

The Indispensable Weekly
The Voice of the Awakened Negro

THE Negro World

A Newspaper Devoted Solely to the Interests of the Negro Race

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GREATEST NEGRO MOVEMENT IN THE WORLD NOW ON TRIAL

FELLOW MEN OF THE NEGRO RACE, *Greeting:*

The Universal Negro Improvement Association has reached the stage of organization where it is causing the whole world to talk seriously of its aims and objects. There is no one truth that is correctly understood and represented. Men have always differed in their interpretation of human programs and movements. We are not surprised, therefore, that with all that has been said outlining the purpose of this grand organization men are still disposed to look upon us with a great deal of suspicion, and others see in it all that is evil, refusing to admit the real good that emanates therefrom and which is sought in the interest of the Negro peoples of the world.

Guiding the Destiny of the Association

Those of us who guide the destiny of this association cannot, however, allow ourselves to be outdone by misrepresentation. It is for that reason, therefore, that we are holding up on high the lofty aims and principles of this only great Negro movement that has refused to take a compromising stand on the liberty, freedom and future improvement and prosperity of the four hundred million Negroes of the world. The whole world at this time is testing the stability of Negroes and their ability and determination to hold together in any real uplift movement of their own. Surely, we shall disappoint that section of the world that thinks that the Negro is still a fawning, cringing creature. We shall in every way uphold our stand as determined on in this new age of world reorganization. We are determined to let the world see and recognize us as men fit for positions, entitled to considerations, and as ambitious as any other race in the world.

An Uncompromising Stand

We are further determined to take an uncompromising stand for the preservation of our race, the advancement of our political rights and securing posterity of our own from the dangers we have suffered in the past and the hardships we are undergoing in the present. Indeed, the whole Negro race is on trial in the test of the existence of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. If Negroes can be so thoughtless and inconsiderate as to allow any harm or injury to be done to the Universal Negro Improvement Association it will only be the settling once and for all of the belief that the Negro will never rise beyond his present environment, because of his inability to initiate for himself, to stand by his own efforts, and to uphold his own principles.

Strongest and Greatest Movement

No one will gainsay the fact that the Universal Negro Improvement Association has been the strongest and greatest Negro movement of the century. If the Universal Negro Improvement Association cannot stand, then nothing else Negro will be able to stand against the onslaught of the ancient enemy. But the Universal Negro Improvement Association shall stand, and as firm as the solid Rock of Gibraltar, and nothing shall stand in the way of the program of this great organization. Its principles are too noble, too grand, too lofty to be destroyed by mere human power. Those who founded the Universal Negro Improvement Association calculated for the opposition of a world; hence, when the opposition comes it brings no disappointment. Those who have become members and joined the fold of this movement should realize that the command is to go forward, looking not to the right nor to the left, but make one great, and grand, and noble march toward the goal of African redemption.

Many Distractions

What of distractions? Many we shall have coming from all quarters, engineered by different kinds of people

MARCUS GARVEY THE STORM CENTER OF TRAITOROUS AND WICKED NEGROES

THE NEW NEGRO HAS FOUND HIS SOUL THROUGH WHICH HE FIGHTS ON

THE AWAKENED COURAGE AND RISING STRENGTH OF AFRICA

AN UNCOMPROMISING STAND FOR RIGHT AND JUSTICE

and for different purposes. Some will be for the purpose of nationally and politically strangling the Negro, others will be for the purpose of circumventing his economic, industrial and commercial progress; still others will be for the purpose of curtailing his educational and social privileges, but with all that will be done and said it is for the Negro to outline his own course as a man and stick to his guns until he has brought victory to his doors.

The Fight Against the Enemy

The fight against the enemy is on. It must be waged to the bitter end. Some think that because the Universal Negro Improvement Association is only an organization that it should not take a stand through its leaders to protect its rights and preserve the glorious principles to which posterity of our own shall owe their freedom.

A Great Racial Imperialism

Do you know that behind the Universal Negro Improvement Association, sentimentally, there stands a great imperialism, a grand and noble government that is in the making, and one of these days—tomorrow, twenty, fifty or one hundred years hence—Ethiopia shall hold up her head amidst the great nations of the world, and if not with revenge, with a thorough intelligence of the hardships and difficulties of the past, our young men, clothed with their own national authority, shall dispense justice, even as justice is being dispensed to our scattered race today by the other powerful ruling nations of the world?

Writing a History

We are to write a history today for our children to study tomorrow; history carries with it many inspirations, some for the purpose of upholding the glories of the Fathers, some for the purpose of revenging the blood of their sires. So those of us who are engaged in a work that has no day, that has no measurement, feel glad to fight on, caring not what the personal consequences be, for we but write our names on the scroll of time for others yet unborn to emulate and copy, to glory in, to honor, to revenge, or otherwise.

Poor Black Man Has Regained Soul

If I were to pass my own opinion upon the present-day attitude of Negroes, I would say without hesitancy that the poor, struggling black man has regained his soul, but, feeling the pressure of the soulless civilization, is determined within himself to fight on irrespective of the opposition, irrespective of the tremendous influences brought to bear upon him by his ancient masters. For this individual we can see hope, through this individual we can see a salvaged race, but how unfortunate when we turn from this

individual of the race to the fellow and creature of education, of position, of refinement; we find him, even though he suffers from the same prejudices, the same social disadvantages as the other, quite satisfied, quite contented to be a part of an alien race, part of an alien civilization, hoping that one day he will be elevated to the pinnacle and be honored and respected as the members of the ruling race. How vain, how frivolous, to thus hope! Let us not console ourselves that the future will bring to us honor and glory from any other race but our own, except by our own making. For the Negro to receive the plaudits and respect of the world he must first establish his real manhood. That cannot be done by bowing and cringing before a supposedly better race, but can only be accomplished through self-reliance, self-progress, self-development, self-achievement, that for which the Universal Negro Improvement Association seeks in the interest of four hundred million Negroes of the world. Let us fight on, men; the silver lining is just beyond the darker cloud. The day is just about to break when a new light will in a short while be ushered upon the scattered world of Ethiopia. Let us reassemble ourselves in thought, in deed, in action, ready for the day, ready for the hour in world changes when our Kingdom shall indeed stretch out its hands and when noble men shall step out as leaders of the people. Remember that cowards have never yet shaped or fashioned the destiny of a people, but have always died ignominiously and been easily forgotten.

Character of Brave Men

Brave men have always held their own against opposition, even with dreadful odds; brave men have always carved their way from slavery into liberty; brave men have laid the corner-stones of nations and empires in the past; brave men, and brave men alone, will change the political forces of the twentieth century, making a new world for the accommodation of the people who love liberty, who desire freedom, who desire human rights. No other organization besides the Universal Negro Improvement Association has ever made a fight for nationhood; no other organization has ever aroused the interest of the world, part sympathetic and part obstructive, as the Universal Negro Improvement Association. The liberal minds see right and justice in the program of this great organization; the selfish, unsympathetic see in it a menace that will interfere with their privileged capitalistic rights, but what do we care? It is not for the satisfaction of the world we fight, it is for the satisfaction of ourselves; hence, we move on, caring not what others say or others do—our one purpose, our one object, is the planting of the colors of the Red, the Black and the Green as the African standard that shall give to us a country, a nation, and a race. Let everyone help put over this great program, help us morally, help us financially. Now is the time for you to give your dollars, your \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, to advance this program. You can do so by writing to the Secretary-General, Universal Negro Improvement Association, 56 West 135th Street, New York City, U. S. A.

With very best wishes, I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

MARCUS GARVEY,

President-General,

UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.

NEW YORK, May 28, 1923.

P. S.—Again I beg to remind members, Divisions, Chapters and Branches of the Universal Negro Improvement Association to make every effort to send in whatsoever money possible for the work, monthly dues and assessments and contributions to the Defense Fund. The Parent Body needs much financial help to be able to carry on the work. Let every loyal member, Division and Chapter rally to the cause. All secretaries please send in your monthly reports early. Members, see that your officers be active in helping to put over the program.

M. G.

HON. MARCUS GARVEY

WILL PREACH AT LIBERTY HALL, NEW YORK, 120 WEST 138th STREET

SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, AT 10:30 A. M.

BE EARLY TO GET SEATS. VISIT LIBERTY HALL EVERY SUNDAY MORNING AND EVENING

Subject: "RELIGION"

THE NEWS AND VIEWS OF U. N. I. A. DIVISIONS

LAW SCHOOL, HART FARM SCHOOL
By PROF. W. H. HART, A.M., LL.D.

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PROCEEDINGS AGAINST MINUS CHARLES, WHO WAS ARRESTED IN THE COURT BUILDING AND CHARGED WITH CONTEMPT OF COURT IN THREATENING TWO WITNESSES, IT WAS ALLEGED, FOR THE PROSECUTION

IS GIVEN A JAIL SENTENCE OF TWO MONTHS

All Members of the Organization Are Urged to Refrain From Saying or Doing Anything That Will Prejudice the Fair Trial of the Case by the Jury

Minus Charles was arrested in the corridor of the court building on Thursday and taken before Judge Mack and charged with contempt of court for intimidating a witness. Assistant District Attorney Mattuck prosecuted an accused was defended by Counselor Matthews.

Captain Mulzac was called as a witness and was examined as follows: Prosecutor—Are you a witness in this action against Marcus Garvey, and subpoenaed as a witness?—Yes. You were standing this morning in the corridor in the old Postoffice Building on the third floor?—Yes. Will you tell us what took place in reference to Minus Charles?—The defendant came up to us and said any one who testified against Marcus Garvey he would get him as long as he lived. What was present?—Sidney de Bourg.

And is that the defendant here, Minus Charles?—Yes. Cross-examination by Counselor Matthews:

Where were you standing?—Outside the door. And there were quite a number of people? All the people who were here in the court room?—Before that.

Before the court adjourned?—Yes. How many people were standing there?—Some here and some there. You were separate from the rest of the people?—Yes.

He detached himself from the rest of the people and came over to you?—Yes. Now, captain, you realize this is a very serious charge, and I want to ask you to stand up and be sure that this is the man who said it?—The very man (after looking at defendant).

Are you quite sure?—Quite sure. Did you ever see this man before?—I think I did.

Where?—Somewhere in Harlem. Had any talk with him?—No. You know nothing except what happened today?—No.

How soon after he made the alleged remarks did you point him out?—Four or five minutes. Where was he when you pointed him out?—Standing right in the corridor.

And how many people were in the immediate vicinity?—About 24. And you were positive that the man you picked out was the man who came up and said this to you?—Yes.

Sidney de Bourg was the next witness, and he gave evidence as follows: Prosecutor—Are you under subpoena in the indictment of the United States against Marcus Garvey and others?—Yes.

Were you standing in the corridor in the old Post Office building on the third floor on the morning of April 24?—I was.

Did you see defendant?—Yes. Where?—He came up to me. What did he say? He asked me whether I was against Mr. Garvey. I asked him what he meant. He said: "Are you a witness?" Then he said, "If any man went into court and did for Mr. Garvey he was willing to do for him, even if it meant his death. I told him not to do that, he would get himself in trouble. He said, 'I know Mr. De Bourg very well, but he better know me.'"

Cross-examination by Counselor Matthews: It was after the court was adjourned. Mulzac asked you?—Yes. You have never seen this man before?—No.

Did you hear anything yourself?—No. Simply on the complaint of Captain Mulzac.

Defendant Gives Evidence The defendant, Charles, was then put on the witness stand. Defendant said he lived at 209 West Sixty-third street.

Counselor Matthews: What do you do for a living? I work in the subway station as a porter. How long have you been working there? From February, 1920. And you were in the courthouse today just prior to the adjournment of court?—Yes, sir; I was standing in the hall.

Did you have any talk with anybody, Captain Mulzac, for instance?—No, sir. With Mr. De Bourg?—Yes. You heard the gentlemen say what you said. Did you make any such remarks to them?—No, sir. From the time I came into the hall I stood there, myself and Pinto from Harlem. He asked me how the case was going on.

Were you at any time alone in the corridor just prior to the adjournment of court?—No, I was not alone. I was in court.

Did you at any time detach yourself from the crowd and go to where those two gentlemen were standing?—No, sir; Pinto said "Come on." I saw a big rush, and they came and grabbed me.

Just before the court adjourned, was Pinto with you at that time?—We were standing together. Do you know De Bourg?—Yes, sir. Prosecutor (cross-examining): Do you know Mr. Garvey?—Yes, sir.

Do you know him very well? From the time I left the war, 1918. You are not Mr. Garvey's bodyguard, are you?—No, sir.

Ever went around with Mr. Garvey?—No, sir. Ever talked with him?—No, sir. But you tried to shake his hand?—I raised my hand and Mr. Garvey asked me what is the matter. Mr. Garvey as soon as he saw me asked me what is my name.

Did you motion to him?—No, sir. The Court: What are you doing here?—Today is my regular day off. We get one day off every month, and I come down to City Hall to see about some papers, and in my passing I heard Mr. Garvey's case was coming off and I came in. Today is the first time I come into this building. I do not know about this case. I came from City Hall straightaway. I work every day, sir.

I never threatened. I had five wounds in the war, shot and gassed. That man who stand up and speak he is not speaking the truth. Some men, your Honor, don't like you, and lie on you. I serve over three years and six months and get shot for the cause of my country, and I would never get myself in trouble up to today this gentleman come and frame me up. I never opened my mouth from the time I stand up there. Do you think I am crazy? From the morning I never say a word to anybody from the time I came to this court until the gentlemen come to me and asked me how the case going on. I could have got killed. I don't know what I come here for. I come here and get frame up.

Are you interested in this case?—Since I heard it was a case of Negro persecution I came and listened to this case. I came to hear this case for myself. I do not like to hear what somebody say. I want to hear myself. Perhaps this is my luck today. This is the first time I get into trouble. I wish you will take this into consideration and see it is a frameup.

Are you a member?—I am a member of the U. N. I. A. Are you active as a member?—Yes, sir. Attend all meetings?—Only Sunday nights. Ever talked with Mr. Garvey?—No, sir.

Do you know these two witnesses?—I never know them. Heard of them. How you came to hear of them?—I heard them talk of them. How did you come to hear of them?—Which one?—Mulzac. What did you hear about him?—I hear he is Captain Mulzac, that is all. I surprised when he stand up and tell a lie upon me.

(To Captain Mulzac): Are you positive in your identification of this man?—That is the very man. Defendant: Where were you standing when you say I said that word?—Just within a foot. You came right up to us. No one called you.

Did Mr. De Bourg say anything to me?—You and De Bourg were speaking about Garvey and witnesses. You asked Mr. De Bourg who was he against and he said against nobody. And you said anybody who come here and testify against Garvey you would get them as long as you lived.

I took my mouth and said that?—Yes. I start the argument?—Yes. Did you take down the time?—Five minutes before the court adjourned. As soon as the court adjourned I pointed you out.

After I left you where I go?—In the crowd. Was I thinking?—No. You ever seen him before?—Yes. Where?—In Harlem. What part of Harlem?—Night or day? Daytime.

I never go to Harlem during the day. We go at night, and that gentleman say he see me in Harlem in the day. Mr. Matthews: You say Pinto was with you all the time you were out there?—Yes. Your Honor, may I have Pinto?—Yes, call Pinto. Mr. Pinto then was put on the witness stand.

Mr. Matthews: Do you know the defendant, Charles?—Yes. Were you talking to him any part of today?—Just before the court adjourned. I was standing side him. Did he at any time leave you and go and talk to Captain Mulzac and Mr. Bourg?—No. We were all standing together.

Were you standing together when he was arrested?—No. When the court adjourned I said I was leaving, and I heard.

Up to what time how many minutes before were you standing together?—About five to seven minutes. Near the door?—Yes.

How many people were there?—About eighteen people. Didn't you see Captain Mulzac or Mr. De Bourg at that time?—Yes.

Where were they in reference to where you were standing?—Leaning against the wall. On the opposite side of the corridor?—Yes.

How many feet away from you?—About three feet. And during that time you didn't hear this man say anything at all to them?—I did not know he was speaking, but I thought somebody else was speaking, saying, "Get out of Trinidad, and out of Grenada."

The Court: Whom did you hear say that?—I heard the defendant, Charles, say that. Did you hear the defendant say that?—No, a voice in the crowd, saying, "Get out of Trinidad."

Oh, you heard a voice in the crowd saying so. You did not hear whose voice it was?—No. Was would not say whose voice it was?—No.

THE DEFENDANT SENTENCED Passing sentence, his Honor said: I find the defendant guilty of contempt of court. I have no question as to the recognition or identity of this man.

Mr. Matthews: I think the identification far from positive. It seems absolutely out of reason and absolutely foolish on the part of the defendant making such a statement.

The Court: I allowed this defendant to give personal examination because my long experience has convinced us that is the way you convict people. If I had any doubts about the identification, I had none when he finished. I hold him in criminal contempt. I will order him to go to the Grand Jury for obstructing justice.

This is a separate criminal offense. Mr. Matthews: I do not think this man said anything to intimidate. If he did so I think what happened was from over excitability; people of his type seem to be in at this particular time over this particular matter. I do not believe he had really any intention to put any of these witnesses in fear of testifying. He is a working man, never was around here before and this is his first day here, and, unfortunately, he talked a little too much. The last witness said whatever was said was said in the crowd by somebody.

The Court: What this witness said was said in the crowd was an entirely different thing to what the witnesses testified to.

Mr. Matthews: I hope your honor will take into consideration— The Court: I will take into consideration his statement, though I believe he lied in other respects—that he was wounded five times and gassed in the war.

Prosecutor: May I interrupt to say this is not the first instance. If anything has got the prosecution up in the air it is the intimidation. Witnesses have given us definite evidence of intimidation. Captain Cockburn, on the stand himself, made a statement to one man he would not be intimidated. We told him if he saw the person to let us know. It has happened before. I do not want it to happen again. I will ask your honor to deal summarily, promptly and effectively with this particular defendant, otherwise this case can not go on.

Counselor Johnson: In responding to this statement by the attorney, we are here in a very embarrassing kind of a way. My client has not tried to obstruct this trial, but it does seem to me to submit to the court that if the prosecuting attorney is going to use the charge of Captain Cockburn it should be brought here in this court and the threat should be threshed out.

The Court: I understand the prosecuting attorney has pointed out that every witness brought the same complaint to him that he had been threatened.

Mr. Johnson: I will state to the court in all frankness if such a thing was brought to my attention that my client was part and parcel of it I should ask owners or prospective stock owners we should treat them.

I told you that?—You certainly did. Captain did Marcus Garvey tell you to treat stock holders and those interested in the Black Star Line or anything touching the Black Star Line, with whiskey and champagne?—Yes or No?—No.

Captain, did you send to the President of Cuba, cases of liquor from the ship Yarmouth as a gift without invitation?—Yes or No?—I sent him a few bottles.

Did you manifest from New York to take a cargo of liquor call for your taking it from New York to Havana, and from Havana to Jamaica, B. W. I. Yes or No?—No.

On the trip that the Yarmouth made with the cargo of liquor, destination being Havana, and eventually Jamaica, did you sell at Jamaica ashore at Morant Point, or Point Morant, or Kingston, any of the consigned cargo you took out from New York?—Yes or No?—Your Honor, that needs an explanation.

Yes. Judge: Explain. (Exception by Mr. Garvey). The witness explained.

And were you drunk at any time of that trip from New York to Havana, to Jamaica, to Panama, Bocas-del-Toro, Jamaica back to Havana, back to New York, Boston, Philadelphia?—Yes or No?—That is my business.

When you left New York the first time with the cargo of whiskey, had you any arrangements with anybody, with tug boats, lighters, or small sailing craft, or with seamen that you would be at a certain point away from New York?—Yes or No?—No.

Did you throw whiskey overboard outside of the Port of New York after you sailed on that eventful day?—Yes, but I can explain my answer.

Mattucks: Make your explanation. I had to return with the ship to New York and made my protest to the Customs and the British Consul if there was any damage to the cargo which was no fault of mine, and no fault of the company.

Are you defending the company?—Yes or no?—I have defended the company. What became of the whiskey that was thrown overboard (Objection by Mattucks as to any further questioning on that point. Sustained. Exception by Mr. Garvey).

You said you had the ship standing by? (Objection by Mattucks—sustained. Exception by Mr. Garvey). Judge: Let us get down to the cause of the trial.

Did your ship Yarmouth return to New York under her own steam? (Objection by Mattucks as being already answered four times—sustained. Exception my Mr. Garvey.)

Mr. Garvey: Can I question the character of the witness? Judge: As to truth and veracity. That is the only question involved in this issue.

Mr. Garvey: General character. You said that you were appointed Captain on the West Coast of Africa?—I did.

And that you took active command of a ship immediately?—Captain, do you know one Captain Peter Benjamin? (Objection by Mattucks.)

Garvey: I want to make the connection. Judge: How, by bringing the Captain on the stand and

Garvey: By introducing testimony. Judge: You can prove that this man is not telling the truth when your case is called, prove his reputation or so forth. It does not make any difference whether he knows this man or not. Let us go on. If that man comes on the stand and swears that he is the man that would not help.

Mr. Garvey: I show a copy of the Negro World dated Saturday, November 28, (shown to Capt. Cockburn). I remember that paper?—Yes. If I read a statement on a speech you made—

Judge: You mean a newspaper report of a speech made by him?—Mr. Garvey: I am asking you if you have any objection? Judge: Do you want to ask him if he said that? Let him read it and ask him whether he said that. Let him read it.

Mr. Matthews: And you want him to tell whether he said it. (Here Mr. Garvey read statement in the Negro World of the Cockburn speech.)

Can you recall saying these words?—Judge: In substance even if you did not say the whole of them?—I did. Offered in evidence.

Judge: He has already said it. There is nothing to offer in evidence. The fact that it appears in the newspaper does not help any.

Several statements are entered in the same way. Judge: Oh: they were your statements.

Yes, honor, for the further proof of testing the truthfulness of the witness, may I ask him another question?—Judge: Why, certainly.

The Captain's Property Captain, are you married to a white lady?—No.

You have your property in the name of your wife?—All your property?—Yes or no? (Objection by Mattucks.) Objection sustained.

You bought considerable property after 1919, Captain?—Yes or no?—Yes. Did you buy all in your wife's name?—Judge: I have already ruled that this is immaterial. Whether it is in his wife's name or not.

Yesterday the claim against the Black Star Line by the Pan Union Company and George Nagey came up, and the defense was allowed until today to present the court a copy of the judgment. I present to the court a certified copy of the judgment and offer it in evidence with all papers attending on such judgment.

(Judgment read in court.) May I have that document marked?—May I ask another question? What salary did you receive from the Black Star Line?—\$400 monthly.

Capt. Cockburn: Your honor, I had real estate before I met Mr. Garvey. Judge: I do not care what you had, you have already testified that you received \$500.

What time did you receive the first payment from the Black Star Line for salary?—Sometime in January, 1920.

Yet you collected for from Sept. 17 or 19, 1919. The salary you collected in January was dated as from September, 1919? From the time of the contract.

Can you explain to the court why the contract was made? It is absolutely necessary for a master of a ship to do so before entering the service.

When was the contract made?—Immediately before the ship sailed. It should have been made earlier, but it was done about the time the ship sailed.

Now, captain, let me ask you this and I will be through. Is it a fact that you agreed with Mr. Garvey not to collect any salary from the company, and not to charge them anything until your ship was to sail, and you took active command of the ship, and you were doing that to show good interest and deep feeling for the Universal Negro Improvement Association and the Black Star Line, and the effort to have Negro peoples own ships? You were drawing salary yourself.

Who told you that?—The broker. Did you and Mr. Garvey have a

talk about \$500?—No, sir. Did Amy Ashwood Garvey borrow \$500 from you. No, she asked me to loan her that amount.

In what month?—September, I think. What year?—1919. You swear to that?—Yes.

You realize that you are on oath?—Yes, it was in September or October, 1919.

Do you know what perjury is?—I know. Quite conscious?—Yes.

Why did you offer to loan her? (Objection by Mattucks—sustained.) Cross-examination by Mr. Lincoln Johnson.

Do you know Mr. Garcia?—I do. At the time that you testified touching your activities with the Black Star Line in 1919 in the purchase of the Yarmouth was your contract or agreements for commissions with Harris McGill & Co. based on a percentage scale?—It was.

So by that you mean that if the boat was sold for \$10,000 you would get less commission than if she sold for \$100?—Quite so.

It is quite customary when you are captain or master of a ship when carrying cargo that shipping officer gives a bonus or tip to the master to see that his cargo gets good treatment and speedy delivery?—Yes, sir.

Cross-examination by Attorney Ifill. Do you know Mr. Thompson?—I do. You stated in your examination that when you took the Yarmouth to Jamaica you took along the vice-president, Mr. Thompson?—No.

In your cross-examination by Mr. Garvey you stated that just as soon as you left the service of the Black Star Line you were referred to Mr. Thompson with respect to your salary. Do you know what office Mr. Thompson held with the Black Star Line at that time?—He was vice-president.

Mr. Garvey: How do you know? You told me. And at that time were you in possession of any property?—I was. Were you wealthy at that time?—Judge: All this has been testified to. He said all these things already.

Do you know whether or not the price of \$155,000.00 was the first price offered for the Yarmouth?—It was not. What was the price Mr. Garvey offered for the Yarmouth?—

Mr. Johnson: If the court please, I do not know whether it will affect Mr. Garcia, but this seems to be an impeachment of Mr. Mattucks of Mr. Cockburn's testimony. My understanding is that when Mr. Garvey went down to the office of Harris McGill & Co., Mr. Harris offered the sale of that ship for \$155,000.

Do you know whether Mr. Garvey was concerned at that time with the first price or the cost of the boat, as much as the length of time it would take to pay for it?—Judge: All that is gone over.

Objection by Mr. Johnson. Captain, you said that after you met Mr. Harris the offer was \$155,000?—Yes, sir.

When and by whom was the offer of \$175,000 made? The Broker Estrada and his associates. The broker offered it for \$175,000?—No, Mr. Garvey offered the broker \$175,000 to see the owners of the boat.

And you were present at that time?—I was. Was the offer in writing?—I have a copy, but I have not got the original.

Objections here by Mr. Johnson to the testimony. Mattucks: It is all against Mr. Garvey, he has no objections.

Papers shown to Mr. Garvey. Mr. Garvey: I see an unsigned sheet

of paper. I don't want to object to anything the district attorney thinks he might use. Garvey: You stated, captain, in the early part of your cross-examination that when you knew Mr. Garvey he was poor and so forth. You remember that? Now what is your opinion of Mr. Garvey's financial condition? Objection by Mattucks—sustained.

Jacob Wise Testifies Examined by Assistant District Attorney Mattucks. What is your name?—Jacob Wise. What is your business?—Port, captain and pilot.

And were you port captain and pilot in 1920?—Yes. For whom?—Marcus Garvey. What boat did you pilot? The Shady-side, a river boat.

Witness said she made no money. Capt. Adrian Richardson Testifies Examined by Mattucks. Mattucks: I will state for the benefit of the court that the Yarmouth was sold under various actions for libel in the sum of \$1,600 some time in 1921; and the Shady-side, traveling that summer, was laid up for the winter, and has not subsequently been used. If you want me to call witness I will, but I can save time.

Judge: Do the defendants desire proof as to the facts? Garvey: I have reached the point where I do not care for any objections. I object to nothing the District Attorney puts in.

Mattucks: The Yarmouth was sold by the District of— Judge: Do you want to prove it or will you take the statement for it?—Mr. Lincoln Johnson: As to the defendant Garcia, yes.

Garvey: Will the court note that I am objecting to nothing the District Attorney places on record? Judge: Mr. Garvey, you have a legal right to have everything proven by evidence if you so desire. You have the legal right to admit for the purpose of the case anything that is stated by the District Attorney and save time to having proof put in. If after knowing nothing about it you are still willing to accept the statement of the District Attorney as the statement of fact which the other defendants have waived proof of, then it can go in.

Garvey: May Mr. Garvey make a statement in reference to the explanation of his statement? Judge: Yes.

Garvey: Mr. Garvey is sorry. (Objection by Mattucks.) Judge: Will you waive proof or do you require proof?—I want my statement noted in the record.

Judge: Prove, then. The examination of the witness continued.

What is your business?—Master of Marine.

How long have you been as such?—Nine years as master mariner.

And you were a licensed mariner in the year 1920?—Yes.

When did you first meet the defendant Garvey?—In Boston, some time in 1920, the time when he was up there propagandizing about the Universal Negro Improvement Association. I was working at that time with Crowell & Charles Steamship Co.

You met Garvey there? You had a talk with him?—I did.

Tell us just what that was?—I met him at the Masonic Hall and he had a meeting on that. Witness here detailed conversation with Mr. Garvey relative to the Kanawah, in the course of which Mr. Matthews said he was volunteering too much.

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COMPLAINT DEPARTMENT

Universal Negro Improvement Assn.

NOTICE! NOTICE! NOTICE!!!

The President-General of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, on his tour of the nation, has been approached by hundreds of loyal members and well wishers of the Association in complaints against the treatment they have received from several of the various departments of the Organization at headquarters, and from individual officers and employees at headquarters, as also against the conduct of certain Executive Officers whilst on the field.

The President-General is grieved of the many complaints and hereby begs to announce that a Complaint Department is now established and attached to his office. All persons having complaints to make against any department, officer or employee of the Organization will please write to

COMPLAINT DEPARTMENT

President-General's Office, U. N. I. A.
56 West 135th Street, New York

P. S.—If you love the Organization and desire to see it improve its service to the race, then you will not fail to report any irregularity on the part of officials, officers and employees of the Organization, caring not whom the person be if he or she has done anything improper or unconstitutional, report it. If you have any complaints send them in now and don't wait until it is too late.

OLD MEN ARE BEING MADE "YOUNG" AGAIN

Science Finds a Way to Restore Youthful Vigor to the Aged Without
—An Operation

A way to restore youthful vigor to aged persons, without an operation or dangerous drugs, has been discovered by scientists. The new discovery is a simple, safe tablet preparation known as korex, which can be used by anybody at home, without the advice of a physician. It has been put to thousands of tests and has achieved results that seem almost miraculous. For instance, a New Orleans man more than 60 years old, makes this report:

"I feel so good from the effects of the Korex treatment that I would not take \$5,000 for what it has done. It has brought me back to as good, healthy physical condition as I enjoyed at 35. I am apparently as supple as 25. My eyesight is better than for years. A man in Chattanooga, Tenn., writes: 'I have given korex a thorough trial and have found great results. I feel like a 16-year-old boy.'"

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Distribution of genuine korex in the United States is controlled exclusively by the Melton Laboratories, 1508 Melton bldg., Kansas City, Mo. These laboratories have fixed a fair price of only \$2 on a special double-strength treatment prepared for home use. This treatment will be sent in a plain, sealed wrapper to anybody who writes for it. Applicants should send \$2 with their orders, or agree to pay \$2 and postage when the parcel is delivered, but the laboratories, which are nationally known and thoroughly reliable, will refund the \$2 if the korex fails to produce results within a week. The supply of korex in America is limited, so those in need of it should write to the laboratories immediately.