

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

# Negro



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Reaching the Mass of Negroes Throughout the World

# World

A Newspaper Devoted Solely to the Interests of the Negro Race

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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 plank 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 beautiful program of musical and vocal solos was rendered by the U. N. I. A. choir and a special orchestra. The performers who took part were Messrs. George McGormack, Grandville 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 Allen first addressed the gathering. He began by quoting Shakespeare's famous lines, "To thine ownself be true." And it must follow as the night 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 dominant," the great Negro Emancipator. "They could not look upon Mr. Garvey," he said, as an ordinary man, they must look upon him as a superman. Mr. Garvey was called by God 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 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

Negro to use his civilization for Christianization to redeem the motherland. (Cheers.) The world in which they lived was reorganizing itself. The world had just passed through a bloody war, fought on the sacred principle of democracy. Two million black men with white men fought for the cause, held the Germans at bay and threw them across the Rhine. But for the assistance of the Negro in the war a different tale would have been told. (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 the 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 the 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 R 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 ushers you into a beautiful parlor. There you await your turn to see the President.

In due time you are invited to another very 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 "stuck 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

## 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.

## 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 181st 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

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## 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 pianiste, Helen E. Hagan, in recital, accompanied by Mme. Daisy Tapley, mezzo, and Julius Cobb Bledsoe, 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 Travel 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 Top the Floating of Latest Addition to Corporation's Line of Steamships—Counselor General and Others Also Speak.

## GEORGIA PLANTER FOUND GUILTY OF MURDERING NEGRO

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 S. Williams, (white), Georgia planter, owner, charged with the murder of eleven Negroes to cover up poor 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 as to 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 unsworn statement any weight it saw fit. It was also sole judge as to the State's corroboration of the testimony given by the accomplices 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 so 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 in 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 S. 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 forcible drowning, six by sudden strokes which laid them dead to be unconsciously buried where they fell.

Williams' "Get Plan."

Having by this bond linked the violent death of Lindsey 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 Courts 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 "stockade Negroes" work out a debt to him with their labor. And that fear, Mr. Howard asserted, had been sharpened and made compelling by certain inquiries of the Federal agents concerning deaths of three Negroes on the plantation during the preceding year. So Williams had the eleven dangerous Negroes killed and helped to kill them all, Lindsey Peterson included, Mr. Howard said.

Following Mr. Howard, Attorney Johnson consumed two hours in his final plea for the defense. That the probabilities inherent in their theory of the crime and had not by competent evidence corroborated the testimony of the accomplices, 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, paid

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LIBERTY HALL, New York, Sunday night, April 10, 1921—Unexpectedly, like a bolt of lightning, came the announcement of Liberty Hall tonight that the Black Star Line Steamship

company, at the corporation's last of shareholders' meeting in transportation, President Dr. Gordon and Africa. This news was hailed with wild expressions of joy and delight by the immense audience that filled the great hall, and stirred anew the indomitable will of the Universal Negro Improvement Association are impelled in their United energies and nerve-racking genius to help further this great race movement that is causing all the world to stand aghast with mingled emotions of wonder and admiration. That the enthusiasm was genuine, and the announcement welcome, was shown by the spontaneous responses made to the dramatic appeal made by the High Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. G. N. Stewart, for the purchase of more shares in the Black Star Line. People came up in droves—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 receiving the money and writing out receipts for the purchase of shares of stock overwhelmed the force of clerks at the desks immediately in front of the speaker's stand so much so that even the reporters and others had to be pressed into service to help. It was, indeed, a remarkable and stirring scene—to see so many earnest, intelligent, race-loving Negroes come forward to give of their means to a cause that has for its object the liberation from the shackles of injustice, oppression, discrimination and denial of equal industrial opportunities for which they are held all over the world. No man, no woman, no boy or girl, no race in this hall, could not be thrilled at such a sight. It was not only a sight that the Negro people of the world are becoming awakened and never before to race-consciousness, and are now coming together and paying their money and their all for their mutual welfare and bind; that they are no longer afraid of the white man, but are more and more, and are now with a power and a firm to be reckoned with by those who would oppress them.

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## MAIL YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TODAY

Dear Reader:—You are naturally interested in this newspaper and we heartily appreciate your interest. No doubt you get a copy regularly each week and pay seven cents for it, or, if you live outside the United States, ten cents. If you live in the United States and you get it regularly each week for the period of one year (fifty-two weeks) you will have paid \$3.64; likewise, if you purchase it outside the United States you have paid \$5.20. To show our appreciation of our vast army of readers and as a means of increasing our already large circulation in proportion to the membership of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, we are offering one year's subscription anywhere in the United States for \$2, and in foreign countries \$2.50. If you go over these figures carefully you will find that by taking advantage of this offer which expires June 30, 1921, and subscribing for the paper, you will save \$1.64 a year if you live in the United States, and \$2.70 if in a foreign country. This offer is only for a limited period and for one year's subscription only. You can't afford to pass up this offer. You can't afford to miss any issue of the Negro World either. For the readers of the Negro World, there is no alternative or substitute newspaper. You want to keep in touch with the happenings in the world of Negroes. You want to know what they are doing and what is being done to them. All this will be found in the Negro World. Remember, you will be saving money besides having the paper sent to you direct. If you move before your subscription expires, just send us your new address and give the old one, the paper will be sent just the same. Just think, if each member of the Universal Negro Improvement Association subscribed for the Negro World, we would have a weekly circulation of millions of copies! With your co-operation, we can make this the largest and best newspaper in the world. Will you help? MAIL YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TODAY. Remit by Post Office Money Order, Express Money Order, Draft or Registered Letter to the Negro World, 54-56 West 135th Street, New York, N. Y. The coupon in the right hand corner is for your convenience.

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