

# With The Contributing Editor

HURRY H. HARRISON

## LIBERTY AND LIBERTY— FACT VERSUS FICTION

CHAPTER ONE. Historical Fictions.

The political plight of the Negro people of America consists in this: That with a certain amount of political power available for them in their own interests, they use that power, year after year, to add to the power of the Republican party's control of the country and the government.

Control which has not so far resulted to the political advantage of the Negro people. The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution, expressly state that Congress shall have power to enforce them by appropriate legislation.

What are the aims of these amendments? Speaking as a simple citizen, I should say that the aim of these amendments are: First, the putting of all people in the United States of the male sex upon an equal footing as regards the qualifications for voting. Next, the punishment of those states which discriminate against black people or other people on the basis of race.

These school books are written as if Lincoln and his cabinet, and General Grant and all the rest of those splendid officers of the government buckled on their swords, shouldered their guns, and went after the Cracker in the South in order to pry him loose from the black man whom he was holding in slavery.

What then, were the real causes of the Civil War? First, let us get into the economics of slavery. There were two types of civilization established in our country. One was the type that became dominant in New England; the other type became dominant in the South.

New England, as far down as New York, established (under the impulse given by Thomas Slater of Rhode Island who established the first factory and Alexander Hamilton who laid the financial foundation under government arrangements) the factory capitalist system of the North.

However, the land had been given to men who were ill-handed, who wanted wealth but did not believe in working with the hands. And so, having tried the white Irish and found them not amenable, having tried the white English, the Dutch, the Germans, and found them not satisfactory, they came to rely for the working of their lands and for the wealth to accrue therefrom, upon that experiment initiated in this part of the world by Las Casas, the great Catholic leader of Columbus Day in the Western Hemisphere; they sent to Africa to get black people who were superior to all the other people known to them at that time.

The Southern type developed agricultural-slavery, but that method, as developed by every economist who investigated it, was wasteful. The agricultural system was bad—poor. The agricultural system that was used was not a crop, but a man.

It was therefore in the interests of the slaveholders to continue expanding the area of the territory which was given over to their form of wealth-getting. This ambition expressed itself in changes in the structure of our government. From time to time, too, you would see the government itself reach out to acquire the land and there they would build from the South.

the fathers were always our equals and often our superiors. That is a comprehensive estimate of that century. I should like to present here some evidence in regard to white slavery among the puritans of Massachusetts, and some information about George Washington; but our business is with Abraham Lincoln.

Personally, I believe that Abraham Lincoln was the greatest President that the United States had up to his time. I believe that his record still remains as that of the greatest President that America has had down to our time.

First, I must say a word about the Civil War. The Civil War has been mostly re-constructed. The average white person nowadays believes that "We, the people of the United States" of the North went to war with the Southerners in order to free the Negro.

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Mexico—raids which were intended to provoke war. War was provoked in the interests of the Southern extension of slave territory, and we see Texas. Later on, when the capitalists of the North began to develop their factory systems and to take their goods to Europe to Asia to Africa, their method of making a dollar turn over resulted in a quicker turnover than the slave method did. It was easier to make a dollar yield another dollar when that dollar was invested in a worker whom you did not have to pay when he was sick—I should have said, whom you did not have to support when he was sick; whose wife and children you did not have to support if they were not working for you.

Now the capitalist in the South, having bought the black slave, had to pay for his board and lodging, even in those periods when the black slave was sick and was not producing any surplus value for the capitalist. It is true, he did not allow his wife and children any leisure; but they, too, had to be supported when they were sick. In the North, the capitalists paid only for the actual working time of the white free laborer. When he got sick that was his own business. If he chose to die and decrease the surplus population, as Dickens put it, so much the better for the capitalists. They did not care what became of him. And their method of fruitifying the dollar yielded larger results than the other method.

Now, in any capitalistic competition, that form will win out which secures the most profit; and the Northern system of getting graft secured the maximum of profits as compared with the Southern system. The goods which the factory capitalists of the North turned out could be sold cheaper than the goods turned out by the slave holding capitalists of the South. And so these two forms competed for political power in Washington and for profits in the markets of the world.

This competition was expressed also in the changes in the government. The Northern capitalists began to say: "Why should we let the nation go to work and tax our capital up North to get taxes to be spent on the Crackers of the South? Why should we let the Southerners control the Supreme Court, the Army and the Navy? Depend upon it, that so long as they do when questions of taxation come up in the National Congress, they will put it on us and take the burden of themselves." Consequently, in their own protection, the capitalists of the North had to work to attempt to seize control of the government within the political structure; and that was the contest which culminated in the electoral campaign of 1860 when Abraham Lincoln was running for office. Abraham Lincoln was elected to office and the South seceded.

Then, Abraham Lincoln and the Republican party, scared at what they had evoked, offered to drop all discussion of slavery, to give the South everything it wanted, including the perpetuation of slavery on American soil, making it a thing that should exist forever, whose disturbance by agitators or by legislators should be forever illegal. In the face of that, why did the South secede? Because the very thing they say they deny in the case of the Socialists and Labor Radicals, the business man in Wall Street, today or yesterday, know to be true. Government functions in the interests of that class that controls it. That is the innate necessity of government. And the Southerners realized that with the powers of government in the hands of the white capitalists of the North, promises could be made—a thousand a day—but when it came to square dealing, the government would function against the interests of the slaveholders. They knew on whose side government was. So, because Abraham Lincoln was elected and the powers of government were put in the hands of the people of the North, they insisted for the sake of the perpetuation of their kind of property that they must have a government of their own in which their kind of property was paramount and, consequently, one in which their interests would always be advanced.

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One day did sure enough get sick; And to her friends she sent for aid But her pleas no impression made. Those who did hear her groans and cries. Just passed along and winked their eyes. Said they: "Where does she get that stuff? That used to be her favorite bluff." And Sarah weakened day by day, Alone and helpless, passed away; And no one knows just when she died For not a soul was by her side. I hope, dear reader, you'll not miss The moral of my story—this: "Don't ever try to fake your way, For you will surely ache some day."

## THE RISING MIGHT OF THE NEGRO PRESS

The Passing of Roscoe Conkling Simmons.

Slowly but surely, the masses of the race are turning away from leaders that have been foisted on them by certain agencies, who wish to keep them in a state where they can be easily exploited. Perhaps the most significant and hopeful instance of this is the passing of Roscoe Conkling Simmons once heralded throughout the nation as the second Emancipator and the greatest political leader the race has ever had.

As president of the Lincoln League, he was a glittering figure, and incidentally cleaned up quite a little coin. But the brilliance of Simmons' was something like that of a bit of jewelry from the five and ten cents store. It could deceive the simpleminded, but not for long. Now this mighty political figure of straw, this Negro Lincoln with so much of the monkey and the parrot in his make-up, is heading toward that oblivion from which for the good of his long-suffering people he ought never to have been permitted to emerge.

The most serious objection to Simmons was not his antics and his ready flow of meaningless talk—we have seen comedians in cheap vaudeville who could excel him any day. Nor was it his very obvious desire to feather his nest. The great danger of Simmons is that he is the tool of certain white men whose chief article of faith is that Negroes shall go thus far and no further. Would Colonel Watterston and other Southern editors who lauded Simmons to the skies have said a kind word for men of the stamp of Trotter, Garvey and DuBois? The best proof is that they never have.

At the last National Republican convention Simmons refused to take a stand for any candidate waiting to see where the wind would blow. This political weathercock wailed a little too long and lost out.

Simmons is noted for his dog-like adoration of the color of his bosses. He is the very type of Negro that was promoted to slave-driver before the war. To-day he is rewarded with a "leadership." What we have said of Simmons is true of hundreds of other self-imposed leaders. We single him out because he is the smoothest, therefore the most insidious of the lot.

The cost of these leaders to the masses of the race has been and continues to be enormous. Not only have they used their power to keep the masses in ignorance, but by specious promises they take away a great deal of what these poor people have earned. Take most of the Negroes who enter politics. They are soon swallowed up in the machine and become a costly parasite on the struggling masses.

As was said the masses are discovering the true nature of these leaders. What has been the chief factor in exposing them? The Negro Press—the Negro Press has been undermining their influence—has been undermining it not so much by direct attack, as by its policy of education. Therefore these leaders hate the press, as the devil hates holy water. With their white bosses they have but one aim and that is to crush it.

Having the Press the race needs no leader or leaders, no more than the whites need them. It is true that the Negro press is not all that it should be, but most Negro journals and periodicals are independent in spite of their severe struggle for existence. They depend not on exploiting agencies, but on the members of the race. Most Negro journals are honest, especially in their editorial columns.

The masses of the race need another emancipation—an emancipation from crafty, blood-sucking leaders. That emancipating power lies in the Negro press! Our advice is, put your dollars where these leaders cannot coax them out of your pocket into their own. Read newspapers and periodicals; therein lies the chief uplifting influence of the race.—The Chicago Enterprise.

# POETRY FOR THE PEOPLE

## IN RESPECT TO MARCUS GARVEY

He loosed the shackles from the hand Bound for three-hundred years. His voice resounded through the land 'Til millions sent up cheers.

He led his race out from the tomb Of darkness and despair, That crushed hopes might revive and bloom In liberty's pure air.

He did not heed the cynic's sneer— His soul fell in a dream. And critics could not hush the lips That spoke of freedom's theme.

He saw his mother country free— Dashed her rising star, And begged his countrymen to flee Where kin and loved ones are.

Inspired by God, one hundred years Became to him a day; He saw his kinsmen, heard their cry When future tyrants away.

He saw them sweep like driven tide To Canada's retreat, Confined there by the ocean bars, And trampled under feet.

He saw his people pass away Like clouds that tempest rend, While idlers criticized and smiled, He was the black man's friend.

Fired with a patriotic zeal That fanned his loving heart, He yearned for native land uses That aliens tore apart.

He saw a flag eyes could not see— A nation yet unborn— A land where black men might be free, The dawn of freedom's morn.

He did not deem the price too dear (Whatever it might be) For black men to regain their soil And set their country free.

A Paul Revere that God hath raised Of Ethiopian fame, To rouse a nation and to fan Its fire into a flame. By Ethel Trew Dunlap.

## THE U. N. I. A.

The U. N. I. A. is a theme, Which millions are entwined With well wrought plans or business schemes, And brotherhood combined.

## THAT 'JUPITER' TREATMENT

For Urinary Troubles

Something New—Benefits at Once Drink and Eat What You Please IT NEVER FAILS PRICE \$1.75 BY MAIL \$1.90

## V. V. V. CAPSULES

Vim, Vigor, Vitality

A Great Remedy for Weak Nature Builds Muscle Aids Digestion

## "JUPITER" Blood Remedy

For Relief and Treatment of Blood Disorders

It aids nature in its efforts to throw off WASTE matter and impurities. Aids Digestion.

The JUPITER REMEDY CO. 612 Lanox Ave. New York City

## Holley's Pharmacy

Prop. Albert A. Giamann, Ph.D. 116 WEST 135TH ST. The Finest Drug Store in Harlem

Here you can secure dependable Drugs, Courteous Service, Delicious Candy and Soda Water. Our Store is Completely Equipped. Phone Morningside 5640

# BOOKS

By the Late E. W. BLYDEN  
Aims and Methods of a Liberal Education for Africans. Portrait of the Author. Biography by Dr. Ernest Lyon. Price 50 Cents.  
The Hailan Revolution. (How the Blacks Won Independence). By T. C. Stewart. Price \$1.25.  
Books by Negro Authors on Sale Here. Send for Catalogue. We will send you a copy published on receipt of price and ten cents for mailing.

YOUNG'S BOOK EXCHANGE  
116 WEST 135TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Four million asking human rights, With God to help them win.

Four million pointing, in the past, Its skeletons concealed! Four million organized at last, That tyrants be revealed.

Four million crying for their rights To sail across the sea; Four million asking Liberty To set the black man free.

Four million, children all of slaves, Hammered in by the Atlantic waves Oppressors turn to bars.

Four million with one rally cry, And who are wide awake, Spurred on by hopes that cannot die For Egypt's daughter's sake.

Four million souls inspired to march Whom Freedom's hand Shall beckon, and to thrill the hearts Of black men of this land.

Four million who will not be hushed, Whose protests will not cease, Until their race, dragged through the mire, Shall find means of relief.

Composed by Ethel Trew Dunlap.

## TODAY'S AID TO BEAUTY

Hair is by far the most conspicuous thing about us and is probably the most easily damaged by bad or careless treatment. If we are very careful in hair washing, we will have virtually no hair troubles. An especially fine shampoo for this weather, one that brings out all the natural beauty of the hair; that dissolves and entirely removes all dandruff, excess oil and dirt; can easily be used as a trifling expense by simply dissolving a teaspoonful of canthrox (which you can get at any drugist's) in a cup of hot water. This makes a full cup of shampoo liquid—enough so it is easy to apply it to all the hair instead of just the top of the head. This chemically dissolves all impurities and creates a soothing, cooling lather. Rinsing leaves the scalp spotlessly clean, soft and pliant, while the hair takes on the glossy richness of natural color, also a softness which makes it seem much heavier than it is. After a canthrox shampoo, arranging the hair is a pleasure. Free trial offer. Send two cents to cover postage. Address: H. S. Peterson & Co., Dept. 212-213 W. 141st St., Chicago, Illinois. Adv.

# ANNOUNCEMENT

The People of Harlem Can Look Forward with Delight Within the Next 30 Days to the Opening of a First Class

## ICE CREAM AND LUNCHEONETTE

This Business Will Be Located in the Rear of Bank Building

101 WEST 135TH STREET

## THE PURE FOOD ICE CREAM CO.

Capital, \$10,000, Stock All Subscribed Watch This Paper for Date of Opening

# 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 authorized to sell shares for the Black Star Line, nor to sell the UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION CONSTRUCTION LOAN to its members.

## BLACK STAR LINE, Inc. MARCUS GARVEY, President.

NOTICE  
DO NOT pay Money to any one except a duly authorized Agent or Representative of the BLACK STAR LINE, INC. In cases where there are no Agents or Representatives send Money direct by BANK DRAFT or MONEY ORDER in American Currency to the BLACK STAR LINE OFFICE, 56 West 135th St., New York City.

**100,000.00 BARGAIN**  
A set of 100 beautiful Negro pictures  
A set of 100 beautiful Negro dolls  
A set of 100 beautiful Negro cards  
A set of 100 beautiful Negro post cards  
A set of 100 beautiful Negro stamps  
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A set of 100 beautiful Negro novels  
A set of 100 beautiful Negro stories  
A set of 100 beautiful Negro poems  
A set of 100 beautiful Negro essays  
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A set of 100 beautiful Negro testaments  
A set of 100 beautiful Negro obituaries  
A set of 100 beautiful Negro eulogies  
A set of 100 beautiful Negro sermons  
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