

The Indispensable Weekly  
The Voice of the Awakened Negro—The Peerless Paper

Guaranteed Circulation 50,000  
Reaching the Masses of Negroes Throughout the World

# Negro World

ONE GOD, ONE AIM, ONE DESTINY

A Newspaper Devoted Solely to the Interests of the Negro Race

VOL. X. No. 9

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SEVEN CENTS SUBSCRIBING IN THE U. S.,  
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## HON. MARCUS GARVEY IN THE WARD THEATRE OF JAMAICA, B. W. I.

Multitude of People Listen to His Stirring Speech on Wednesday Night at Monster Mass Meeting Held Under Auspices of the Jamaica Division of the U. N. I. A.—The Daily Cleaner, Jamaica's Leading Paper, Gives a Brilliant Description of Garvey's Wonderful Address—The Noted Leader Given an Ovation in His Home.

A monster mass meeting was held in the Ward Theatre on Wednesday night under the auspices of the Jamaica Division of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League, at which Mr. Marcus Garvey, president general of the association, was the speaker. The building was packed from pit to dome with an enthusiastic audience. Mr. Garvey was cheered to an echo as he stepped on the platform. He delivered an oration, lasting over one hour, dealing with the aims and objects of the association. His striking eloquence riveted the attention of his hearers. The vast multitude caught his enthusiasm, and as he spoke the ceiling echoed and re-echoed with the thunder of their applause. Towards the end of his speech, Mr. Garvey applied the well known prank of the platform speaker, "I think I have kept you long enough for tonight," he said, and the crowd roared for him to continue.

The meeting opened with the hymn, "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," after which a beautifying program of musical and vocal entertainment, rendered by the U. N. I. A. choir and a special orchestra. The performers who took part were Mezzos, George McCormack, Granville Campbell, R. B. Evans, Prof. C. L. Barnes, Mrs. McCormack and Miss Brown. The audience showed how well they enjoyed the program by their flattering cheers and repeated encores.

Mr. A. Bain Alves first addressed the gathering. He began by quoting Shakespeare's famous lines: "To thine ownself be true."

And it must follow in the night the day, Thou canst not then be false to any man."

He paid a warm and glowing tribute to Mr. Garvey, whom he styled "the illustrious Jamaican," "the great Negro Emancipator." They could not look upon Mr. Garvey, as an ordinary man, they must look upon him as a superman. Mr. Garvey was called to the great task of lifting his race, and this he was achieving. They must support him and help the movement to succeed.

**Marcus Garvey Speaks.**

Mr. Garvey then spoke. He said it was indeed a great pleasure to find himself there that night. He had come from the United States of America on a tour of the West Indies and Central America for the purpose of speaking to them in the interest of the great movement he represented. (Cheers.)

The Universal Negro Improvement Association was a world movement of Negroes. They were endeavoring through this association to draw into one United whole the 400,000,000 Negroes of the world for the purpose of establishing on the continent of Africa a dominion of Negroes. (Cheers.)

They believed the time had come in the history of the Negro people of the world like in the history of the white race and the yellow race, for the Negro to pave a way and to blast a way to Negro independence. (Applause.)

The U. N. I. A. believed if it was right for the white man to dominate in Europe, and the yellow man to dominate in Asia, it was right for the black man to dominate in Africa. Nations had sprung up out of Europe and Asia and the time had come for nations to spring up out of Africa. The U. N. I. A. had no apology to make to nations or races, the one desire was to blast a way for

the mother land. Three hundred years ago 40,000,000 Negroes were taken from Africa as slaves to the Western Hemisphere, and the time had come for the

(Continued on page 3.)

## A KING WHO IS PRESIDENT—PEN PICTURE OF LIBERIA'S RULER

By NAHUM DANIEL BRASCHER  
Editor-in-Chief of the Associated Negro Press.

Good-morning, children! This story is written especially for you. Big folks may read it if they wish, but I hope you will. I am going to tell you about a King who is President. That sounds queer, doesn't it? Well, here is the answer: The name of the President is C. D. B. King. He is President of the Republic of Liberia, on the west coast of Africa, and he is now visiting in this country and is in Washington.

The other day I had the honor of being received by this President, who, by the way, is a colored man. What do you think of that—a colored man President? It was because of this deep impression that this President made on me that I wish to tell you something about him. Perhaps it will help you to grow into the ways of everyday life.

I cannot take time to tell you about Liberia, but you can get a great deal of information about that country from books. Even the daily newspapers now and then speak of it, and so do our newspapers.

Here in Washington he and the other members of his commission are living in a beautiful residence at 1317 Street, N. W. It is a four-story building and very stately in appearance. They have been in America only a few weeks and are here to enlist the sympathy of our government and you in the people of their country. You should hear President King tell of the fine boys and girls in his country.

At the entrance of the President's residence you are met by a very courteous and dignified native Liberian in full dress. You present your card and he usher you into a beautiful parlor. There you await your turn to see the President.

In due time you are invited to another very pretty room on the second floor. How I wish you could see this room. About it is arranged pretty white cane furniture that makes you think of the summer sun of Africa right away. But what caught my eye were the pretty furnishings that adorn the wall, made by the people of Liberia. On the mantle there hang two flags, one red, white and blue, like ours, only it has but one star in the blue field; and the other our flag.

You sit there wondering how you are going to act when the President comes in. You, of course, know that the first thing to do is to stand up. But you wonder whether he is going to be stiff and "stick up," as we sometimes say, so that you will feel nervous and be sorry that you came to see him.

Well, let me tell you, when he comes in and is presented, you are so surprised at his easy, kind, friendly manner that you are "taken off your feet." And then, when you get your breath, you say to yourself, "And this is a real, live President!"

He is splendidly and becomingly

## SUPPOSED INFERIORITY OF DARKER RACES PROVED BASELESS

Dr. Frank Boas, Professor of Anthropology at Columbia University, Says That the White and Colored Races Do Not Differ Fundamentally, in New York Address.

Reported by D. A. WADE.

At a meeting held at the People's Educational Forum, Lafayette Building, 165 West 18th street, on Sunday, April 3, 1921, Dr. Frank Boas lectured to an enthusiastic audience on the subject: "Supposed Inferiority of Darker Races."

Mr. Randolph Owen, editor of the "Messenger," a radical periodical, introduced Dr. Boas as a distinguished Anthropologist, an able educator, and a man whose expression of opinion on racial questions is valuable because of its impartiality.

In the course of the lecture Dr. Boas clearly showed that the white and colored races do not differ fundamentally; that the functions of the body are the same under like condi-

tions—this includes the brain—and that in so far as structure and form are concerned, it is preposterous to identify one race from another by the form of the lips, the shape of the face, and the physiological characteristics. This particular thought was illustrated when he spoke of how the people in different parts of the world do not conform entirely to the ideas given of them, and he gave as an example the difference of structure, based on his own experience, which he found among the Swedes and the Italians.

Dr. Frank Boas speaks:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: We are proud to think that we

consider everything of a person whom

we may meet according to his own

(Continued on page 5.)



ONE GOD, ONE AIM, ONE DESTINY

A Newspaper Devoted Solely to the Interests of the Negro Race

DR. GORDON, ASST. PRES.  
GEN'L OF THE U. N. I. A.  
TOURS CALIFORNIA

The Right Honorable Rev. Dr. J. L. Gordon, assistant president general of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, is on a special mission to California. He is sent by the parent body of the U. N. I. A. for the purpose of interesting the people of the Far West in the mammoth undertaking of launching the S. S. Phyllis Wheatley, which will be the first ship in the Black Star Line between here and mother Africa, on which the scattered sons of Ham will be returning home. Let the East ask of the West its co-operation with its former countryman in this undertaking.

### CAMPAIGN FOR THE STUDY OF NEGRO LITERATURE AND HISTORY TO BE HELD

The Omega Psi Phi College Fraternity plans to conduct throughout the country, during the week of April 24-30, "a campaign for the Study of Negro Literature and History." The purpose of the campaign is to arouse and deepen an interest in literature of Negro authorship and encourage a closer study of the history of the Negro. The fraternity plans to work not only through its fifteen chapters, but through the leading colleges, high schools, Christian associations, literary organizations, and churches throughout the country. These organizations are being enlisted that there might be brought home to all of the race the very great importance of a closer study of its own literature and history. These organizations are being asked to lay especial emphasis on this matter during the week of the campaign, and to join heartily in such plans as may be suggested to them by those taking the initiative in the movement. It is confidently hoped that co-operation will be found on every hand for making this movement the great success it deserves. Mr. Wm. S. Nelson, of The Union Theological Seminary is Director of Publicity.

It seems to me that this is something that we should all remember. It will help us to be worth while, not only to those about us, but even to the boys and girls in Liberia and other parts of Africa and other parts of the world. This is one of the big lessons I got from visiting President King, and I simply could not resist telling the boys and girls—our boys and girls—of the United States about it.

Covington, Ga., April 3.—The trial of John H. Williams, (white), Georgia plantation owner, charged with the murder of eleven Negroes to cover up

## BLACK STAR LINE STEAMSHIP "PHYLLIS WHEATLEY" TO BE FLOATED MAY 1—RALLY TO RAISE \$40,000 NEEDED TO MAKE LAUNCHING OF BIG SHIP POSSIBLE BY THAT DATE

ANNOUNCEMENT HAILED WITH JOY AND UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM—RESPONSES TO STRONG APPEALS SPONTANEOUS AND GENEROUS

### MUSIC-SONG FESTIVAL IN NEW YORK CITY

The Ever Alert Volunteer Club will present the wonderful French tutored pianist, Helen E. Hagan, in recital, accompanied by Mme. Daisy Tapley, mezzo, and Julius Cobb Blodao, baritone, at Mother A. M. E. Zion Church, 151 West 126th street, New York city, Rev. J. W. Brown, D. D., pastor, Monday evening, April 18, 1921.

There is no pianist in our race that can compare with Miss Hagan. Her first studies were directed by her mother. At thirteen she entered Yale. In 1912 she received the degree of Bachelor of Music, winning a prize of \$2,000. She studied in Paris, receiving her diploma, returned to America and has appeared in the largest cities in the country.

PRESIDENTS OF BRANCHES OF UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION IN VARIOUS STATES AND IN THE WEST INDIES VISIT CITY—CALLED HERE FOR CONFERENCE WITH HIGH EXECUTIVE COUNCIL—ATTEND LIBERTY HALL SUNDAY NIGHT MEETING IN A BODY—GREATLY IMPRESSED WITH VAST AUDIENCE AND PROGRAM.

Secretary General From Southwestern Trip Makes Glowing Observations on His Travels in Southland—Predicts Negroes Will Become Living Force in the World, but Must First Combine and Organize—With Government at Their Back, Can Command World-Wide Respect and Immunity from Injustice, Discrimination and Insults.

High Chancellor Makes Dramatic Appeal for Purchase of More Shares in Black Star Line to Help Put Over the Big Floating of Latest Addition to Corporation's Line of Steamships—Counselor General and Others Also Speak.

## GEORGIA PLANTER FOUND

### GUILTY OF MURDERING NEGROES

Sentenced to Life Imprisonment After Jury Deliberated Eighteen Hours—Counsel for Defense Tries to Play on Prejudices in Plea for Acquittal.

Covington, Ga., April 3.—The trial of John H. Williams, (white), Georgia plantation owner, charged with the murder of eleven Negroes to cover up

peccage conditions on his plantation came to an end here when, after eighteen hours deliberation, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty and recommended mercy.

The case reached the jury's hands at 4:51 o'clock yesterday afternoon after the Judge had instructed it to do its duty.

The charge of Judge Hutcheson was brief. The burden of proving every material allegation in the indictment charging Williams with the killing rested on the State, the judge stated. The jury was the sole judge of the credibility of all witnesses, he told them, and could lend to the defendant's unknown statement any weight it saw fit. It was also sole judge as to the State's corroboration of the testimony given by the accomplice Manning and also as to whether Manning was an accomplice or had acted under coercion.

If after deliberation they believed Williams guilty beyond any reasonable doubt, they would by their verdict find him, in which case the penalty would be death. They could, however, attach to a verdict of guilty the recommendation that he be confined in a penitentiary for life.

With utmost clarity of analysis and language at once polished, pungent and simple "Colonel" Howard built up the final structure of the State's case. A contagion of dreadful death, he said, had in late February and early March overrun the lands of John H. Williams and his sons. All those who caught it had come to the farm from one place, jail, and only those who had so come had caught it, eleven of them in all. And the stricken had died in

one of two ways, five by scalding drowning, six by sudden strokes which laid them dead to the unmercifully buried where they fell.

Williams' "Get Plan."

Having by this bond linked the violent death of Lindsay Peterson, Negro, with the violent deaths of ten other Negroes inside two weeks on or near the Williams place, he ascribed them to the set plan and purpose of Williams, for which he next developed the motive. That motive was fear of those eleven Negroes because of evidence which they might give in Federal Court to the destruction and liberty for himself and his sons. That fear had been put in him by a recent visit of Federal agents, who informed him he was violating the Peonage Statute by making those "stray Negroes" work out a debt to him with his labor. And that fear, Mr. Howard asserted, had been sharpened and made compelling by certain inquiries of the Federal agents concerning death of three Negroes on the plantation during the preceding year. So Williams had helped to kill them all, Lindsay Peterson included, Mr. Howard said.

Following Mr. Howard, Attifay Johnson consumed two hours in his final plea for the defense. That the prosecution had not overcome the improbabilities inherent in their theory of the crime and had not by competent evidence corroborated the testimony of the accomplice, Manning, as the law requires, were the two main legal points developed in his argument. His further effort and the portion of his speech in which he displayed the qualities which have won him distinction in his State consisted of direct appeal to the emotions of

(Continued on page 2.)

LIBERTY HALL, New York, Sunday night, April 10, 1921.—Unexpectedly, like a bolt of lightning, came the announcement of the Black Star Line Steamship "Phyllis Wheatley" to be floated May 1. The news was hailed with wild exuberance of joy and delight by the immense audience that filled the great hall, and stirred anew the magnetism well of enthusiasm by which the Universal Negro Improvement Association are impelled in their tireless energies and never-ending generosity in helping further this great race movement that is casting all the world to stand agast with mingled emotions of wonder and admiration. That the enthusiasm welcome, was shown by the spontaneous responses made to the dramatic appeal made to the High Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. G. E. Stewart, for the purchase of more shares in the Black Star Line. People came up, drove—almost the whole audience in a body, and purchased shares freely and liberally to help make possible the launching of the big ship that is to become a sister to the other ships already owned by the corporation. The work of raising the money, and writing out receipts for the purchase of shares of stock overwhelmed the force of clerks at the desk: immediately in front of the speaker's stand; so much that over the reporters and others had to be pressed into service to help. It was, indeed, a remarkable and exciting scene—to see so many earnest, intelligent, race-loving Negroes come forward to give of their means to a cause that has for the negroes their liberation from the thralldom of justice, opportunity, discrimination and denial of equal industrial opportunities in which they are held captive the world over. No man, no woman, with love of race in this heart, with pride in his race, could not be thrilled at such a sight. It was not conclusive that the black men of the world are becoming sufficiently numerous to raise the money and pay for the launching of the ship, but the money and the power and the force to be reckoned with by those who would help them

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Telephone Harlem 227

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MARCUS GARVEY, President; J. W. H. FERRIS, Literary Editor; HUBERT C. PRYCE, Business Manager; JOHN E. BRUCE, Corresponding Editors

MARSHALL PIPPIN HATEN, THE NEGRO WORLD, Foreign Correspondent; DOMESTIC, Mrs. E. M. COOPER, Literary Editor; HUBERT C. PRYCE, Business Manager; JOHN E. BRUCE, Corresponding Editors

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## THE CHICAGO WHIP AND THE BLACK STAR LINE.

**T**HIS Chicago Whip started out under the editorship of Mr. Linton and Mr. Bibbs two years ago to be a real newspaper. But it seems to have fallen somewhat from its high estate and to be in desperate straits to get readers to buy the paper.

Marcus Garvey, the U. N. I. A. and the Black Star Line are in the limelight now and anything said about them attracts attention. When newspapers find their sales falling off they can always revive interest and increase circulation by featuring Garvey, the U. N. I. A. and the Black Star Line. So when we find the Chicago Whip printing lies in glaring headlines about the Black Star Line we will assume it is merely trying to whip up circulation. The Chicago Whip stated in big glaring headlines, "Black Star Liner Kawanaw Wrecked," in the April 9 issue. The subheads ran as follows: "S. S. Kawanaw Smashed Pier at Old Point—Marcus Garvey's Freight Liner Between Hampton Roads and Cuba in Smashup." The Whip then stated that the Black Star liner crashed into the government pier at Old Point Comfort, Thursday night, that the entire stern of the ship was stove in, leaving a gaping hole into which the water rushed immediately, that the pump were quickly manned and both ship and pier were damaged to the extent of about \$2,000.

Readers don't understand how a boat could be wrecked when the damage to the boat and pier did not exceed \$2,000. The editor of the Chicago Whip evidently underrated the intelligence of his readers and thinks they are a pack of fools and numskulls. Perhaps that is the reason why his paper has to descend to yellow journalism and manufacture lies out of whole cloth to boom and boost its circulation.

What are the facts, the Kawanaw put into Jacksonville, Fla., for minor repairs which did not exceed \$100, and then resumed her trip to Cuba. She is now plying between the ports of the Caribbean Sea. Does that look like a wreck? But perhaps the erudite editor of the Whip has evolved into a lexicographer and contemplates supplanting Webster's, Worcester, the Standard and Century dictionaries with a dictionary of his own, assigning new meanings and words to words. If that be the case he should so inform his readers.

## "PRINCE"? MADARIKAN DENIYI.

**P**RINCE? Madarijan Deniyi in another attack on Hon. Marcus Garvey in the Richmond Planet, stated that he, Deniyi, is a real prince because he is a grandson of Balogun Jemlo, chief of Yoruba tribe at Abeokuta, Nigeria, West Africa. He also refers to Hon. Marcus Garvey and Bruce Grit as grandsons of white folks' slaves.

When the Prince of Wales and Prince George of Prussia came here they traveled in state; they didn't go around preaching in churches and appealing for collections like "Prince"? Deniyi did. "Prince"? Deniyi claims that he is a near relative of an African prince who is worth \$400,000 and the personal friend of a widow, an African lady, who is worth over five million dollars. Now if Deniyi is a real prince and if his African friends and relatives are so immensely rich, why doesn't he call upon them to put up three or four thousand dollars annually so that he can travel and live in America like a real prince instead of a mendicant preacher?

Owing to the absence of His Excellency the Hon. Marcus Garvey, President-General of the U. N. I. A. and Provisional President of Africa, on his lecture tour in Cuba, Jamaica and Panama, the inauguration will be postponed until he returns to New York City. Mr. Garvey will return in a fortnight, and then the date for the inauguration of the American leader will be announced.

We made this announcement so that the friends and readers who contemplate attending the inauguration ceremonies can govern themselves accordingly.

## CINCINNATI AND AMBLER.

**H**IS EXCELLENCY J. W. H. EASON, assisted by Rev. Dr. Grandison, has just closed a remarkable campaign for the U. N. I. A. in Cincinnati, Ohio. Twelve hundred new members have joined the division. On the thirty-fifth day of his stay there the crowds were so great that special guards were stationed at the church doors to keep back the overflow crowds.

The U. N. I. A. of Ambler, Pa., will fulfill its charter in the K. and M. Hall on Thursday, April 21. Prof. Wm. H. Ferris, editor of the Negro World, will be the speaker for the occasion. Some of Philadelphia's most noted vocal and dramatic artists will be present to help and stretch themselves to his full height and say, "Why do you believe while you are grandsons of white folks' slaves?"

If the August West African prince regards the American and West Indian Negroes as the descendants of slaves, why did he condescend to come down from his African heaven to beg money and solicit alms from slaves? Princes do not usually hear from peasants.

We have heard the African Prince speak and ask for a collection in Liberty Hall, N. Y. He didn't assume the lofty air of a prince addressing his inferiors then. On the contrary, he was smiling in countenance, flattery in manner and oily and unctuous in his words. Like what are termed jack-leg preachers, Deniyi was endeavoring to flatter, win over and ingratiate himself with his audience and put them in a good humor and prey on their sympathy, so that he could get a good collection. When he was milking the U. N. I. A. organizations for money, Deniyi was praising Marcus Garvey and what he now terms the descendants of American and West Indian slaves to the utmost.

He didn't get on the high horse and assume any air then. There was not the slightest suggestion in voice, word or manner that he considered the audiences that he was tapping for money necessarily beneath him socially. But now, when he can't pump the money out of Garvey and his followers, he gets on his high horse and stretches himself to his full height and says, "Why do you believe while you are grandsons of white folks' slaves?"

Other States in the South can boast of their Williamses, and if the Federal Government is really in earnest about suppressing pecuniage, we recommend a searching investigation of conditions in Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi.

Deniyi had free access to the

pocket books of the U. N. I. A. members, instead of criticizing Garvey and his work Deniyi would be proclaiming His Excellency the Hon. Marcus Garvey as the warmest baby and the hottest tom-tom that came down the African turnpike.

So if Deniyi is a real African prince, he had better write to his African friends and relatives, who are millionaires: "Send me one thousand pounds annually because these grandsons and granddaughters of white folks' slaves in America will not regard me as a real prince as long as I travel as a begging preacher and lecturer."

## THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.

HERE are forces still at work in America to keep the Negro in certain social and political grooves beyond which he must not seek to venture into the paths trodden by the white man.

It is becoming more and more apparent to the observant Negro that a certain element in the white race is diametrically opposed to a Negro holding any position of authority, or command, under government, in departments where the majority of employees are white. The recent action of the silly female employees of the Register's Office at Washington in protesting against the appointment of a Negro to be head of that office shows us what is back of the minds of the white politicians who inspired and engineered that protest against a Negro appointee for this office. The protest and appeal will not be without influence in the quarters into which they have been sent, and we may now look for compromises and explanations of a change of administrative policy—if this administration should go into the compromise business on the subject of Negro appointments. Of course, the protestants say that their action is not the result of race prejudice, but it is not inspired by Southern whites, etc. We know better than that.

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WE are now facing conditions, not theories, in the political evolution of the Negro in this country. We are face to face with the hard, cold, cold proof born of over-confidence and blind faith in the bones of the Republican party, of which we have hitherto been believed to be an important and necessary factor. The period of disillusionment has set in, and we shall soon know "where we are" as members of that political organization. If the administration yields to the protest of a group of white women against the appointment of a Negro to be Register of the Treasury, we will have gotten its measure and found out its true attitude toward an element of the electorate which labored assiduously to help to bring it into being. Let us wait and see what further is in the cards.

Until we know the answer which the administration will make to the inspired protest of the women clerks in the office of the Register of the Treasury against the appointment of a Negro to that office, we will wait for the protest of white women for the protection of a Negro to be Register of the Treasury, we will have gotten its measure and found out its true attitude toward an element of the electorate which labored assiduously to help to bring it into being. Let us wait and see what further is in the cards.

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WE



## POETRY FOR THE PEOPLE

## THE ETERNAL PRESENCE.

In sunset's golden hour,  
In purple shades of twilight  
We see His wondrous power.

In gently falling raindrops,  
In the snows that whiten at will,  
The unseen presence thrills.

In the murmuring of the brooklet,  
In the tide wash of the sea  
I hear the voice of Ages.

That says "Peace unto Thee."

Or that we could glimpse the heavens  
And see this little face  
Teach us the secret measure  
Of His unmeasured grace?

But we must press on with courage,  
Run with the race  
Until the celestial  
Shall forever be our resting place.

ELIJAH F. BROOKS  
144 West 12th St.

## AN AFRICAN'S LAMENT

O peaceful village of my lonely birth  
Where I lay by him unconscious of  
the joys of man.

I love to sing my memory to the days  
When I traversed the silent sundry

Never in life shall I forget thy fields,  
Thy weed-strown ponds and peaceful  
flowing rivers.

The many happy moments spent in glee  
Beneath the palm trees when the  
breath was free.

The beauty of thy hillsides 'midst the  
cool shade of the trees.

The pride—the weird church, the rustic  
school;

The tuneful echo and harmonious knell  
Of thy constraining every Sabbath bell.

Rings out its services and for praise  
divine.

And flattered by the sun's respondent  
light.

The reverend's sermon, rich in thoughts  
of grace.

Delivered with a bland and earnest  
mace.

The bumbling birds that teased thy  
nesting flowers.

The chirping birds that sit around thy  
bowers.

The crowing of the cock as dawn of  
the day.

The pattering of thy tollers on their  
way.

The joyful well that in the time of  
drought, clear water from thy springing store  
gave out.

The merrily throng that graced thy  
great white wall.

To mark the evening's shadows as  
they fell.

O village of my heart, how oft I yearn  
With longing for return and return.

And gaze in fondest melancholy  
at thee.

My graphic view, and friends and  
kindred meet.

What a sense of joy would inundate  
my mind.

What burning tears would my eyes  
conceal.

What a dream, what majesty of  
thought!

Would bring me laurels to array my  
path.

How could I cycle swiftly through  
the street?

And pedal freely with vivacious feet,

Enjoy the splendor of the splendid  
night.

With painted and with moved  
light.

But I the cherished yearnings must  
remove.

And imagination's brink must rove.  
From the I am parted by the aspore  
sea.

From the one dear place on earth  
to which I turn.

Whose atmosphere breathes a breath of  
simple ease.

Hyperion decks the flowers and the  
trees.

But here I hear a voice, I see a  
hand.

It beckons me to come and join thy  
hand.

My friends are gone, and pride has  
slipped my mind.

They are redressed and earth true joy  
shall find.

While life lasts my thoughts on  
the all that is good.

And none can make them cease from  
my breast.

CHARLES H. D. ESTRE,  
U. N. I. A. Library Club, Montreal.

## REFLECTIONS OF A SLAVE.

(Selection IV.)

## FORGIVENESS.

When white men were in danger here,  
And massacred by the fox.

I fought with patriotic zeal.

To let the tyrant low.

I left the South, the graves I decked  
Each year, to cross the sea.

And fought for those who have enslaved  
My race and oppressed me.

They little know the heartaches—

And their race should be op-

pressed.

The lot of every slave,

I called across the wave.

Now it would pain my heart to see

The land where I was born,

Marked by the curse and name

Within it is to come.

They little know the heartaches—

And their race should be op-

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The land where I was born,



the action can bring prompt realization.

**Our Flag.**

This great organization now has its recognized flag, the colors being the Red, the Black and the Green. The Red is emblematical of the richness of the blood; the Black symbolizes the millions of Negroes scattered throughout the globe; the Green is designed to keep before the mind's eye Africa's verdant fields. The aims, object and purposes of the Universal Negro Improvement Association will not have been fully achieved until every member of the race considers it a reproach not to wear on the breast the button design of these colors.

The indications now, as we enter upon the second quarter of the year, is that 1921 will be a very successful year, and we fervently hope that the interests that is being manifested will continue so to grow as to make the fulfillment of our aims even speedier than the most sanguine can desire.

I am, very truly yours,

**WINTON PLUMMER,**  
Director Bureau of Publicity and  
Propaganda.  
56 West 135th St., New York City.

**THE U. N. I. A. INDORSED IN CHICAGO**

**The Wealth of Africa Brilliantly Described.**

The Ethiopian Club of Chicago met in regular session and was largely attended.

One of the main features of the evening was a speech delivered to us in behalf of the U. N. I. A. by one of our city teachers, Mrs. Geraldine F. Smith. She succeeded in convincing some that the U. N. I. A. is the only remedy for the Negro problem.

**Mrs. Smith's Speech.**

Madam President, officers, members and friends of the Ethiopian Club: I count this as one of the happiest moments of my life, as well as a privilege to speak to you in behalf of the greatest organization in the world which represents the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities' League. The great cause which I represent is the one great cause that should be uppermost in the hearts of all patriotic, conscientious Negroes. The day has come, my friends, when the Negro peoples of the world must awake from their slumbers, and do for themselves. A few years ago God called Marcus Garvey and gave him the plans whereby we shall take our places in the world not only as a race, but as a nation. And we, the Negro peoples of the world, four hundred millions strong, with one God, one aim and one destiny, are going to see to it that the plans are carried out. In 1919 the first shipload of Negro slaves were landed in Virginia from Africa. We have been here serving the white man three hundred and two years. In 1920 we were emancipated, but the fifty-eight years of the so-called freedom is not the kind that we want and we are going to have that freedom that every other race possesses or did fighting.

Africa is our God-given home and we are going back there and possess it. The white man is trying to keep us from Africa by showing us the dark side, telling us about the cannibals, etc., but we are letting him know that we are on the job, and if he can go there and live, why can't we? Africa is the second continent in size and the richest country in the world. The soil is fertile, vegetables and fruits of all kinds flourish the year round. Half the world's gold, two thirds of its ivory, 98 per cent of its diamonds, a large share of its rubber, coffee in abundance and more cotton than any other continent is obtained from Africa. Shall we return Africa? We all say yes, but the only way that we can redeem our motherland is by uniting our forces and joining the U. N. I. A.

Let us have a government and a country of our own. We are tired of injustice, race prejudice, lynching and Jim-Crowism. If we want to be free we must unite ourselves, work together, put our money together and fight together. "Why stand we here idle?" Africa must be redeemed and our flag, the red, black and green, must float in the breeze. As for me, give me liberty or give me death.

**MRS. CONSTANCE BAKER,**  
Secretary.

Chicago, Ill.

**BANES IS LEFT GRIEVING.**

**Editor Negro World:**

Sir:—Thanking you for the space given in your valuable paper, I venture to say that never in the English Negro history of Banes was there such enthusiasm as when on Thursday, the 12th of March, it was announced that Honorable Marcus Garvey had selected Banes. Not only were our state leaders ready to have a look at the man of the hour, but also those of the other race. We had the pleasure of hearing the great Theatre Heredia, where he lectured in such simple but powerful words as never a man of our race has done. No wonder, sir, that the movement is so rapidly progressing, when we have such a man as our leader. Permit me to say, sir, that his words of encouragement have given us the members of this division a stronger determination to press forward until we achieve our aims. Our duty, having to obey the orders of our dear church, is lost from our midst, leaving us grieving for one that is not dead.

I am sure faithfully,  
**ALFRED B. RAWLINS.**

Monroe, Oriente, Cuba.

**NOTE OF TREASURER OF THE U. N. I. A. PASSES ON**

Miss Wilson of 17 Grand Street, N. Y. died March 1. The treasurer of the Highway Branch, Mrs. A. S. Davis, leaves a husband, a son, and a daughter, Miss

## CUANDO AFRICA DESPIERTE

### El Moises de la Raza Negra y la Vasta Organización de 12,000,000 de Individuos Que Preside—La Esperanza de Una Nación Negra en África.

Existe un distrito en la Ciudad de Nueva York que es tal vez algo distinto a cualquier vecindad analoga de cualquier otra ciudad en el mundo. Si tiene un pozo de imaginación este es excitante profundamente con un paseo a través de estas calles al parecer corrientes. Un gran sueno esto mandando cuerpos de sus sencillas ventanas. Es el barrio Negro de Nueva York.

Hay en círculos de aspecto familiar, alineadas a lo largo de las calles. El sol penetra a través de cortinas de encaje en miles de casas de vecindad. Los tranvías cruzan y hun dan sus heredades en el asfalto; los vendedores preguntan sus mercancías. Hay barberías prosaicas, salas de billar, fruterías y restaurantes en ambos lados de las calles y todo es tan familiar a los ojos de los americanos como las columnas de un periódico diario.

Gentes negras se asoman a las puertas y van de un lado a otro con su calma y desgarrado habitual, vivido e interesante. Van vendidos con trajes ordinarios—porque todos son gente modesta, camareras, obreras, barberas, estabidores que se mueven en la rutina de la vida americana como figuras permanentes aquí—y estas calles parecen su hogar definitivo.

Abora contempla esta escena cotidiana con los ojos de la imaginación...con los ojos de un sonador de la raza negra.

Las palmas se mecen con el aire, los monos saltan de un lado a otro, los societarios duermen bajo el sol tendidos en las playas de los ríos africanos.

Fruitos y flores exóticas llenan de color el cuadro y todos estos hombres y mujeres negros se encuentran otra vez en los bosques.

Africa. El oscuro y peligroso continente, el maleficio corazón del mundo, el semillero de misteriosos venenos y de extrañas enfermedades y muertes, no invita y se convierte en el aislamiento de la noche. El hombre blanco va toda clase de horrores en este hombre, y el hombre negro va su hogar, su corazón, su libertad y todos los anhelos de su vida en él.

Porque los negros suenan con África a lo largo de la calle 125, de mayo, y aun más, que se establecen allí los talleres y obras artesanas para la reparación de las drágas."

**La Crónica.**  
Aplaudía la disposición del Ministro de Obras Públicas sobre reorganización de la contabilidad de los ferrocarriles, y dice:

"No basta con organizar la contabilidad de los ferrocarriles. El mal es que lo hay, no está en la manera como se llevan las cuentas, sino en lo enveredadas que son tales cuentas, debido a las tarifas.

Existe, en efecto, no claramente definido, el resultado directo de la guerra. Infinidad de nuestros soldados han vuelto de las trincheras decididos a no tolerar más las cosas que los blancos han hecho siempre a los Negros en este país.

Entonces los Negros que habían quedado aquí han encontrado por primera vez en su vida trabajos decentes y salarios mejores de los que habían disfrutado nunca. Ahora no hemos de volver a las condiciones anteriores a la guerra. Hemos salido de ollas para la guerra.

Hay 13,000,000 de Negros en los Estados Unidos. Muchos hombres blancos han tratado de elevar su nivel moral, pero el único camino para los Negros es el de tener una nación propia como los judíos, que inspiró respeto al mundo por sus hechos. Hay 400,000,000 de Negros en el mundo. Si ellos se establecen en África, no creeríamos que pueden superar a lo que ha hecho el pueblo inglés con solo una población de 60,000,000?

—! Tal vez!—le contestó. Pero esto es más que una cuestión de números. La ciencia moderna, la tecnología, y la organización son más importantes que el numero.

—! Los emplearemos! — exclamó Garvey.—Constituiremos un verdadero estado industrial moderno, con los últimos inventos y adelantos. La forma de gobierno será la democrática-republicana, precisamente como la de los Estados Unidos. Habrá un presidente, un congreso—! No todo en fin!

—? hubo también trusts, especuladores, ejercitos y carceles?—le preguntó intencionadamente.

—Sera uno moderna república de democracia—me replicó Garvey sin bajar los ojos.

—!Pero como podrán llegar al África?—Hay unas diez naciones dependientes—me replicó Garvey sin bajar los ojos.

—!Pero como podrán llegar al África?—Hay unas diez naciones dependientes—me replicó Garvey, mirandome fijamente.—Pero, desde luego, que esto queda para el futuro. Nuestra primera tarea consiste en unificar a la raza Negra consciente de los Estados Unidos. Hemos empezado muy bien.

Estamos organizando una línea de vapores de la propiedad de los Negros, manejada por dos Negros y exclusivamente para los Negros. Celebraremos reuniones todas las noches en el Hotel Hall y cada noche se presentan nuevos planes a la consideración de los miembros. Estamos pensando en instalar nuestros bancos y tratamos de iniciar a los Negros en una especie de movimiento político independiente que les saque de las garras de los viejos partidos.

Garvey puede exponer informaciones de esta índole y grandes proyectos prácticos que parecen incompatibles con esa pe queña y antigua oficina en que me halleo deparando con el. El tiene la confianza de un Napoleon. La aventura está en sus modestos sueños de hace algunos años y parece que no puede haber

llegado hasta la cima de nin-

guna montaña mística con Dios a su lado.

—Llegaremos de allí a las naciones oceánicas cuando estemos suficientemente fuertes. !Hay diversos medios!

—? usted crees que las naciones blancas del mundo tolerarian un imperio Negro?

—Tenemos la fuerza de 400 millones que nos rodea de teléfonos, anaqueles, estenógrafos, agencia, y todo quanto guarda relación con un negocio.

Todas estas cosas a que obligan las necesidades modernas. El genio Móstis se verá obligado en esta época a meterse en un gabinete y a emplear maneras de negociación si tuviere que pensar en una nueva expatriación.

Garvey es periodista. Comenzó por editar un periódico católico en Jamaica, cuando tenía quinientos años; después editó el Garvey's Watchman, allí mismo durante dos años en Costa Rica.

Durante un año entero viajó por Europa, hablando, observando y siguiendo su camino hacia la filosofía que ahora sostiene. Llegó hace unas cuantas veces a los Estados Unidos y desde el primer momento comenzó a laborar.

Este hombre es indudablemente un astucioso organizador. Cuando llegó a los Estados Unidos era completamente desconocido. Hizo a dar conferencias y con quienes personas como nro. fúndó la Liga de los Amigos del Negro y la Liga de las Comunidades africanas.

La asociación cuenta ahora con más de 12,000,000 de Negros, organizados en 600 ramificaciones. La ramificación de Nueva York posee dos edificios en la calle 125, tres vapores organizados en la Black Star Line y está estableciendo, fabricando y cooperativas de lavado, y trata de crear un fondo de \$1,000,000 con el propósito de adquirir el Alto Potencial de la raza negra en sus tareas imperiales. Ha sido un asombroso y significativo progreso.

Fui a visitar a este negro que viene de Moises de la Raza Negra y las oficinas de la asociación y lo encontré en una modesta oficina de oficinas. El era, simpático y caballero servicial.

Real Estate and Employment Agency

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ber vuelo que no pueda emprender con las alas de su imaginación.

Es más grandioso plan de su programa inmediato, yo creo que es una idea barbara y salvaje que casi me dejó sin aliento—la convocatoria de Garvey para la asamblea de la raza negra que ha de celebrarse en Nueva York.

Vendrán delegados de todo el mundo y en la Convención de treinta y un días será elegido "Su Alteza el Potentado de la Raza Negra, que era su orador de ahí en adelante."

—Pero no es el Presidente de la República de Liberia una especie de rey de la raza negra ahora?—me preguntó.

—Nuestros no intervendremos en sus derechos—replicó Garvey con dignidad—La postura de nuestro potestado era comparable a la del Papa. Tendrá su residencia en Liberia como el Papa la tiene en el Vaticano en Italia. Y nosotros trataríamos de asegurar para nuestro potestado los mismos derechos diplomáticos de que ahora disfruta el Papa.

—¿Por qué no es el Presidente de la República de Liberia una especie de rey de la raza negra?

—Porque es mas bien bajo y grueso, de color Negro intenso lo que dice esto que es de pura raza negra, de nariz ancha, ojos alegres y vivaces en los que se revela la inteligencia despierta del hombre de mundo. En sus anuncios hay siempre una cierta pomposidad y grandezza.

En Nueva York se llama como de los más celebres miembros de la Iglesia en Europa.

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