## With The Contributing Editor

#### ANOTHER NEGRO POET.

Hubert H. Harrison .The passing of Lucian B. Watkins se lose to the race was so ably ant forth in an editorial by Mr. Ferris in the issue of last week, has served to remind us that our Negro posts never get properly noticed by us until they have been taken up either by death se by the white people. This is most portunate and it is to be hoped that we may soon pass from under this shadew. At present we have with us in the flash, another great black poet sently returned to us after k year in London where his poetic gifts gre received fitting acknowledgesenin from the British people. We he to Claude McKay who brought out while in England a small volume of high grade verse entitled "Spring In New Hampshire and Other Posms." The tide of commendation which it of the Englishman. One would as soon extract farth reached its highest mark in expect a company of Negro players the Cambridge Magazine, a periodical to present "Darkest Russia" in the Ruswhich sails for a dollar and a quarter

And yet, which of our Negro literatii ything about McKay? Neveris, his talents are so well known the whitee that upon his return trees England he was promptly offered monttion as associate editor of The berator, one of 'he most pror L'America's massasines. This offer has accepted—and none of the sub-re has left the magazine. This is the staff of this same magazine during ifit when it was under the editorship

McKey had waited until one of ie "race" publications had given such sciention to his genius he would have haved to death first. Yet his famous like of how Negro manhood, entitled We Must Dia" has been quoted in an and recited by many of our "Those actors are not colored" by Grant: Richards, Ltd., of St.
They're just as white as me.
The book You as, that they's mulatteer however, be obtained direct from Go on! Towe lost your sight! ing In New Hampshire is pubrtin's Street, London. a of The Liberator, 188 West 18th And see that they are white! Wew York. A review of the or and a formal estimate of its "What man? Those are the pis

Are Negre Acters White?

Galf. our "colored" actors could read By Jove! Tou're right—the joke's on me in the standard of their work in his But what a funny recel "The Soul of John Brown," would blush for eigme. For while artile artile praises them sparingly their histrionic gifts he pokes inmaking up" as if their perpetence, making up" as if they were white spiaging to white audiences. His build is well merited.

or what the reaction implies were people then it would We cempot est our cake and

in of the fine features of Charles in acting wills at the Lefayette nidn't recognise that he design greatest actor until wants pour was issued, not for the slaver thild us; so) was that he was never solely as an act to cripple the army of the flouth; and finally, that it did not the flouth; and finally, that it did not let the andlence see the rafig. 48. America can anow when the first time green with the given them to prepare Wext, I shall prove that the supposed of the first that they offered to sell out the time; that they offered to sell out the same that the only reason

Negro in 1881, and that the only reason he has not been able to get from me why the sale was not consummated an answer to the question whether I was that the burser picked up his beaker and in favor of Negro citizenship. So that the burser picked up his beaker and in favor of Negro citizenship. So that the burser picked up his beaker and in favor of Negro citizenship. So that the property of the constraint of the constrain we may airribate principle
where we hypositically and
like (sewindly )ping refuse to
the the fact even case? We disthe that the new management
like they will see that your alla-A show the ballest regardless of the ballett 

Eriggs is a very light Mulatto; but as it coultsi of the Gover self-respecting Negroes, we both take to pass an amendment ?

the same stand on this matter.

"Miss Clee Desmond in The Minter and Nine' with a white face and a wig of golden hair certainly added nothing by her makeup to the illusion of the play. On the contrary, by introducing the ridiculous she balped greatly to mar that illusion. Whose is this idea of white washing, anyhow, and for what to the Lafayette Theatre understand and expect the plays will be presented by Negroes. It is not neces these Negroes to come up as white nec ple simply because the plays were originally written for and by white people play do not all attempt to make up tite English people, and there are quite es between the two peoples. It is only when a special typical British character is called for in the cast that the French actor to whom like and imitate the exact ma\_nerisms sian language as to present the same play in a white weeked state to reme superficial make-up, such as dress, is further? We do not think the theatregoers of Harlem will long tolerate a white washed Negro stage. But is this the explanation of the persistent attempts to hold dark-hued Miss Evelyn the first time that a Negro has held only to Miss Abbie Mitchall? We were always unable to understand why a discrete would not be understand why a discrete would not be understand why a discrete would not be understand why a director would put his best talent in insignificant roles the while trying to star others of only mediocre know that this game, by whomsoeve originated, won't go in Harlem."

> Two Whites at the Show (During the Act) Look for yourself and see-(On the Street)

will appear in these We've just been looking at? Say your's talking through your hat

ing such great work

-A. Razafkerie!

-Cyril V. Briggs

#### LINCOLN AND LIBERTY. Fact versus Fiction

(Chaster Two)

What was Lincoln's relation to all this? I shall endeavor to show per that Negro andlences should Lincoln was not an Abolitionist; that pointformed to seeing Negroes as he had no special love for Negroes; age room gasets, doctors, detection that he opposed the abolition of the of the footights. But if folis Fugitive Slave Law; that he opposed to considered as people unless citizenship for Negroes; that he favored making slavery perpetual in 1881; that burn, should never look like We. he denied officially that the war was lought to free the slaves; that he refused to pay Negro soldiers the same wages that he paid the white soldiers; that without these Negro soldiers the North could not have won the war

These are the things that I shall prove in regard to Abraham Lincoln and in regard to the men of his party. Make any disparagement of their light or their shillities, and we firmly fought for conomic and not for moral fought far conomic and not for moral reasons. Indeed, I think I have done that already. I shall also prove that the war was races

Me to the sould be cleared up Negro in 1881, and that the only reason

Address at once

tian abolishing autor:

Now for the proof.

I shall turn first to page 115 of "The Letters and Addresses of Abraham Lincoln." I am quoting from Lincoln's bate with Douglas, August 27, 1553, at Presport, Illinois. In regard to the Fugitive Slave Law, Lincoln said.

"I have never belittated to say, and think, under the Constitution of the this book was written payer as a sum-United States, the people of the Southern States are entitled to a congressional facitive -alave law

should not with my present views be in favor of endeavoring to sholish slaves would be upon these conditions. First, that the abolition should be gradual; the majority of qualified voters to the District; and third, that compensation should be made to unwilling owners In regard to the fifth inter-

rogatory. I must say here that as to stave trade between the different states I can truly answer, as I have, that I am pledged to nothing about it I must say, however, that if I should perfectly legitimate, but why carry it be of opinion that Congress does possees the Constitutional power to about the slave trade among the different as our triend Professor Burleson is states, I should still not be in favo of that power

These facts seem to make again Eills in the background when Miss Eills that Story that you get from little Mary's Pairy Tales about the young man sailing down the Mississippi and seeing slaves in a slave gathering, and oming back and saying: "If I ever get a chance to hit slavery I will his but it isn't true.

In his first inaugural address is Washington, Abraham Lincoln said:

"Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States that by the accession of a Republican ad-ministration their property and their peace and personal security are to be endangered. There has never be sable cause for such apprehension Indeed, the most ample evidence to the contrary has all the while existed and sen open to their inspection. It is speeches of him who now addresses you. I do but quote from one of thos hee when I declare that I have no purpose, directly c. indirectly. interfere with the institution of slavery in the states where it exists, . . .\* And in his first inaugural, to suppor his contention, he quoted from the Re

"Remitted. That the maintenance violate of the rights of the states, and especially the right of each state to rder and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgbalance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabrio depend, and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any state or territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the

First, you have Lincoln and then rs, financiers, etc., in the Domestic Slave Trade and favored the you have Lincoln's party. I do not mean to insinuate when I present then truths that Abraham Lincoln was hypocrite. When I think that Abrahan incoln was a hypocrite at a particular noint. I shall take occasion to plainly and manfully. My own information is simply that Abraham Lincols was a politician, or if you like, a statesman. You see, a statesman is a poli- labor tician with a circumbendibus.

In his opening speech in his courth joint debate at Charlesto | Illinois September 18, 1858, he said:

"I will say then that I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of bringing about in any way the social and politiraces—that I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of making voters or jurors of Negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office . . ."

In his rejoinder to Douglass at the same place, September, 1858, he said:
"Judge Douglass has said to you that he has not been able to get from me

#### eccasion to ever ask it again, for tell him very frankly that I am not a favor of Negro citizenship.

Now my opinion is that the different states have the negret to make a Negro a citizen under the Constitution of the United States, if they choose. Elizate had that gower, I should be

all I have to say about it." I said that I should prove that he fa-

as Congress—a rather befty book. Contains the costless gems that flares both physical and otherwise. Blaue deced. He was in Congress for somemary of the activities of his Congresstomal era, and partly as a history o

had to do with the making of I shall show that the first first thir entrench shavery so securely that it should be safe fro and, that it should be on a vote of preme Court of the United States it self; and that the Republican pary and Abraham Lincoln himself, speci Scally, by explicit statement, sur sorted that more.

the United States, by a politician who

Early in 1861, the Southern represen tatives in Congress began to drop our as their states secoded and lest aimple explanation, telling why they were leaving. When the North and the northern politicians saw that, did they se the great arm of the government trying to do as regards Negro papers?

No: They compromised. They g sether and offered to sell out the rause of the Negro. White men of the North did not, on the whole, care much about Negroes then. Those who did were ca'led Abolitionists, and the Abolitionists had no party. You may remember that there was a break tween Frederick Donniass and William and Abolitionist groups, as to whether any other party, by which they could get a percentage of their demands realized and enacted into law

#### 135TH ST. LIBRARY NOTES.

On Tuesday evening March 1, the Book Lovers Club of the 125th Street Library held a very interesting meeting. Mr. Hubert of the Urban League gave a splendid review of "Passing of Great Race," by Madison Grant. discussion and there was an enthusas-

Mr. Arthur Shomberg, of Brooklyn On every Saturday morning will be "Picture Book Hour" for children under ten. Miss Ruth Mosley will tell surpery tales and fables. Parents are

On Thursday evening March 17, at 3 o'clock, Mrs. Casley Hayford and her neice. Miss Easmon, who are touring the country in behalf of their fellow countrymen in Africa, will speak at tions in Africa."

They will speak in native costume and there will be African music.

The program for next meeting of the Book Lovers' Club will be Negro literature, reviewed by Miss Groce of the Sojourner Truth House.

Negro World

#### CEAN INGE PROPHESIES **COWNFALL OF WHITE LABOR'**

London, Feb. 28.—Domination of parkets of the world by Asia, result-'ng from eco.om' downfall of "white was foretold by Dr. William Inge, dean of St. Paul's Cathedral. nically the Asiatic is greatly superior to the European, he declared The colored race will outwork and un-derlive and thus eventually extermi-

## POETRY FOR THE PEOPLE

#### C'I MARCUS GARVEY.

By THOMAS MILLARD HENRY. aned and said. "Nobody cares For Negroes," and my lip was curled and I like Atlan bore the world Upon my shoulders through the snare Some said, too, "Heaven's crown repair voted making shavery perpetual in For all the opposition hurled 1871. Take Blaine's "Twenty Years" At you." If so my crown is pearled

was one of the biggest politicians of , Ah, what a change: that gloom is rent Since I have heard the Garvey story His story stirs my soul- I am bent What was a starless firmament

#### OUR HEROINE-HENRIETTA VINTON DAVIS.

By ERNEST A. STERRETT. Her name means "Fr thful," a heroin

Ever serving, in this, of her race, she's North, east, south, west, going or com ing she's there

Rising and inspiring like the sun of the

Western Hemisphere, aploring her people to be up and be doing, that the time isn't far/ long she espy a mighty change just where we are.

prepare is her watchword, let's rughts of present treatment grieved

her, with that of yors. Africa now is calling, seek it and weep

Victory is the word in her vision she immutable in her course, determina-

tion knows no dread Negation of our rights pierced her to her heart Temperament could not withstand it

then she start ediently, but organizer of the greatest move on earthes: 'tis of thee sho's henceforth heroine of this "New Birth."

Dauntless in her hopes to reach that better land Africa for the Africans; she pointe with her hand.

clous to her trust, and comes no whather heart she loved her race, and

for that-She'll fight their battles miles on land, on sea by knots.

#### THE ETHIOPIAN BANNER.

O, say, can you see Ethiopia's plight Those who valiantly fought for a nation's redeeming? Their broad stripes and deep scars thro' th' oppressor's own fight. They so gallantly bore with arm brightly gleaming?

our boys were right there, while shells burst in air, They fought through the night, and our flag was born there.

And that Ethiopian banner in triumph shall wave.

In our own blest land, o'er the home

And Heaven help the band who despoiled as of yore. Midst the sufferings of war and attendant confusion.

Our homes and our country, hey'd pollute as before Our blood they would poison with sinful infusion.

No refuge shall save those who seek to enslave

Their brothers, in Christ, from their birth to the grave.

When Ethiopia's banner in triumph shall wave

Number of

Shares

#### of the brave.

And thus be if e'er when God's owi shall stand Between their loved open and vile Haste the day foes shall cease to exploit our dear land.

Praise the power that shell raise and preserve us a nation! We'll conquer; we must, for our cause it is just,

Let this be our watchword, "In God

Chorus. And the Ethiopian banner forever shall

O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave. H. ELIZABETH DOWDEN.

#### "WHEN AFRICA AWAKES."

From the beds of deep lethargy, wak ing up the Negro race. To concentrate their own destiny and their legal rights embrace Though disbanded by cruel nations, and dispersed in every land Still maintain racial ambition to frus-

When Mother Africa awakes, and her ancient prestige takes. jim-crowed, forsake:

trate the evil plan.

hundred million Negroes force and power shall break All the tyrant rules of nations, when

Wide awake to future thruldom, views the Moses of our race. Solving out the greatest problem which confronts us face to face

wide Liberian cates: Think of Afric's restoration, whilst all Africans await.

Millions making preparations, he plans for liberty, Dictating to every nation why Africa

By reason of mobbing, lynching, burning and unlawful rlots, Our hearts for home are yearning, Africa is ours by right

Wake! awake! oh! thoughtless Ne groes rise, your noble part dispigs.

Help the mase to raise the banner of the blessed U. N. L. A. View your ships upon the waters, ees your factories on the land, See the Red, Black and Green waving on the redeemed Afric strand.

JAMES A. BLACKETT. La 1a Del Los Angeles, Luyano, Havana de Cuba

#### THE MARTIN-SIMON MUSICAL BUREAU

Ita Aim, Purpose and Operation.

The Martin-Simon Musical Bureau is an institution organized for the specific purpose of giving birth to musical culture upon an extensive plane. It aims at encouraging members of the negro race in their devotion to the creative art of music. It offers facilities from instruction, technique and rendition to the staging of oncert tours, and conducting the publigity associated therewith.

The artistic policies and ideals of the Martin-Simon Musical Bureau are moulded and fashioned after the manner of the advancement made by those who have attained to the higher reaches of artistic excellence in the musical world.

The Martin-Simon Musical Bureau recognizes the inspiring fact, that naher gifts to the negro, wherear the greatest artistic possibilities may be schieved And more especially is it true in the realm of music.

But the Martin-Simon Musical Bureau also realizes the corresponding act, that artistic distinction of an extraordinary nature is very closely related to the economic question, n order that unusual artistic development may be achieved, the art pursued should meet with an appreciative degree of sympothy and encourage-

For those and similar reasons the Martin-Simon Musical Bureau makes its appeal for co-operation to the music loving world, in a recital to be given at Liberty Hall, West 138th Street. New York City, N. Y., on March auspices of the Universal Negro Im-

provement Association.
Ernest Martin, managing director. Hubert Simon, associate director, Leviticus N. E. Lyons, impresario. Note.-This institution is in no way connected or affiliated with the Martin-Smith School of Music, and is not connected with any musical activity of David I. Martin

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## NOTICE

### BLACK STAR LINE, Inc.

New York, Jan. 28th, 1921.

Notice is hereby given to the public that the following certificates of stock of the Company having been reported lost, they are hereby cancelled:

100 Certificates numbered from 30701-30800.

Any one to whom certificates bearing the above serial numbers are issued is respectfully requested to inform at once the office of the Company, 56 West 135th Street, New York City.

ELIE GARCIA; Secretary.

The Public is hereby advised that BISHOP FREDERICK SELKRIDGE is no longer authorised to sell shares for the Black Star Line, nor to sell the UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVE-MENT ASSOCIATION CONSTRUCTION LOAN to its members.

BLACK STAR LINE, Inc. MARCUS GARVEY, President.

#### NOTICE

DO NOT pay Money to any one except a dul- authorized Agent or Representative of the BLACK STAR LINE, INC. In cases where there are no Agents or Representatives sand Money direct by BANK DRAFT of MONEY ORDER in American. Currence to the BLACK STAR LINE OFFICE SE West 1888; S. New York City GRO TORIAS Treasure

The following Stock Certificates, which were issued through Mr. John A. Wilson, President of the Stockholders' Club of Chicago, have been returned to this office on account of "nondelivery":

Certifiate Number 25206

28285

Name W. F. Cook James M. Haazelwood Rosetta Alexander Catic Weston Minnie Anderson Alice Gray Lucy Jackson Tenley Lucas Joe Jackson

Will the above parties please write to the Mail Order Department of the Black Star Line for same?

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56 West 135th Street

8th February, 1921

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Eli Garcia Secretary

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eral, the Assistant President General and other high officials of

All those who would like to have their picture made into an enlarged Photo Medallion in the Red, Black and Green can

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NEW YORK, U. S. A.

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