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

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A. N. P. CALLS 1922 GREATEST YEAR OF NEGRO ACHIEVEMENT

MOB LAW TO COST CHICAGO TAXPAYERS \$500,000 IN 1923.

(By The Associated Negro Press)
Chicago, Ill., Dec. 28.—It is now estimated that "mob law" for eight days during the Chicago riot, in 1919, will cost the local taxpayers more than \$500,000, in addition to their share of the expense of maintaining an estimated 6,000 state troops in the city for nine days. This estimate followed the council finance committee's approval yesterday afternoon of eighteen death claims aggregating \$81,000.
For five other deaths the city had previously paid \$20,000, and probably will be forced to pay for fifteen other killings, which both the coroner's jury and the lawless commission charge to the race riots.
On the basis of recent settlements, \$4,500 per death, recommended by a sub-committee composed of Ald. Guernsey, L. B. Anderson, Crowe, Schwartz and Rivhart, the fifteen other deaths will cost \$67,500.
The riot injured total 543, according to the investigating body, the Lowden commission, of which 178 were white, 348 colored and seventeen of undetermined race.
Thirty-three were sufficiently injured to have filed suits for a total of \$170,000. Three have obtained judgments aggregating \$11,375 — an average of \$3,791. It is roughly estimated that the thirty-three will obtain an average of \$1,000 each, which adds \$33,000 to the expense.

Colored Woman Confesses to Raising White Boy as Her Own.

Oakland, Calif., Dec. 30.—The secret of the "house of mystery" here, which for many years shielded a family skeleton that ruined the lives of six persons, five of whom are dead, will be revealed by the legal fight being instituted Saturday by Frank S. Hill, to claim the estate of Robert Bruce Kyle.
According to Hill, the finger of fate began to weave the net of circumstance in Louisville immediately after the Civil War. A brigadier general in the Federal Army met and fell in love with Annie Kyle, a beautiful Southern belle. When her father learned of the love affair he forbade marriage and placed the girl in hiding. When the Northern came to claim his bride, according to Hill's story he was shot in the hand and died. Robert Kyle, brother of Miss Annie, Robert fled to Mexico and shortly after giving birth to a son, Annie Kyle came west and joined him.
The son was left with Liza Hill, a Negro maid, and grew up believing himself the son of a white man and a Negro mother. This belief obtained for forty years, and then the hand of death intervened. On her deathbed Liza Hill revealed to Hill the story of his birth. He hurried west and arrived only to learn that death had claimed both Annie and Robert Kyle recently. Hill plans to claim the estate and also establish through court action the facts of his birth.

Madam Hackley is Buried in Detroit.

(By The Associated Negro Press)
Detroit, Mich., Dec. 28.—Madam E. Azalia Hackley was buried here this week after a severe illness of many months duration. Madam Hackley was one of the best known singers of the race, having specialized in organizing choruses and giving recitals in every section of the country. Graduating from the Denver Musical Conservatory, she completed her training in Europe. Her splendid voice and interpretation of the spirituals commanded wide attention.

Prof. Carver, Wizard of Tuskegee to Visit Texas. May Speak in Dallas.

Word has been received by Dr. J. N. Irving, president of Jarvis Christian Institute that Dr. Carver, nationally known as the "Man who made the Peanut Profitable," will visit Texas early in January.
Dr. Carver will tour the State under the direction of president Irving speaking in at least five cities one of which will probably be Dallas. His coming to the state last year as the guest of Jarvis Christian Institute gave him the desire to know it more thoroughly and in a letter recently sent by him to president Irving he made this fact known.
The fame of Dr. Carver rests upon his stupendous chemical achievements in the study of the peanut. He has discovered ways of more than fifty different edible and useful products from its pulp and oil.
He has been called for consultation by Presidents Wilson and Harding, invited to lecture on his discoveries to a Senate Committee from the Department of Agriculture and brought directly in touch with Thomas Edison and other of the greatest inventive geniuses of the nation.
The Express will carry a full account of each of the appearances of Dr. Carver in Texas. His itinerary will be announced later.

Reviews General Conditions in Every Phase of National Life and Finds Year More Filled With Creditable Achievement Than Any Other.

(By The Associated Press)
Colored America may well look with pride on the achievements of 1922. It has been the greatest year of radical achievement. The millions within the ranks have marched forward, and their unquestioned tread has shaken the world into careful observation. In all avenues of endeavor, there has been more than an awakening; there has been steady progress. The outstanding features of the forward march have been the widespread understanding with which it has been accomplished, and the unflinching determination that animates the people everywhere. Obstacles have turned into triumphs, and failures into success. Timidity and fear are unknown quantities, sacrifices are accepted as blessings and persecutions are held aloft as beacon lights. "The Negro Faces America," indeed, and also the world, resolved highly to sail into the Harbor of Opportunity on the "Rising Tide of Color."

POLITICAL
World Conditions. The complexity of world affairs is being studied by the people. Reading the same publications abroad with the rest of the nation; amplified with special contributions by sympathetic writers in all parts of the world, listening to lectures from returned travelers, and watching the signs of the times, colored America has knowledge and vision on world conditions. Particular attention is given to the struggles, aspirations and achievements of the darker peoples of the world. Africa, the fatherland of America's colored population of 15,000,000, has taken front rank in consideration, for the political entanglements and oppression in certain sections as well as the stupendous resources and future possibilities, Africa is no more ridiculed; it is loved. England's darker millions in India, the millions in China, Japan, and South America all afford field for observation and comparison. The opportunity is not being lost; it is embraced.
United States. Political conditions in the United States have experienced marvellously radical changes during the past year, so far as colored America is concerned. An unquestioned ally of the colored people from the time of enfranchisement, this year's elections in all sections of the country have revealed an unprecedented spirit of independence which has been to the profit of the Democratic party in the North, but not to the detriment of the colored people. In the least sympathetic with the beliefs and methods of the Democrat party of states South. Concentration of hope centered in two measures before Congress, the Liberation Loan, and the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, both of which passed the United States Senate, except in two instances, and there has been much criticism throughout the group against political compromise and official segregation. Colored political leadership at present is lacking in statesmanship that is able to get effective nationwide results. The necessity of having in both the House and the Senate radical representatives. Haiti and Santo Domingo, West Indian island republics under American domination, have been thoughtfully studied in this country. Study of these republics, aside from the compelling question of right or wrong of United States intervention, along with Cuba, Porto Rico, the Central America and South American republics have seemed to offer unusual economic opportunities for sympathetic action and development. The State Department appointed Captain Napoleon B. Marshall to a position in the American Legation, Port au Prince, Haiti; and there are at present at least half a dozen business ventures organized by colored Americans for the purpose of promoting commercial trade in the countries to the South, all of which have promising possibilities, and one of which is a line of ocean going steamships. Through exchange in reading and travel colored America has learned with enthusiasm that the people of the South of this republic are brothers of kind, in numerous instances; that color discrimination is an unpracticed art except where introduced by whites of the South, and the achievements in the field of business as well as along other lines promise to produce results that will be both profitable and satisfying.

ECONOMIC
Industrial Opportunity. Colored America is in the midst of unprecedented industrial opportunity, and

this is not excepting the unusual demands of World War times. Prosperity has been restored to the industrial world, and, largely because of the stringent immigration laws, labor is greatly in demand. So great has become the opening for colored labor, that even at this winter period, there is now in progress a new exodus in the South. Observation in the great railway centers leading from the South, discloses the winter season that thousands are coming North and finding their way into industrial fields. It is opportune and important to state that the present migration augurs serious possibilities for the Spring of 1923, when the opportunity, as well as the demands will be greatly increased North as well as South. The migration of 1917 and 1918 created a new consideration of the better class of whites in the South for industrial and educational betterment, but the continued feeling of uneasiness, the unsteadiness of franchise disfranchisement and various forms of oppression, serve to keep up the desire to move somewhere North, where additional problems are created for the pioneer residents of the northern sections, but in the face of industrial and commercial development, and freedom; seem for the present to be beyond control.
Unions and Open Shop. A majority of all colored workers do not belong to any labor union. The increased colored population of the North has caused the American Federation of Labor to give careful study to the subject, and in its basic law there is supposed to be no discrimination; and yet on the other hand, there are a number of crafts in the North in which it is absolutely impossible for colored workers to become members. This kind of discrimination has a tendency to embitter workers against labor unions, and has created wide interest in the plan of the "Open Shop." In fact, the "Open Shop" advocates are the largest employers of colored workers, in many of the colored sections, notably in all sections of the United States Steel Corporation, the treatment has been so fair, and the opportunities so encouraging, that the workers have steadfastly refused to come under the banner of unionism. The industrial workers of the world have, through their radical propaganda, sought to encourage colored membership. Their success has been only nominal, but their propaganda continues. The Communists, from their far away headquarters in Russia, have, it is believed, been instrumental in the financial propaganda and movements calculated to embitter colored workers against the so-called "Capitalist Class," as well as against the government itself. In the face of certain conditions, they are able to present convincing arguments, but thus far have had but little effect on the masses. However, the gravity of the situation is recognized, and counter movements and activities have been launched by the more conservative who, through wise counsel and education hope to bring about a state of affairs based on practical business and sympathetic understanding that will redound for all time to the benefit of the great and increasing army of colored industrial workers.

TRIUMPHATE OF GREAT
Frederick Douglass. This year marks the dedication of the statue of Frederick Douglass, anti-slavery agitator, as an eternal shrine to nurture the hopes of colored America. The occasion was one of national significance and distinguished by thousands from all sections of the country. The case of the estate is under the direction of a group of women headed by Mrs. Mary B. Talbot of Buffalo, N. Y., and their ability to free the place from debt, beauty it, and dedicate it to the inspirational benefit of the people, marks a real triumph in racial achievement.
Booker T. Washington. A magnificent monument was dedicated to the memory of Booker T. Washington at Tuskegee Institute last year. The monument was erected with funds from colored America, the funds collected under the direction of Dr. E. J. Scott, who for twenty-one years co-operated in the development of Tuskegee Institute. The event, which was attended by both groups of Americans from all sections of the country, emphasizes further the great respect and gratitude within the race.

Colonel Charles Young. The death of Colonel Charles Young, of the United States Army, a graduate of West Point Academy, called for a national memorial observance on his birthday, March 12, which surpassed in significance and scope, any previous similar event ever held in America within the group. Colonel Young died in Nigeria, West Africa, and the War Department has arranged for the removal of his remains to this country, where it will be interred with military honors in the national burying ground of the military dead, in Arlington Cemetery, Virginia, outside of Washington. President Harding, General Pershing, Secretary of War

Weeks and others paid notable tribute to Colonel Young. The suggestion for the memorial was made by The Associated Negro Press, and was heartily endorsed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and other organizations. The memorial will probably be made an annual event.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN MEMORIAL

The national memorial in Washington as a tribute to the life and deeds of Abraham Lincoln was dedicated this year. There were only three speakers for the occasion, including President Harding and Dr. Robert R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute. The event was international in scope, and Dr. Moton delivered an address of genuine interest. The occasion was marked by an effort to segregate colored guests which was resented by a majority, who left the assemblage in disgust.

NEWSPAPERS THE VOICE

There is a generally accepted opinion that the voice of colored America today, as of white America, is most audible through their press. Never before have the newspapers held such a commanding position, nor have they ever before had such a high standard of news and opinion as well as circulation and commercial business. There are two publications recently from the press, both written by white authors, that deal with the growth and power of the press for colored America. One, the "Voice of the Negro," by Prof. Robert T. Kerlin; the other, "The Negro Press in the United States," by Frederick G. Detscher. Added to these important productions, as a vital treatise on race adjustment in America must be "The Negro in Chicago," a publication of 900 pages dealing with the problems in the frankest form, and impartially; the study covering a period of two years.

Magazines of national circulation have this year given unusual consideration to stories and articles dealing with colored America. A number of the fiction stories have been reduced to book form, and are having a wide circulation. The most notable in all sections of the country have been more liberal in their placing the better side of colored America before the reading public. A number of the metropolitan dailies have colored writers on their staffs, probably the most important inclusion being Lester Walton, an experienced journalist, who is a staff writer on the New York World.

RELIGIOUS

Denominational divisions continue, but are growing more and more cordial each year. All of the great denominations accept the belief that, after all, "In unity there is strength." The common enemy of prejudice and the altogether too obvious lack of white American Christianity that falls down at the Color Line, places a task upon religious leaders as well as affords a militant opportunity for co-operation along helpful lines. The Federated Churches of Christ in America, while always working in the interest of general advancement, have seen the importance of more officially recognizing the problem, and Dr. George E. Haynes, of New York, has been made an executive in that big field.

It is most encouraging to note the renewed interest in education for colored America being taken by all the great religious divisions, including the Catholics. The Methodist Episcopal Church heads the list in the amount appropriated and expended, the same being between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000. The African Methodist Episcopal Church has been enthusiastic in the creation of a new Shorter Hall, at Vandalia, Ohio, to be the place of the original building destroyed by fire. The building when completed with all equipment will cost more than \$300,000, and demonstrates that colored America has more than arrived at the awakening to the value of education. The Episcopal, Baptist, Presbyterian, a Congregationalist and Catholics are all developing thousands of dollars and developing remarkably efficient leadership of a high order of intelligence and spirituality for the betterment of the progress of colored America.

The Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association have shown splendid growth for 1922, and the national leadership of these organizations, centered in New York is deserving of unstinted praise and co-operation.

The death of Dr. E. C. Morris, of Little Rock, Ark., for more than twenty-five years President of the National Baptist Convention, produced a vacancy that stirred Baptists from one end of the country to the other. The Los Angeles, Cal., session of the convention being called because of the rail road strike in the summer, a session was called during November in St. Louis, Mo., where a number of the most able men of the denomination were presented for consideration. After due deliberation, Dr. Lacey Kirk Williams, of Chicago, pastor of the Olivet Baptist Church, with a membership of 10,000, was chosen President. This automatically removes the head of the Church to Chicago, where Dr. Williams will remain as pastor of his present Church. The convention voted

TELLS G. O. P. LYNCHING COMMISSION IS NOT NECESSARY.

Howard University to Give Courses in Negro History.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 30.—For several years past the authorities of Howard University have recognized the need and possibility of a more extensive study that is at present being given to the history of the Negro peoples of the world. For quite some time beginning with the establishment of the Moreland Foundation and through its acquisition of Negro America the study of American Negro life and history has constituted an important part of the work of the University, but until now it has not been able to extend this study in any intensive way into its African beginnings. The authorities, however, now take pleasure in announcing a program designed to meet, in part at least, this important need. During the winter and spring quarters of this year three definitely outlined courses dealing with Negro civilization in the Ancient and Medieval Ages will be established and given as an integral part of the work of the School of Liberal Arts. These courses, which will be made under the general supervision of the History Department will be directed by Mr. William Leo Hansberry, a graduate and graduate student of Howard University. Mr. Hansberry is a young man of African descent, and has devoted considerable time both in and out of college to investigations in this field.

The following is an official statement of the scope and general nature of the courses to be offered:

History 12: Negro Peoples in the Civilizations of the Prehistoric and Ancient World.
This course is a provisionable survey of the part played by Negro peoples in the origin, development and distribution of the highest and most advanced civilizations of man in the prehistoric and early Ancient World. It is based in the main upon authenticated Archaeological discoveries and documentary evidence bearing upon the relation of Negro Peoples (a) to the paleolithic and neolithic cultures of Africa and Europe; (b) their position and influence in the civilizations of pre-dynastic and early dynastic Egypt; and (c) their relations to the prehistoric and early historic civilizations in the regions of the Aegian Sea and Western Asia, including Arabia and India.

(Continued on Page 8.)

Separate High Schools Created in Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 30.—The Board of School Commissioners voted unanimously Tuesday night for the establishment of a separate high school for colored pupils, who now are scattered among the present high schools. The action was taken on recommendation of the instruction committee and over the objections of the delegation of colored residents who attended the meeting.
The probable location of the school, which is to be modern and well equipped, will be at the old county workhouse grounds, Northwestern avenue and Twenty-first Street.
It had been suggested that the school be established on the corner of N. 17, West and Eleventh streets, but E. U. Graff, superintendent of schools, reported that these buildings are needed in the elementary system.
The instruction committee is preparing its recommendations acted largely on the advice of the superintendent.

Caskets Stolen From Graves and Sold Again by Grave Robbers.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 30.—A gruesome story of grave robbing on the part of five negro undertakers who sold coffins and then dug them up the nights following the funerals and reburial of bodies without covering, in order to sell the caskets, was told county police here following the arrest of the party in the act of robbing two new graves in a negro cemetery near the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary.
Thurman Jones, one of the men arrested, confessed. He said that one of the coffins which the police found in the undertakers' possession had been sold many times and that the scheme had been worked successfully for many months. Penalty for conviction on the charge of grave robbing falls

New York, N. Y.
Proposal by Republican Senator to institute a commission for the purpose of investigating lynching in the United States has elicited a sharp letter to Senator Frelinghuysen, author of the resolution, from James Weldon Johnson, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in which notice is served that a substitute for the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill will not be acceptable to colored people.
Mr. Johnson's letter asserts that the essential facts concerning lynching in America are known throughout the world, that a commission to "investigate" will be interpreted only as a plan to delay action and to "kill the nation and the Negro with false hopes." The letter in full is as follows:

December 21, 1922.
Hon. Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

I wish to confirm my telegram of today as follows:

Your letter with enclosure received. Have given the matter careful study. Am writing you giving reasons why we do not consider proposed measure adequate, request that you delay action until you receive my letter.

I have carefully examined your proposed Joint Resolution establishing a commission for the purpose of conducting a general inquiry into the subject of lynching in the United States, including the number occurring and the causes thereof. We would interpose no active opposition to any steps leading towards the abolishment of the crime of lynching, but the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in this case as in a half dozen similar proposals in the past is unable to see any necessity whatsoever for such a commission, nor can we endorse the proposed measure as a substitute for the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill. Such a commission in this case as in a half dozen similar proposals in the past is unable to see any necessity whatsoever for such a commission, nor can we endorse the proposed measure as a substitute for the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill. Such a commission in this case as in a half dozen similar proposals in the past is unable to see any necessity whatsoever for such a commission, nor can we endorse the proposed measure as a substitute for the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill.

The essential facts in regard to lynching are well known and undepicted. The gathering of such facts for an additional year would have no appreciable effect upon the question. We would, therefore, request this commission plan, with its year of investigation, only as a further delay to the one thing we believe to be essential in the circumstances, and that is legislation giving the Federal Government jurisdiction where states fail, as they have failed in the past thirty-five years, to secure by due process of law, or to prosecute and punish members of mobs.

This commission plan, therefore, seems calculated only to delay action or kill the nation and the Negro with false hopes.
The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will not be actively interested in a commission to investigate lynching. Rather, we insist upon a revision of the Senate bill procedure, and the passage of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill.
Yours very truly,
JAMES WELDON JOHNSON, Secretary.

As a result of the disclosure a general disinterment of bodies in a large negro cemetery here has begun Monday. The graveyard was the scene of wild disorder, with relatives of the dead weeping and wailing as they dug into the graves of their dead. Six cases where the coffins were missing were discovered the first day.

Officers Lay in Wait.
To investigate rumors of grave robbing, three Fulton County policemen lay in wait at the cemetery on the night of Dec. 28th. The burial grounds is short on a slope within the

(Continued on Page 2.)