my influence to expedite favorable action upon it.

"The fact that I was not present when the motion for considering the bill came up in the Senate, has been deliberately used by my opponents to misrepresent my attitude at that time was expressed in a letter to Dr. George E. Cannon of Jersey City under date of September 21st, in which I said: 'I am very much worried over a situation I cannot avoid. I have been compelled to come back from Washington to speak in the State at meetings which have been arranged for me and today the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill is to be considered. I am paired in favor of it and therefore my vote will be cast for it. I want this understood to avoid criticism of my absence.'

"In closing, I merely want to say that I believe in the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill. I am opposed to lynching and stand for law and order. I shall continue to use my influence to secure the passage of the Dyer Bill, which I very much hope will be accomplished in the next session. "I am, with all good wishes, Very sincerely yours,

Signed: Joseph S. Frelinghuysen." In view of the uncompromising and unequivocal statement by Senator Frelinghuysen as to his attitude on the subject of Anti-Lynching legislation, the Advancement Association feels that Senator Frelinghuysen is entitled to the loyal support of Colored voters and all others who are deeply interested in this legislation which is of vital interest to the American people.

DOUBT CITIZENSHIP OF CERTAIN NEGROES.

Austin, Texas, Nov. 9.—Citizenship of a number of Negroes in Kinney County has been questioned by the chairman of the democratic executive committee of that county, who has referred the problem for a ruling. According to the information submitted to the attorney general's department for an opinion, a certain number of Negro slaves, in 1832, were brought to the United States from Africa. These Negroes subsequently escaped from their masters went to Florida, where they settled on an Indian reservation.

They remained there for several years when they decamped for Mexico. In 1873 the federal government, which had learned that these Negroes had gone to Mexico, needed a number of scouts for the service. The descendants of these Negroes when in later years their services were not needed any further, these Negro scouts settled in Kinney county.

Now the question has been raised as to whether they are citizens of the United States and Texas and eligible to vote in the November election.

OKLAHOMA GIRL SUES GRAFTING ATTORNEY.

Okemah, Okla., Nov. 9.—A suit has been filed in the district court here against Attorney P. E. Gumm of Okmulgee, for \$100,000 damages. The suit is brought by Annie Cully, wealthy Negro girl, and is the result of a similar suit filed against the Cully girl by Gumm some time ago, in which he asks \$50,000 damages.

Miss Cully is suing for \$10,000 actual, and \$50,000 exemplary damages, which she claims in her petition was caused by her alleged arrest and incarceration in a Chicago jail when she was there on a visit to friends. In the petition she states that Gumm, acting thru his agents, servants and certain detectives and officers without any warrant or other legal process of law, "falsely, wantonly, maliciously and illegally and unlawfully" caused her arrest and imprisonment in the Chicago jail for a space of about four hours.

Annie Cully, who became of age a few months ago, owns an allotment in the Okfuskee county, which is very valuable for its soil, and lawyers have been keeping her reasonably busy since she gained her majority.

A better yard stick with which to measure the American Negro's capacity to advance into genuine progress is his accomplishments in the United States since say 1867. No one who has given any study to his condition then and compared that with his standing today will consent to the charge of unprogressiveness because of what exists in Africa.

In fact there are excellent umpires who have made the claim that the American Negro has advanced further in that time than the average white man in the United States. Those who talk about Negro failure to advance must shut their eyes to facts which loom large in the history of both races. To compare a race which has been free from bondage for a little more than a half century with the race which has enjoyed freedom for centuries is unfair, but the Negro does not shrink from the handicap.

A racial illiteracy which has fallen from a most 100 percent to a scant 25 per cent in two generations of a people liberated from slavery in the heart of a sanguinary war is a longer stride than the white race has made in the same time. And the other forward steps the American Negro has taken fail to support the sweeping and unthinking claim that he is unprogressive because of a retard social development in his native continent.

Measured by practical results the Negro has nothing to fear from a comparison with his white brother. He has stepped forward under conditions which would have sent a less cheerful and optimistic race reeling backward. The advance is not confined to the plain black men in the ranks. The Negro has produced leaders from among his own people, who stand on a level with the white leadership, above it all things considered, for the Negro labored under a heavy handicap.

Give the Negro the opportunities pressed upon and refused by the white race and his progress within the next half century will be one of the marvelous achievements of history. A study of Negro industrial statistics of the south will amaze.