A young woman recently asked me to tell her of my connection with the lynching agitation which was started in 1892. She said she was at a Y.W.C.A. vespers service, when the subject for discussion was Joan of Arc, and all each person was asked to tell of some one they knew who had trails of character resembling this French heroine and martyr. She was the only colored girl present and got wishing to lag behind the others, named me and asked me to tell why she thought I deserved such mention. She said, "Mr. Barnett, I couldn't tell her why. I had often heard people call you that, but I did not know why. I was dreadfully embarrassed. But you please tell me what it was you did, so the next time I am asked such a question, I can give an intelligent answer."

When she told me she was twenty-five years old, I realized that one reason she did not know was because the happenings about which she acquired knowledge before she was born. And another was that there was no record from which she could inform herself. I then promised to set it down in writing so those of her generation would know how the agitation against the lynching evil began, and the debt of gratitude we owe to the English people for their splendid help in that movement. It is therefore for the young people who have
Chicago, Oct. 25, 1926.

Dear Friend:

This is written to call your attention to the Appeal of the Children’s Defense Fund Committee in behalf of five colored boys, the oldest of them 16 years old, the youngest 13 years old, all charged with murder. The enclosed circular gives details, which we hope will be favored with your earnest consideration and a collection from your church.

Our time for raising funds is short and we want to present this appeal to all who believe these boys should have the benefit of a fair and impartial trial. Will you kindly favor this movement with a contribution to the Defense Fund in such amount as you may be pleased to determine.

Please send your donation to the Children’s Defense Fund Committee, 1821 Fulton Street, making check or money order payable to George O. Jones, Treasurer. All donations will be promptly acknowledged through the colored press.

Respectfully,

CHILDREN’S DEFENSE FUND COMMITTEE

Samuel R. Wheat, Chrmn.

Walter E. Rogers, Sec.
As little of our race's history recorded that I am for the first time in my life writing about myself, I am all the more constrained to do this, because there is such a lack of authentic race history of Reconstruction times written by the negro himself.

We have Frederick Douglass' theory of slavery as he knew and experienced it. Uncle Tom's Cabin has completed and emphasized that story. But of the true Black Exodus, the atom and stress immediately after the Civil War, the Ku Klux Klan, fellow box stuffing, wholesale murder of negroes who tried to exercise their newly found rights as free men and citizens, the carpetbag invasion, about which the white south has so much published, so much that is false, and the negro political life of that era, our race has nothing definite or authentic of its own.

The gallant fight and marvelous bravery of the black men of the South fighting to live, to exercise and maintain their new born rights as free men & citizens with little protection from the government which gave these rights, and with no previous training in citizenship or politics, is a story which would fire the race pride of all our young people if it had only been written down.

It is a heritage of which they would be proud to know how their fathers and grandfathers handled their brief day of power during the Reconstruction period.
Dear Friend:

This is written to call your attention to the Appeal of the Children’s Defense Fund Committee in behalf of five colored boys, the oldest of them 16 years old, the youngest 13 years old, all charged with murder. The enclosed circular gives details, which we hope will be favored with your earnest consideration, and a collection from your church.

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Samuel R. Wheat, Chrmn.
Walter E. Rogers, Sec.
...period which reflected glory on the race, should be known. Yet most of it is buried in oblivion and only the Southern white maid misrepresentations remain are in the libraries, and college textbooks of the land. The men who made the history of that day were too modest to write of it, or they did not realise the importance of the written word to their posterity.

came upon the stage of action when this brief day of glory had closed, and known And so, because our youth are entitled to the facts of race history which only the participants can give, I have thus led back to the facts contained in this volume which I dedicate to them this contribution to race history.
Chicago, Oct. 25, 1926.

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This is written to call your attention to the Appeal of the Children's Defense Fund Committee in behalf of five colored boys, the oldest of them 16 years old, the youngest 13 years old, all charged with murder. The enclosed circular gives details, which we hope will be favored with your earnest consideration, and a collection from your church.

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CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND COMMITTEE

Samuel R. Wheat, Chrmn.

Walter E. Rogers, Sec.
Before.

A young lady asked me not long ago to tell her the history of the subject of lynching evil as I had figured in it. She said that at a Y.M.C.A. workers' service the subject for discussion had been Joan of Arc and all present had been asked to tell of some one they knew who resembled this heroine. When it came her turn she mentioned my name. The leader asked her to tell why she thought I deserved such mention. She said: "Mr. Barnett, I can't tell why I thought of you, I have heard you mentioned so often by that manager I gave it. Won't you please tell me about what you did old next time I am asked, I can give an intelligent answer."

I asked her how old she was, and when she said she was 25 years old, I told her no wonder she did not know because the happenings about which she inquired occurred before she was born. She then asked if I did not please write about them as the generation which had once been born, would know all the years before I have refused to consider that I should write about myself even when I was not too busy trying to do what it was done upon me as my share of the work to help those who were on the stage of action at the time knew and could tell by word of mouth. But they are fast being gathered in by that grim reaper death and it has been borne in upon me many times of late that some record of the beginning of the agitation against lynching and the after
First Precinct Neighborhood Club
Herman K. Barnett, President

Phone Douglas 2200

Chicago

April 10, 1926.

Mr. Henry Leflore,
3624 S. Parkway Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

My Dear Friend:

I have always been proud and appreciative of your loyalty and support to the Regular Third Ward Republican Club, which I represent as precinct captain and our neighborhood Club of which I have the honor to be president.

Both organizations have endorsed all the candidates sponsored by the Wm. Hale Thompson-Crowe-Barrett-Wright-Kersey-Republican Organization whose names appear on the column to the left.

I am intensely interested in the success of the entire ticket - and each candidate upon it.

Our leader Hon. Geo. T. Kersey is a candidate for the legislature and is entitled to the exclusive and unqualified support of every intelligent, loyal Republican. A vote before his name alone counts three for him and assures the return of the one man whose record shows him to be deserving of re-election.

There is also Hon. Joe. Savage for County Judge - Geo. F. Harding for County Treasurer - Martin E. Madden for Congress - Senator Adelbert Roberts for State Senator, etc. If you vote for the entire ticket you will also vote for me as my name also appears - endorsed by the Regular Republicans of our great city, thereby enabling me to be of increased service to you as your representative.

Thanking you for favors in the past and as ever desirous of assisting you in any way at any time, I am

Respectfully yours,

[Signature]

President
Yielding to the young people who have little of their race's history recorded that have for the first time in a lifetime written about themselves. I am all the more constrained to do this because I have felt the lack of authentic race history or reconstruction times. We have Frederick Douglass' history of slavery as he knew and experienced it - but of that time of a stormy and stress, immediately after the Civil War, of Kudley Planter, of political contest, carpetbaggers, race, which the South has printed and much of error we have nothing definite and authentic. But there was the Bunchback, Senator Reveley Burns, who were in the U.S. Senate, of Robert Brough, Eliott of S.C., who represented his state in the House of Representatives, and many others who led day with Julius Caesar. All of which I saw and part of which I was. We have John R. Spalding's history of Reconstruction, the gallant fight and marvelous bravery of the black men in the South - fighting and dying the sacrifices and exercises their new born rights of freed men and citizens with little protection from the government which gave them these rights - with no previous training in citizenship or politics - yet handled their brief day of power in such a way that reflected glory on the black coats. The entire history was known, much of that is buried in oblivion, and only the Southern white man's misrepresentations remain. Because our youth are entitled to the facts of race history of which only the participants can give, in my apology for this narrative.
DEAR VOTER:

We the undersigned, citizens of Chicago, having the best interest of OUR RACIAL GROUP at heart, wish to call your attention to the clipping herewith enclosed. This news article appeared in the 'CHICAGO ENTERPRISE', Jan. 30, 1926. You will notice that Coroner Oscar Wolff dismissed one Davis, a deputy coroner, from his office for failure to conduct inquests FAIRLY AND IMPARTIALLY. You will also notice that the people mentioned in this article were colored. Coroner Wolff's manly stand in conducting the affairs of his office stamp him as an official worthy of the support of EVERY ONE OF OUR RACE WHO BELIEVES IN FAIR PLAY. We wish to further call your attention to the fact that the deputy who was dismissed by Coroner Wolff for discriminating against our people was appointed to another position by his political sponsors, State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe and Charles V. Barrett, candidate for Board of Review, thereby placing their stamp of approval upon a man who is prejudiced against our group.

We further find that Coroner Wolff is the only Coroner that Cook County ever had, that appointed colored deputy coroners.

If we expect to obtain friends in public office who have the courage to recognize the fact that our group should be treated as FAIR as other groups of people, we should support them with our votes. For the above reasons we should support Coroner Wolff in his campaign for MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF REVIEW. We therefore most respectfully recommend him and ask you and your friends to vote for him April 13th.

Yours for race progress,

Rev. B. U. Taylor, Pastor
Quinn Chapel A.M.E. Church
24th and Wabash.

W. A. Wallace,
Pres. of the U.N.I.A. Div. 23
4901 So. State St.

Rev. W. D. Cook, D.D.
Community Church,
39th & Prairie Ave.

Verona L. Biggs,
Pres. Musicians Union, Local 208
3934 So. State St.

J. C. McKinney,
Pres. of Taylor & McKinney Florist
4738 So. State St.

Geo. M. Porter, PH.G.
Druggist,
3510 So. State St.

Rev. J. R. Harvey,
Pastor of Cosmopolitan Church
5239 So. Wabash Ave.

Rev. C. H. Clark,
Pastor of Ebenezer Bapt. Ch.
4501 Vincennes Ave.

Allen A. Wesley, M.D.
Grand Chancellor Knights of Pythias, Jurisdiction of Ill

A. Wilberforce Williams, M.D.
Public Health Editor of the Chicago Defender,
3545 So. State St.

Wm. H. Bell,
Trustee of Calvary Bapt. Ch.,
10 W. 47th St.

R. A. Crosby,
Pres. Seven Links Ice Cream Co.
Inc., 5314 So. State St.
Chapter I

I was born in Holly Springs, Miss., at the close of the Civil War. My parents, who had been slaves and married as such, were married again after freedom came. I had been taught the carpenter's trade, and she was a famous cook. As the erstwhile slaves had performed most of the labor of the South, they had no trouble in finding plenty of work to do.

My father was the son of his master who owned a plantation in Tippah county, Miss. The master had no children by his wife, Polly, and my father grew up on the plantation, the companions and confidant of his old age. When young Jim was 18 years old, his father took him to Holly Springs and apprenticed him to learn the carpenter's trade which he expected him to use on the plantation.

My mother was cook to the old man, Bolley, the contract and builder to whom my father was apprenticed. She was born in Virginia and was one of ten children. She and two sisters were sold to slave traders when young and taken to Mississippi and sold again. She said often told her children that her father was a half-breed Indian, because his father was a full blood. But she often wrote back somewhere in Virginia trying to get back of her people but was never successful. She was too young to realize the importance of her efforts and I have never remembered the name of the county or people to whom they belonged.

After the war was over Mr. Bolley wished his able young apprentice to remain with him. Needed an able apprentice.
Dear Madam:

We are enclosing a reproduction of our advertisement announcing NATIONAL BEDELL WEEK OF SALES! This ad will appear in the papers on Friday, April 16th, for Saturday's selling.

This great sale is inaugurated in 20 Bedell stores, from coast to coast; tremendous purchases have been in progress for months, and this will be the gigantic nation-wide selling event of the year!

We wish to extend to our patrons the courtesy of a PRIVATE SALE—when they will be able to make their selection without the inconveniences that result from a public sale. On Thursday and Friday, April 15th and 16th, we will place this new merchandise on sale to give you the privilege of an early choice. Every garment is fresh and new and straight from the makers—and they are the smartest modes of the Spring season. Coats—dresses—suits—millinery—footwear and smart accessories are offered in wide variation, and at sensationally low prices.

The standard for values that we have established will be greatly strengthened by this Spring sale, as never before have we been able to offer such marvelous savings.

We invite you to attend these

TWO COURTESY DAYS

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY

April 15th and 16th

Trust you will take advantage of this PRIVATE SALE, where you will find the smartest apparel you have ever seen at such extremely low prices, we are

Yours very truly,

THE BEDELL CO.
which he refused to do. Then he returned from Baliclag, Jim Wells said nothing to us, but went down town, bought a new set of tools, rented a house in the town and rented another house. When Jim Boling returned he found he had lost a workman and a tenant for the Wells had moved his family off the Boling place.

I do not recollect when I started to school. My earliest recollections are of reading the newspaper to my father and an admiring group of his friends. He was interested in politics and I heard the words 'Kilgore Klan' long before I knew what they meant. I knew little of the newspapers and my mother walked the floor at night when my father was reading a political meeting that it meant something fearful yet not so as I can remember there were no riots in Holly Springs although there were plenty in other parts of the state.

Our job was to go to school and learn all we could. The Freedmen's Aid had established one of its schools in town. It was called Praetorian, then, the Praetorian University. My father was one of the trustees, and my mother went to school with me until she learned to read the Bible. She visited the school regularly. She was learning to read. She graduated at the prize for regular attendance at Sunday School. The whole good of six to nine o'clock Sunday school the year before she died! She taught me how to do the work of the home — each had her regular tasks. Beside school work, and I often think compare her work in training her children to that of other women who had not her handicaps. She was not 40 when she died but she had borne eight children.

She used to tell me how she had been beaten by slave owners and the hard times she had as a slave.

The only thing I remember about my father's reference to slave days was when his mother came in town on one of
ACTION AND RESULTS

Dear Friend:

As a race we are rapidly coming into our own, if we will use just a little judgment and forethought. We can only protect ourselves politically by our vote. We must vote for men who do real things for our race and have our interest at heart. This principle is found only in 100% Republicans.

No colored man or woman can honestly vote a Democratic ticket, or a bi-partisan ticket, which is composed of Democrats, because that type of politician hold our fore parents Slaves; the 100% Republicans abolished slavery forever.

What have the Democrats or so-called Republican leaders, such as Aldermen, etc., ever done for our race? Simply have us vote for a Democratic Mayor, and then we can't find them until they have someone of the same caliber they want to elect for their own material benefit.

We colored voters want Action and Results,—here we have both:

"Senator Deneen renews fight to save bench for race." (This is found on front page Chicago Defender Saturday, March 27, respt.) Owing to the death of Judge Terrell (colored) of Washington, D. C., U. S. Senator Deneen is doing his utmost to have James A. Cobb (colored) appointed to the Municipal Judgeship." President Coolidge appointed Dr. Richard Williams (of our race) Recorder of Deeds of United States, being recommended by Rep. Warren B. Douglas and Senator Deneen.

Representative Warren B. Douglas opened the doors for our race by placing (for the first time) colored men as Gas Meter Readers in the Peoples Gas Co. Douglas has also placed colored conduit layers in the service of the Commonwealth Edison Co. Douglas has placed men and women of our race as stenographers, typists, secretaries, U. S. Custodians, U. S. Prohibition agents, etc.

Vote the Deneen National Republican Ticket.

Be sure and put a cross in the square in front of:

☑ Warren B. Douglas—Representative in the General Assembly.
☑ Daniel P. Trude—County Judge.
☑ John F. Devine—County Treasurer.
☑ William S. Bradden—County Commissioner.

Respectfully yours,
Supervisor and Captain

S. OLIVER MORRIS.

S. Oliver Morris 3604 Grand Blvd.
The annual visit she and her husband made and tilled many acres of land and every fall bought their cotton and corn to market. She also bought all kinds of conveniences for home-killing time. On one such occasion she told about "Miss Polly" her former mistress and said:

"She wants you to come and bring the children. She wants to see them."

"Mother," said he, "I never want to see that old woman as long as I live. I'll never forget how she had you whipped after the old man died and I am not going to see her. I guess it's all right for you to take care of her and forgive her, but she could have starved to death if it had not been for you."

I was burning to ask what he meant, but children were never heard in those days. He didn't break into old folks' conversation. We never forgot those few words; what they signified, or slavery it gave after I grew old enough to understand!

I was visiting this grandmother down on the farm when life became a reality to me. The yellow fever which had been raging in Memphis, fifty miles away, and had often done, and the mayor of our town refused to quarantine against her. Our healthy little boy opened its door to any who wanted to come in. That summer for the first time, it took root in Holly Springs. When we heard that the fever was there, we were sure my father wd take the family out in the country and because the mail was going irregularly didn't expect letters.

One day after a hard chill I was sweating off the resultant fever when a hail at the gate brought me to the door. Three horsemen were there who came in. My grandmother, aunt, and uncle were picking the first fall cotton out in the field. They
First Precinct Neighborhood Club
Herman K. Barnett, President
3504 Grand Boulevard
Phone Douglas 2200
Chicago

April 10, 1926

[X] Vote For

Place a X before each name on HOMER RULE TICKET

Recommended by the Committee of 500 and Ratified by the Regular Republican Organization of Cook County in Convention
Wm. Hale Thompson - Chairman

Supreme Court Clerk
ULYSSES G. LEE
Appellate Court Clerk
FRANCIS F. BRADY
Sanitary District Trustees
LAWRENCE F. KING, MORRIS ELDER, CHARLES E. GRAYDON
County Judge
JOSEPH F. SAVAGE
Sheriff
EUGENE B. ANSTON
County Treasurer
GEORGE E. HARDING
County Clerk
LODZ MILLER
Probate Judge
GEORGE H. HOUCH
Probate Court Clerk
GEORGE HUMPHREY
Criminal Court Clerk
JOHN H. PASSMORE
County Superintendent of Schools
MINNIE WHITMAN

Assessors
ADAM WOLF, GENE OLIVER
To Fill Vacancy
TITUS H. HOFFA

Board of Review
CHARLES V. BARRETT
President County Board
FRANCIS L. BOUTELL

County Commissioners - City
FRANCIS L. BOUTELL, JOHN W. GIBSON, JOHN A. PHILLIPS, ANDREW C. NETZGER, CHARLES E. PETERSON, HENRY S. GOINS, HARRY A. NEWBY, LOUIS NEUTELMANN, LOUIS E. GOLAN, CHARLES C. BOWERS

County Commissioners - Country
JOHN JABROWSKI, JOSEPH F. CAROLAN, C. EKERN, PELLATON, FRANK J. KRUZ, OSCAR W. SCHMIDT

Associate Judges of the Municipal Court
LOE KLEIN, F. LE ROY FAIRBANK, JOHN A. BURGETT, JOHN A. SCHULHAARD, LAURENCE B. JACOBS, ROBERT E. MCCULLOCH, STANLEY C. ARMSTRONG, ROBERT E. GINETZEL, HARRY KLATZCO, JOSEPH W. SCHULMAN, HERBERT W. AWE, WILLIAM R. FEATHER

THIRD SENATORIAL DISTRICT
Congress
MARTIN B. MADDEN
State Senator
ADELBERT H. ROBERTS
State Representative
GEORGE T. KERSEY
State Senatorial Committee
GEORGE McCOO
WM. H. DAVIS, HERMAN K. BARNETT

Miss Ida B. Barnett,
3624 S. Parkway Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

My Dear Friend:\n
I have always been proud and appreciative of your loyalty and support to the Regular Third Ward Republican Club, which I represent as precinct captain and our neighborhood Club of which I have the honor to be president.

Both organizations have endorsed all the candidates sponsored by the Wm. Hale Thompson-Crowe-Barrett-Wright-Kersey-Republican Organization whose names appear on the column to the left.

I am intensely interested in the success of the entire ticket - and each candidate upon it.

Our leader Hon. Geo. T. Kersey is a candidate for the legislature and is entitled to the exclusive and unqualified support of every intelligent, loyal Republican. A vote before his name alone counts three for him and assures the return of the one man whose record shows him to be deserving of re-election.

There is also Hon. Jos. Savage for County Judge - Geo. F. Harding for County Treasurer - Martin B. Madden for Congress - Senator Adelbert Roberts for State Senator, etc. If you vote for the entire ticket you will also vote for me as my name also appears - endorsed by the Regular Republicans of our great city, thereby enabling me to be of increased service to you as your representative.

Thanking you for favors in the past and as ever desirous of assisting you in any way at any time, I am

Respectfully yours,

Herman K. Barnett
President
The men all known to me were refugees from Hell Springs who thought they had some idea of escape and on a nearly fence, after they were dealt and wished if they had any news from home. Therefore one of them handed me a letter to read that had just been received by a woman from her husband who was still in town. They were next-door neighbors of ours and I was glad to have first-hand information as to conditions there, but never dreamed there would be anything of personal interest, as we were sure our family was in the country with my Aunt Belle on the other side of town from us. I read the first page two times of the progress of the fever and then there would leaked out at me. Jim and Reggie Wells both died of the yellow fever. They died within 24 hours of each other at home.

The children are all there, Bessy and the Howard association has put an old woman there to take care of the children. Send word to Ada:

That's as far as I got. The next thing I knew was my grandmother, aunt and uncle were there and to my great astonishment a house of shock and mourning. I wanted to go home at once, but not until 3 days after, and on the receipt of a letter from the doctor in charge who said I ought to come home—well they would let me go.

Then my uncle and I got to the nearest railroad town, all the people near the station urged me not to go—they felt that I would fall a victim too late and if there were letters for me to stay away until the epidemic was over and I'd then be able to take care of the children if anyone left. They assured me no home doctor would have advised me to come into the district. That it was one of the...
First Precinct Neighborhood Club

Herman K. Barnett, President
3504 Grand Boulevard
Phone Douglas 2200
Chicago

Place a X before each name on
Home Rule Ticket

April 10, 1926.

Vote For

MRS. IDA E. BARNETT
3624 S. Parkway Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

My Dear Friend:

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Respectfully yours,

Herman K. Barnett
President
stranger doctors who had been seen there and who had
left. I went soon to have no responsibility about those
left. I consented to stay there and write home. But when
night came and I thought of my eldest daughter and of the
smallest children and the nine months old baby brother
and how I should be with them, I went back to the station
and the train had not have carried my letter too far
home.
I was a freight train - no passenger trains were
running or added - and the car I rode
was draped in black for two previous conductors who
had fallen victims to the dread disease. The conductor
who told me they were sure I had made a mistake to go
home. I asked him when he was running the train when
he knew he was likely to get the fever all had those other
for whom the car was draped. He shrugged his shoulders
and said somebody had to do it. That's exactly why I am
going home I said the oldest of the seven living children.
There's nobody but me to look after them now. Don't you think
I should do it? When I got home, I found two of the children in bed
with the fever all had had slight attacks of it before Eun-
jean my oldest sister who was a paralytic and seemed
immune - and the baby Stanley had died. Everybody ask- ed why did you come and the family physician exploded
yet withal my sister was greatly relieved to have me
there. She told me how the Irish nurse who came my father
went about his work, nursing the sick, making coffee
and etc., coming there every day bringing food and finding
out how all were getting on. How the mother was fresh
taken and an Irish woman was and I nurse her, how
she took the nine months old baby from the breast and our
mother's milk clotted and now when she knew she
ACTION AND RESULTS

Dear Friend:

As a race we are rapidly coming into our own, if we will use just a little judgment and forethought. We can only protect ourselves politically by our vote.

We must vote for men who do real things for our race and have our interest at heart. This principle is found only in 100% Republicans.

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Vote the Deneen National Republican Ticket.

Be sure and put a cross in the square in front of:

- Daniel P. Trude—County Judge.
- John E. Devine—County Treasurer.
- William S. Bradden—County Commissioner.

Respectfully yours,

S. OLIVER MORRIS.

T. Oliver Morris 3604 Grand Blvd.
was going to die asked what would become of her children. Then our father came home then doctor made her but was stricken himself afterward and died a day before our mother.

Leaving soon his nurse going thro her father's poir etc, she asked the doctor who came every day to take the money my father had with him when he came home and took it in the house down town. But he did and gave her a receipt for $300. It was this doctor who had written me to come home getting the address from my sister.

As the fever was breaking the imported nurse and doctors of the Howard association (?) were leaving town every day and my sister was afraid anyone to have me get the money. I had a chill the next day after getting home. I will always believe it was one of the usual malarial kind I had been having. But the old nurse I found at home taking care of the children took no chances. She put me to bed and treated me four days and nights on hot lemonade.

Dr. Gray had not been at the house during this time and my sister gave me the receipt and a note to him as soon as I was able to go down town. I was coming easy day and a large crowd were waiting their turn to be relieved with grocerie, clothing shoes etc. At no stores of any kind were open. Seeing person I knew in the street I asked them to point out Dr. Gray to me. Then I handed him the note he said, "Do you see Genie's big sister? Tell her the treasures have the key to the safe and she is out in the country to see his family. He will be back this evening and I will bring her the money tonight as I am leaving tomorrow.

He came and bought it that evening and told me that we had a wonderful father — one of the best and
Dear Friend:

The coupon with this letter can—and if you use it, will—bring you a full year of profitable pleasure.

And it will do so at what is probably the greatest bargain available to-day. But as this distribution is limited, and is being made only to carefully selected readers, we must ask you to destroy the coupon unless used by you or a member of your immediate family.

The Crowell Publishing Company wants you and your family as readers of The American Magazine and Woman’s Home Companion, and offers you this special money-saving opportunity because you are responsive to national advertising. In fact, we first obtained your name from an advertiser of high standing with whom you had done business. And since your reading and other tastes are above the average we feel that you will most appreciate and enjoy what these great publications will bring you in the next twelve months.

The American Magazine is the mirror of achievement. It spreads before you the mighty panorama of life as it actually is, crystallizing your cherished hopes and ambitions. In its pages the leading men and women in every field offer you, first-hand, the fruits of their vast experience in their own graphic, helpful, inspiring stories. And added to that The American Magazine brings you special articles of broad, human interest; and clean, entertaining fiction and humor unsurpassed in any magazine.

For the women of the household Woman’s Home Companion is the most completely satisfying magazine America ever has produced. Promptly and dependably it serves all the ever-increasing interests of the modern woman. Its nationally famous departments include fashions, travel, good looks, hat and dress making, political education, better babies, cooking, etc., etc. It will bring you scores of brilliant short stories and eight new book-length novels in the next twelve months. "The Vehement Flame," by Margaret Deland; "So Big," by Edna Ferber; "The Homemaker," by Dorothy Canfield, and many other "best-sellers" appeared first in Woman’s Home Companion.

The regular single-copy price of these two great magazines is $4.80 a year and it is paid by millions. The coupon attached will bring both to your door for a whole year for only $3.00—an actual cash saving of $1.80.

It is truly an investment at bargain price. Fill in the reverse side of the coupon and mail it back to me to-day. Remember—it will bring you a full year of profitable pleasure. So do it now!

Cordially yours,

David Blair
Manager, Subscribers’ Bureau.
I'm helping to nurse, in being cheerful and inspiring confidence. Said he, he'd be passing the courthouse on his way to the shop, when a patient fell in front of his head. He will stop to try to quiet him—if he were dying he would talk to him or pray with him—then pick up his tools and go on with the rest of his day's work. Everyone liked him and all missed him when he was gone.

After Dr. Gray had gone, the old nurse—she was from New Orleans—said he also liked your pa. He came over where we nurses stayed and after looking us all over he asked me how I said he was going to read me on a case where nobody was sick; that he just wanted me to stay with the children whose father and mother had gone until something could be done for them. He said he'd see that I got my pay come as if I was on a case, and I have to see Dr. Gray's who was a good white man.

I never met him before nor saw or heard of him again but in all these years I have never heard about that man's opinion every time I think of him humane and sympathetic watch over the Wilder family when they needed it.

My sister Eugenia who was next to me had been active until a year previous to then her backbone began to go and she could not walk. She was the eldest James and George, another brother Eddie had died. Two of her men became before, then there were two sisters—Annie five years old and Lily two. The baby Stanley was also dead when I got home, leaving six of us and I the oldest. Then the fever epidemic came once, there was a gathering of masons at our house to decide who to do with us. My father was a master mason. After a long debate discussion the children had all been provided for except the Eugenia & myself. He paid each of two...
ACTION AND RESULTS

Dear Friend:

As a race we are rapidly coming into our own, if we will use just a little judgment and forethought. We can only protect ourselves politically by our vote. We must vote for men who do real things for our race and have our interest at heart. This principle is found only in 100% Republicans.

No colored man or woman can honestly vote a Democratic ticket, or a bi-partisan ticket, which is composed of Democrats, because that type of politician held our fore parents Slaves; the 100% Republicans abolished slavery forever.

What have the Democrats or so-called Republican leaders, such as Aldermen, etc., ever done for our race? Simply have us vote for a Democratic Mayor, and then we can't find them until they have someone of the same caliber they want to elect for their own material benefit.

We colored voters want Action and Results, here we have both:

"Senator Deneen renews fight to save bench for race." (This is found on front page Chicago Defender Saturday, March 27, respt.) Owing to the death of Judge Terrell (colored) of Washington, D. C., U. S. Senator Deneen is doing his utmost to have James A. Cobb (colored) appointed to the Municipal Judgeship.


Representative Warren B. Douglas opened the doors for our race by placing (for the first time) colored men as Gas Meter Readers in the Peoples Gas Co. Douglas has also placed colored conduit layers in the service of the Commonwealth Edison Co. Douglas has placed men and women of our race as stenographers, typists, secretaries, U. S. Custodians, U. S. Prohibition agents, etc.

Vote the Deneen National Republican Ticket:

Be sure and put a cross in the square in front of:

[ ] Daniel F. Truex—County Judge.
[ ] John F. Davie—County Treasurer.
[ ] William S. Bradden—County Commissioner.

Respectfully yours,

S. OLIVER MORRIS.

J. Oliver Morris 3604 Grand Blvd.
My brother, Macon w. wanted a little girl and a home was offered. Thus, waiting for the two. Two different men would apprentice the boys to learn their craft. One of these was a white man, and their fate was fixed.

One of these was a white man, and their fate was fixed. Genie was to go to the poorhouse because she was helpless and no one wanted the care of her, while I cool my fire for myself.

Then all this had been arranged to their satisfaction, I calmly announced that they were not going to put any of the children anywhere. That I would find some work and care for them all. That I would make my father and mother turn over in their grave to know their children were scattered. That we located them in the Macon and if the Macon would help me to find work I would take care of them. Of course they scoffed at the idea of a blackfly schoolgirl who had never had to take care of herself—trying to do it by herself. What they had taken the combined care of father and mother to do.

But I held firmly to my position, and while we lived on the money my father had left. I met Miller and James Hall who had been appointed our guardians advised me to try for a country school. My teachers were strengthened, I took the examination for a country school teacher and got a school six miles out in the country to teach for the sum of $25 per month. My grandmother came from the county home to stay with me and although she must have been near 70 years old tried to help out by doing work by the day. The day she did till she fell in the floor with a paralytic stroke and my aunt came for her.

After one term with the good teachers had been asked the invitation of my aunt who was widowed.
Dear Friend:

Illinois now has a population of seven million. Letters to the United States Senator from but few of these piles up a mail of over one hundred thousand letters per year. It is not always possible to reply very fully to this great number of letters, therefore, I am taking this occasion to write this general letter telling what Congress and President Coolidge have done this winter for the people of the United States, and particularly for Illinois.

Last March the Secretary of War, at my request, issued an order permitting Chicago to use from Lake Michigan 8500 to 11000 feet of water per second. The Supreme Court had ordered the city to cut the flow to 4100 feet per second, which was what a Secretary of War had given twenty-five years ago. To have returned to 4100 feet per second would have meant foul drinking water, sickness and death.

Federal taxes have been cut in half the past five years, and this winter Congress passed a bill removing two and one-half million of heads of families from paying any Federal tax.

Last year the people of the United States sold to forty foreign nations American products to the amount of FIVE BILLIONS OF DOLLARS, and bought from these countries coffee, tea, sugar, rubber etc., to the amount of FOUR BILLIONS of DOLLARS. On account of this NINE THOUSAND MILLIONS OF DOLLARS of Foreign trade it is necessary to have some Court method of adjusting differences that may arise, and on the recommendation of President Coolidge, Congress, by large majorities in both Houses, approved a restricted plan whereby we can if we desire settle such differences by arbitration instead of by war. This is the so-called World Court you have heard so much about. Congress, this winter, has approved of a dozen trade treaties with various foreign countries.

In some sections of the United States the farmers are in bad condition and Congress, with the help of farm organizations, is trying to work out relief. At the request of President Coolidge, Congress has authorized him to send a delegation abroad to work for the reduction of Armies.

Respectfully submitted,

[Signature]

April 3, 1926.
by the same yellow fever there, and left with three small children. My aunt Belle - my mother's sister said she would take care of France - one two brothers were sent to work on their farm, and I took the two little girls with me. To

I secured a school in Shelby County, Texas which paid better salary and began studying for the examination for city school teachers. Before while riding back on the train to my school one Saturday evening, I took my seat in the ladies coach as usual. Then there were no Jim Crow cars then but ever since the repeal of the Civil Rights Bill by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1877[,] there had been efforts all over the South to draw a colored line on the train. When the train started, the conductor came along to collect tickets, he took my ticket, then perceiving that I was off color, handed it back and told me he'd not take my ticket. I went on reading and when he had finished he came back and told me I was to ride in the other car. I refused saying the forward car was the smoking and that as I was in the ladies car I proposed to ride. He tried to drag me out of the coach, but I just held my teeth in the back of his hand which made his face turn. He then went forward and got the baggage men and a third man, and they succeeded in dragging me out. They were encouraged to do this by the attitude of the white ladies and gentlemen in the car, some of whom even stood on the seat and applaud the conductor. The train had stopped at the first station and when I saw they were determined to drag me in the smoke in which a number of colored people were riding, I said I would get off the train which I did. I went
back to Memphis and engaged a colored lawyer to bring suit against the railroad for much delay. The case was brought to trial in the circuit court and the judge — who was an ex-Union soldier from Minnesota — awarded me damages at the time of $500. This was after I can see to this day the headline in the Memphis Appeal announcing the fact: "Barkey Daniel gets damages." The railroad appealed the case to the state supreme court and which reversed the findings of the lower court, and I had to pay the costs. In the meantime the railroad's lawyer tried every means to get me to compromise the case and take a few dollars but I indignantly refused to do so. It was a long time afterwards before I knew why the case attracted so much attention and was fought so bitterly by the railroad. It was the first case in which a colored plaintiff had appealed to a state court after the repeal of the Civil Rights Bill by the U.S. Supreme Court — the gist of which decision was that Negroes were not wards of the nation but citizens of the individual states and that appeal to state courts for justice instead of the federal. The success of my case set a precedent and in this he in so many other matters, the South wanted the Civil Rights Bill repealed, but she did not want nor intend to give justice to the Negro after having robbed him of other sources from which to secure it.
Chapter II

I had already secured my appointment as teacher in Memphis before the case was tried, so had my salary to fall back on to help pay the costs of court against me. I had always been a voracious reader. Everything in the Sunday school library and the Peabody University in the way of fiction I had read. In the country school where I taught many times there were no oil for lamps and no candles to read by. I used to read before the blazing wood fire and with book in my lap the long winter evenings and read by firelight. I had read formed my ideals on the books of Dickens, Louisa M. Alcott, Mrs. P. D. E. Whitney and Olive Schreiner stories for boys. I had never read a Negro book or anything about Negroes. In Memphis I first heard of the St. M. & C. Church and saw a Negro bishop—Richard Turner. I worshipped in the first big fire churches I had ever seen and watched the crowds and wondered why the preachers did not give the people practical talks. I had already found out in the country that the churches had preachers who were not educated men, that the people needed guidance in everyday life and that their leaders—the preachers—were not giving them the help they needed. They had come to me as the teacher who had been the other leader but I knew nothing of life except what I had read. The bishops I knew were scholarly, painted men in the Methodist Episcopal Church and most of the pastors we had were the same. All my teachers had been the
concentrated white men and women who came into the South to teach. I was a green girl in my teens when I first taught in the Sunday school. 2 said I had read the Bible often before I left Holly Springs. I could read nothing else on Sunday afternoons but the Bible.

Here the public schools. Every Friday night in the First Christian Church and the literary exercises composed of recitations, essays and debates interspersed with music were the height of life here. The exercises always closed with the reading of the Evening Star—a daily journal prepared and read by the editor. Here news items, literary notes, criticisms of previous offerings, a they say column of pleasant notes, personalities, and always some choice poetry.

The editor had been in Washington City for a number of years and was a brilliant man. In the course of time he got his job back and returned to Washington leaving his post of editor vacant. I was elected to fill the vacancy. That is how I found out my liking for journalism. It was not long before the Evening Star was increased by people who came to hear the Evening Star read. Rev. A. W. Countee, a Baptist minister, who was publishing a weekly called The Living Way came in one evening to hear the Evening Star, and invited me to do some writing for his paper. All of which was very gratifying and pleased me very much, for I had had no training. Just the preparation of the Evening Star had given me, and no literary gifts to speak of. I had observed and thought much on the conditions as I had seen them in the country schools and churches. I had an inquisitive feeling that if the people who had had little or no school training ever...
Have something going into their homes weekly or monthly dealing with their problems in a simple helpful way—old the only way they could be reached and helped. So in my Alter's weekly and the Living Way, I simply touched in a plain common sense way on the things that concerned my people. It was not long before I signed these articles. 

It was not long before these articles were copied and commented on by other Negro papers in the country and I received letters from other editors inviting me debate for them.

In the meantime my aunt who had accepted an opportunity to go to California the year before wrote me to join her there as there was a chance for me to assume a school in the town of Brea, where she lived. She had taken my two sisters with her as well as her own three children. I was in the middle of my work in Memphis and didn't want to leave. But my aunt—who was only my marriage to my uncle—and who had given me help and home with all her care for my two young sisters—she had wholly needed of my care for my two young sisters. I felt I owed her a debt of gratitude. An Ex-teacher of the N.A. Col. and was taking the teachers to Topeka Kan and the E. A. R. from there to California stopping at all the wonder places. Teachers from Memphis were going and I went along. Thus doing my first traveling. I wrote to them I went along—thus doing my first traveling. I wrote to them.

When I got down to the little town of Brea, I was permitted to sell my return ticket and accepted by my aunt. To sell my return ticket and accepted by my aunt. I was permitted to sell my return ticket and accepted by my aunt. I was permitted to sell my return ticket and accepted by my aunt. The school there offered home to the superintendent, the school there offered home to the superintendent, and it was dull and lonely for her and the 5 youngsters...
in the family. You was good work and better wages for me and better health than back in Memphis but no con-

relationships. I regretted it almost at once and weeped over my old complaint for tickets. When I said it was even worse for me, she said I must take my two pickets with me if I did. Knowing I had no money I wrote thoughtfully over the matter and then wrote a letter to Mr. Robert Church of Memphis asking the loan of $150 with which to return to condition, that although he did not know me, he expected as a teacher in the public schools, and thought we would be able to pay him back. That I wrote him because he was the only man of my race who could lend me that much money I went on the fact that I could not lend it, unless I had been elected to pay it. He did not need to return if otherwise.

I had also said to Prof. Gage of the Kansas City schools who was visiting in California, that I was going to see me before returning home, that I hoped my friends will not forget me. That I did not nothing for me so far away from everyone I knew.

September came on apace. The schools in California opened the first Monday in September. In Kansas City the second Monday and in Memphis the 3rd Monday in September. Having nothing from my friends, I made use my friends to send to school on Monday and registered if possible - all the colored contingent at the school. This school was a makeshift one from
building and its operation had been asked by the colored people themselves, I learned, and they had been given the second-rate facilities that are usual in such cases. All the white, Indian and half breed Indian children attended the commodious building up on the hill, and I was helping to perpetuate this deplorable state of things by staying at teaching this school.

I spent an unhappy day, but again determined to make the rest of a situation did not help.

Tuesday morning a telegram was brought me. I said, "You were elected to teach in the Kauzoo City school last night. Wire when to expect you."

Mr. Gates

My aunt had followed the telegram to the school and again began the pleading for me to stay. She knew that I did not have the money to travel on—she was backed by a Mr. Bird who was one of the influential citizens, and I promised again to stay. She never left until I wrote out and sent a reply thanking them for declining the position. Another day was gone.

Wednesday morning on the way to school I received a letter from the church in Memphis in reply to mine of 3 weeks before. In it was a check or draft for the money I had requested, with the assurance that I had been reselected and he was glad about me, the money I hadn't the strength to write another letter with my aunt. I simply went to the telegraph office after cashing my draft and sent a telegram to Mr. Gates: 'Leaving tonight. If too late to secure position will go on to Memphis.' Then the storm broke at home, and I
Tell my niece who were Anne in Red.
Chapter III

When I reached Kansas City the following Tuesday it was a Sunday. School had begun the day before, and on receiving my telegram the school board had elected a new teacher, Miss Callie Jordan, in my place; that when my second telegram came, the place was again voted me and that I had been assigned to the Lincoln School and the room designated awaiting my arrival. Of course that had made for confusion and division. Miss Jordan is kind, pleasant, and friendly, and we have retired to our old quarters. I went to school that day and was given the fourth grade, the principal and most of the teachers were friends of Miss Jordan's and they showed themselves to be hostile.

Then I thought of how united all had been in our entertainment a few months before. I did not fear to entertain myself, but I thought the day through, held my room until I had quiet and order, then dismissed them — went to the principal's room and wrote out my resignation and went home to face the realities. Schools, grades, teachers, etc., they felt I had deserted them. The School Board, Mr. Bowser, T. A. J. Lee, etc., etc., felt I had deserted them. The editor of The Gate City Press, and A. C.'s leading citizen, had already an announcement in type that the Billings was too bad to be an associate editor, was angry to see me depart. But that night, I walked into the teachers meeting the Saturday morning following in true to receive my assignment for the coming year. My superintendent was surprised to see me having already replied to a letter from the Kansas City Superintendent giving me the highest testimonials as to training and efficiency. That is how I
March 27, 1926.

Dear Friend:

My opponent has sent out a letter addressed to all the precinct committeemen in the state in which he makes certain charges about my contributions to the campaign of 1924.

I made my contributions that year directly to the national committee and to the districts who claimed they could not get help from the central committee.

The enclosed letter states the facts in more detail. I am sorry that my opponent and his manager have dragged personalities into this campaign but I want the party organization in the state to know the facts.

Very respectfully,

Mr. Herman K. Barnett
3530 Brand Blvd
Chicago, Ill
came about that I taught four days in the states of California, Missouri and Tennessee - four days in Vitalia - one day in Kansas City and the remainder of the term in Memphis.

I never cared for teaching. Like so many others, there seemed nothing else for me to do for a living. The constant routine and monotony of the primary work was tiresome. Having made a reputation for thoroughness and discipline in the primary grades, I was never promoted above the third grade in all seven years of my work as teacher. The correspondence I had built up gave me an outlet for which to express the real me and I enjoyed the work. Others seemed to like it also. One day I had a caller who said he was passing through Memphis and did not reach the opportunity to look up the "Brillian" Dole, whose work he had read in various papers. The gentleman was Rev. William J. Dimmow, D.D., who was traveling for the American Baptist Home Mission Society. He was president of the National Baptist Convention, editor of the American Baptist, and president of the Negro Press Association, all founded by him. He said he wanted me as corresponding editor of his paper and offered me the munificent sum of $1,000 per letter! He also said he would give me the first time any one had offered me the pay for doing. He also wanted me to come to Louisville next year to represent the paper at the press convention. For three years I was on the Baptist, and at such went to Louisville at the first press convention.

I went to Washington City to the Inauguration of in 1889, where I was elected Secretary of the National Press Association, when I saw Frederick Douglass for the first time. In every way he could do as Dr. Dimmow encouraged me. He was a newspaper woman, and whatever fame I achieved I owe in large measure to his advice and encouragement.
Dear Alumnus:

Please permit me to inform you that I am a candidate on the Republican Ticket (Deneen Group) for the office of COUNTY COMMISSIONER, and at this time wish to invite your attention to the following facts.

I am a graduate of the Northwestern University School of Law, class 1916, and am also a member of the Northwestern University Club of Chicago.

Knowing that my Alma Mater has always represented decency and justice in both education and public service, and feeling that I can honestly and conscientiously recommend to you a clean ticket of men, who seek public service, I take this opportunity to ask your assistance for the men on my slate, and myself, in the coming primary election, to be held Tuesday, April 13, 1926.

Thanking you for any assistance you may render to the other candidates and myself, in this behalf, and trusting by virtue of the feeling that exists between you and myself, as members of the Northwestern University Alumni, you will render such aid and assistance as is within your ability to enable me to become one of the Republican nominees for County Commissioner of the Republican Ticket, and assuring you that if nominated and elected, my service to the people will be such that will bring honor to my Alma Mater, and credit to myself, I remain

Respectfully yours,

Herman M. Mendelsohn
Republican Candidate
for County Commissioner

P.S.—My name appears twentieth (20th) on the Republican Ticket in the County Commissioners Column.
grow on what it needs, the desire came to own a paper.

I was invited to be a writer on the Free Speech & Tract

J. Memphis. This paper was in 1889. The paper was owned

by Rev. J. Nightingale and J. L. Fleming. I bought one

third interest and was made editor. Mr. Fleming was busy

managing, and Rev. Nightingale was editor. This

pastor of the Beale Street Baptist Church, the biggest one

in the state, there were said about five hundred people every

day in this church.

Things ran along smoothly for the next two

years with this arrangement, until I asked Rev. Nightingale

to sign an editorial I had written about the schools. It

was a protest against the few and inadequate build-

ings for colored children, and the poor teachers whose

mental and moral caliber was not of the best. I had

been charged that some of the teachers had little to

recommend them save an illicit friendship with a

member of the school board. I felt that such a condition

deserved criticism... and I thought Rev. H. ought to be

that such a protest coming from a man in his position

would be heeded. Besides, I wanted to keep my position

and I feared that unless the article signed by him, it

would be changed once, editorial.

When this article, nearly a column in length,

was in type, I showed it to Rev. Nightingale with his

name attached. He refused to publish it. It was too late to

substitute something else, as the forms were locked up

ready to go to press. So I had the name withdrawn and

let it ride. Then it needlessly say that editorial

created a sensation and much comment. Another paper

openly stated that some one, was said that some of our teach-

ers took moonlight walks and rides with friends of
Dear Friend:

Illinois now has a population of seven million. Letters to the United States Senator from but few of these piles up a mail of over one hundred thousand letters per year. It is not always possible to reply very fully to this great number of letters, therefore, I am taking this occasion to write this general letter telling what Congress and President Coolidge have done this winter for the people of the United States, and particularly for Illinois.

Last March the Secretary of War, at my request, issued an order permitting Chicago to use from Lake Michigan 8500 to 11000 feet of water per second. The Supreme Court had ordered the city to cut the flow to 4100 feet per second, which was what a Secretary of War had given twenty-five years ago. To have returned to 4100 feet per second would have meant foul drinking water, sickness and death.

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In some sections of the United States the farmers are in bad condition and Congress, with the help of farm organizations, is trying to work out relief. At the request of President Coolidge, Congress has authorized him to send a delegation abroad to work for the reduction of Armies.

Respectfully submitted,

[Signature]

April 3, 1926.
The other race. To which my paper made rejoinder, demanding names because the statement did put under suspicion all sorts of our public school teachers.

Then the school board failed to re-elect me, as I had done every year for 7 years, or to notify me until nine for school to re-open - to date to seek employment elsewhere, I employed counsel to find out why. The reply was that no fault found with my character or efficiency, but the board had copies of the Free Speech on file in the office showing criticism of that body, and for that reason I was cut out.

Of course I rather feared that was a reason. But I had taken a chance in the interests of the children and had lost. The toughest part of the experience was the lack of appreciation by the parents. They simply did not understand why one would jeopardize a good job even for their children. The burden of their sympathetic repair was "you ought not have done it."

But self it was right to strike a blow against glaring evil and I did not regret it. I had also openly made numerous speeches, and vow in the Maccabees' valley getting an audience and circulation. This had been by the advice and direction of Isaiah Montgomery with whom I had become acquainted during the Maccabees' Constitutional Convention in which he was the able Negro member. The Free Speech criticized him severely for yielding voting for the speech criticized him severely for yielding voting for the

infamous "understanding clause" which was afterward adopted and is now a part of the law of the state. Mississipi was the first Southern state to do it after the Constitution of the United States by amendment she spent six months studying how to choose a clause which shall restrict the Negro vote without conflicting with the 15th amendment. The Free Speech said Montgomery had never advocated nor gone down to defeat standing and voting against the 'understanding clause.'

Mr. Montgomery came to Memphis to explain. I imagine he had been the right man.
Suggested Juvenile Protective Association Programs

prepared for the

Social Service Department
of the
League of Cook County Clubs

I. Care and Training of our Young Women Offenders
Of all "causes" that of the criminal, the adult offender is the least popular. We are getting used to the young men criminals and their crimes, we understand them, but our young women are arrested for these offenses which are of another world than ours — sex offenses — and we have long neglected their care.

A Program

A Woman's Bureau in our Police Department

A Central Detention Station for all women and girls arrested

A State Reformatory

II. Our Child Laborers
In Industry

On our Streets

On the Stage

The child who can contribute to industry has one of the most powerful organizations arrayed against legislation to protect him; the little boys who get our newspapers to us at all times of the day and night contribute to our comfort, and we are blind to the hazards of their occupation; and the increasing number of children on the stage have not only their own proud, ambitious parents but the pleasure-loving public to resist all efforts to protect them.

III. The Socialization of our Courts
The Juvenile Court demonstrated what a socialized court could accomplish. We have attempted to extend that procedure to family problems and to our older delinquent boys and girls through the establishment of Special Courts. We have not, however, established for them centralized professional social service, and without it these Courts cannot function as they should.

The Boys Court

In 1924 - 14,331 boys from 16 to 21 years of age were arrested

42,705 " 21 to 25

Total of 63,036 from 16 to 25 years of age
the kid became good friends and he helped me increase the circulation of the paper by sending me his friends. He was just opening up Mount Bayou and I was his greatest frequent in those early days. So when I lost my job as teacher, I determined to strike out and make a living off the paper. The newspaper folks rode on passes it was easy to get around and building on the start of the summer before, I went to most of the large towns through out the delta, across the Mississippi river into Ark and back in Tenn. Wherever I went the people received me well and I left a card with letters asking for free speech describing my trips. In nine months time I had an income nearly as large as I had received teaching and felt sure I had found my vocation.

Her nightigale half in the meantime withdrawn from the paper. He had trouble with his congregation and he wanted to have the free speech to play those opposed when we objected he withdrew and we moved the office from the church grounds. Every week we had evidence to show that the paper was a helpful influence in the lives of our people. Then came the lynching.
My beloved brother and fellow citizen:

I am anxious to meet you men again in a heart to heart conference and I shall set aside Sunday, April 25, 3:30 P.M. as the hour for our meeting. I shall speak from the subject "KNOCKING AT THE WRONG DOOR". Please be on hand and bring as many men as your influence will summon.

Yours sincerely,

Pastor J. C. Austin
Chapter IV

The Lynching.

My travels were so successful that I felt I had at last found my vocation. I thoroughly enjoyed my work. The people were as kind and helpful. I was a novelty. I met a woman agent who was also editor of the journal which she conducted. The free speech began to be in demand all over. I downed the railroad as much as I could, the news hawker on one train came and asked if I had a copy of it. He had never known colored people to ask for a paper before. I asked to be him we will be glad to have him send it. I had brought fifty circulation from 500 to 1,000, and my salary to within two dollars of what I received as teacher.

I went to Mount Besee, James Hill of Pickabug, and other men. I was welcomed and assisted everywhere and everywhere. Mississippi being my native state and with a strong negro political organization, I was handed from town to town from Memphis to Natchez, Mississippi, made the political meetings, church conferences, and the one association of negro lawyers. Even the Masonic Grand Lodge of the State, and fulfilled its labor. Let me make an appeal for my father. My father had been a master mason. I came out of that meeting with the paid up subscription of every delegate. It was the same way when I visited the bar association in Greenville, Mississippi.

Here was only one exception to this pleasant experience. The preacher and because of its bearing on an important question, I give it here, but not the name.
First Precinct Neighborhood Club
Herman K. Barnett, President
3504 Grand Boulevard
Phone Douglas 2200
Chicago

HOME RULE TICKET
Recommended by the Committee of 500 and Ratified by the Regular Republican Organization of Cook County in Convention Wm. Hale Thompson - Chairman

Supreme Court Clerk
ULYSSES G. LEE
Appellate Court Clerk
FRANCIS P. BRADY
Sanitary District Trustees
LAWRENCE F. KING
MORRIS ELLER
CHARLES E. GRAYDON
County Judge
JOSEPH P. SAVAGE
Sheriff
GEORGE H. ARNOLD
County Treasurer
GEORGE F. HARDING
County Clerk
LOBO MILLER
Probate Judge
GEORGE H. HOUGH
Probate Court Clerk
GEORGE KITZMAN
Criminal Court Clerk
JOHN H. PASSMORE
County Superintendent of Schools
MINNIE W. WILSON
Assessors
ADAM WOLF
GENE OLIVER
To Fill Vacancies
TITUS RUFFIN
Board of Review
CHARLES W. BARRETT
President County Board
FRANCIS L. BOUTELL
County Commissioners - City
FRANCIS L. BOUTELL
JOHN W. GIBSON
JOHN A. Peloz
ANDREW C. NETZGER
CHARLES N. PETTERSON
HENRY S. GOINS
HARRY A. NYE
LOUIS NETTEHORST
LOUIS E. GOLAN
CHARLES J. GERDS
County Commissioners - Township
JOHN JARANOWSKI
JOSEPH P. CAROLAN
C. ERNEST GUYTON
FRANK J. KRUZ
OSCAR W. SCHMIDT
Associate Judges of the Municipal Court
LEO KLEIN
E. LE ROY FAIRBANK
JOHN A. SHADBOLT
LAURENCE E. JACOBS
HARRY KLEPHO
ROBERT J. MCKINNIE
STANLEY C. ARMSTRONG
ROBERT E. GENTZEL
JOHN A. BURKE
HARRY KLEPHO
JOSEPH W. SCHULMAN
HERBERT W. AUW
WILLIAM R. PETZER

THIRD SENATORIAL DISTRICT
Congress
MARTIN B. MADDEN
State Senator
ADELBERT H. ROBERTS
State Representative
GEORGE T. KERSEY
State Senatorial Committee
GEORGE McCoo
WM. H. DAVIS
HERMAN K. BARNETT

Vote For George T. Kersey
For Legislature

March 30, 1926.

Dear Friend:

A Committee of 500 persons representing all factions of the Republican Party except the Denoon group have endorsed all the candidates appearing on this letter-head. These candidates were afterwards endorsed unanimously in convention at the Hotel Sherman. Mayor Wm. Hale Thompson was chairman of said committee and any person whose name is not on said ticket has not received the endorsement of the Crowe - Barrett - Brundage - Thompson Organization.

The Regular Third Ward Republican Organization - Hon. Geo. T. Kersey, Committee man, has also endorsed the same candidates and our Neighborhood Club, believing their choice to be a good one has done likewise.

The first public meeting in our precinct will be held Thursday evening, April 1st, 1926, at Haddox Manor - 3656 Grand Boulevard, at 6 P.M. sharp.

Judge John J. Luce, Alderman, R. R. Jackson, Geo. T. Kersey, candidate for the legislature and other candidates will be present. You are requested to come out to meet them and hear the issues of the campaign discussed.

Respectfully,

Herman K. Barnett
They, exception because he is still living. He had me welcome as his guest. He had a young sister-in-law visiting him. Both she and his wife were from Ohio one of his best families and the preacher had met and married while attending school in that state.

Because of the presence of two young visiting ladies, the eligible young men of the town called and the good times they gave we are delightful memory. We get now, after leaving, whenever I met the school teacher, lawyer, or mail clerk, he would deign on the virtue of northern girls and their desirability as wives, remarking that he had reason for marrying a northern woman. Whenever they would obligingly allow me as a home girl to measure up to the standard, he would say his wife had not a long letter of mine out of the waste basket in his home showing I had lost my position at school and that I looked suspicious. He concluded he knew it by the effect that morally there were no virtuous corn girls.

Then I heard what the preacher of the grove was doing, I wrote him at once demanding although I was in his town and asked an audience. He would not send word he would be there. When he entered the room, he said all five of the close friends to whom he had told the tale had heard all five of the close friends to whom he had told the tale. He didn't therefore deny it, but acknowledged he had done so but added, he had only told it once he had done so. I said, "I finally told him that as the injury he had done me had not gone beyond the bounds of the town, I will accept his apology provided he will read the following at the following d---ay. He agreed and I read the following:

...
Here the members of the Senate and House meet in joint session to receive the reports of the various States, the ceremony being marked by much formality. Each detail of this proceeding is prescribed by the federal Constitution. Naturally, in addition to the members of the two Houses and attaches of the legislative branches, there is always present a large number of interested persons as onlookers, these often including the relatives and close friends of the successful candidates.

The members of the Senate march impressively to the hall of the House, ready for the ceremonies which begin at 1 o'clock. Leading the Senators are two pages carrying the ballot boxes. The Vice President marches at the head of this column of solons, escorted by the Sergeant-at-Arms, the Secretary and other officers of the upper body. The House members are supposed to be already in their seats. These arise as the Senators enter. The Vice President is escorted to the chair of the Speaker of the House. The latter sits at the left of the Vice President. The boxes containing the official report of the votes of the States, highly polished mahogany receptacles inlaid with rosewood and hollywood, are placed before the Vice President.

The roll call of States is then ordered, beginning with Alabama, and continuing through the alphabet. As each State is called an ominous looking envelope is handed to the Vice President who opens it, hands it to the two tellers, one representing the House and one the Senate, and the vote therein reported read to the assemblage. The Vice President, following the reading of the vote of each State, calls upon those before him to enter objections to the same, if there be any. Once the roll call is completed, and without objection to any of the reports submitted, the election of the President and Vice President as shown by the ballots is formally announced. Adjournment then follows in due form.

The nation has survived through the election of many Presidents and

The Republican women of TEXAS have opened State headquarters in the Russell Building, San Antonio. Mrs. J. C. Griswold has organized a Women's Republican Club in Galveston, with Mrs. Harry Hawley as chairman. Mrs. John Finnegon is chairman of the Women's Republican Club of Kingsville. The State headquarters has received a request for an organizer to come to Amarillo to organize the women into a club.

Mrs. Griswold reports that the nomination of Dr. George Butte, dean of the law department of the State University, to head the Republican ticket for Governor, was received with universal approval throughout the state.

A number of representative Republican women have been named on the state committee to assist Mrs. Griswold in the work of organization. They include: Mrs. Laura McGinnis of Fort Worth; Mrs. Jane Fitzgerald of Dallas; and Mrs. Ellison of Richland.

MRS. REWMAN

AT HEADQUARTERS

"It is the woman on the farm who will carry the State of South Dakota for Coolidge", reported Mrs. Paul Rewman, Republican National Committee woman, who was at headquarters this week to confer with Mrs. A. T. Hert and Chairman Butler. "President Coolidge makes a direct appeal to women because of his moral character and sterling qualities".

As a majority of women voters in the state live in the rural districts, the women's division of the Republican State Committee of South Dakota, will concentrate on reaching the farm woman. "If we can cover the state and make a personal appeal to these women, we have nothing to worry about", said Mrs. Rewman.
I handed him this speech before the others in order to give him time to demur if he chose. But he agreed to accept and read what I had written, and then I read it to the others. I told him my good name was all I had, and that I was bound to protect it from attack by those who held they could do so with impunity. I only wanted him to know that virtue was not a matter of the action in which one lived, that many a slave woman had fought and died in defense of rather than yield to pressure and temptation. I heard many tales of such, and I wanted him to know at least one Southern girl born and bred who was morally clean.

On the advice of these friends I did not set about fulfilling his promise, but took the midnight train back to Memphis. One of them was sent to the church and reported that the pastor kept his word and read the note just as I gave it him. The pastor was then in trouble with his parish; the bishop was a friend of mine, I had denounced him in my pater and made him even more unpopular than he was, I was sued by him in the courts. But seeing he had been overruled by the matter dropped.

It was while deeply engaged in watching with circulating the true speech that word came of the lynching of three men in Memphis! This lynching was the turning point in my life. It came just as I had demonstrated that I could make a living by my newspaper and need not sell down to school teaching again.
Candidates for the presidency and the vice presidency are not voted for directly by the people of the United States, despite the heated campaigns which revolve around the support of one candidate or another. They vote, however, for presidential electors representing the different parties having space on the ballot. The successful electors of all the States comprise the electoral college. Membership of the electoral college is equal in numbers to the Senators and Representatives from each State, as provided in the Constitution. These electors meet in their respective state capitals on the second Monday in January after a presidential election to cast their votes for President and Vice President. These votes are cast in harmony with the expressed wish of the voters at the polls.

The procedure in connection with the meeting of the electoral college is for the electors to organize by electing one of the number chairman, and another secretary. Vacancies in the ranks of electors caused by any reason are filled by the remaining electors. Balloting for President and Vice President is on separate ballots, the former being voted for first. Each elector is supposed to cast his vote for the candidate on whose ticket his name appeared in the election. When the ballots are counted three certificates are prepared and certified to. One is sent to the Judge of the United States District Court in the particular state, one is sent by mail and another by messenger to the President of the Senate of the United States. As a rule there is lively interest in the selection of the messenger to carry the official vote of the State to Washington. The usual practice is to choose one from among the electors for this mission.

Six states designated women to carry the certified votes to Washington following the presidential election of 1920. The final ceremonies of the election take place in the hall of the House of Representatives at Washington.

Miss Rose Morarity of Cleveland, O., a member of the State Industrial Commission, has written Mrs. Tod that she will contribute three weeks of her vacation to campaign work.

Mrs. Tod reports the following women as assisting her with organization plans in the state; Mrs. W. L. Barger, Urbana; Mrs. Stella M. H. Jacobi, Cleveland; Mrs. Thomas J. Maxwell, Fremont; Mrs. Elizabeth L. Clarke, Steubenville; Mrs. John MacKee, Springfield; Mrs. Sigmund Geismar, Cincinnati; Mrs. W. A. Rundell, Toledo; and Mrs. Thomas W. Fleming, Cleveland.

MARYLAND National Committeewoman from Maryland, reports a successful trip along the Eastern Shore, where she organized five out of the nine counties. Headquarters have been opened in Westminster, Carroll County, with Miss Mary Shellman in charge.

THIMBLES AS FAVORS

Mrs. Barnett E. Marks, National Committeewoman from Arizona, in a letter to Mrs. Hert, tells of awarding Coolidge-Dawes thimbles as favors for good attendance at Coolidge-Dawes club meetings.

OREGON Mrs. F. B. Southwick, a member of the State Central Committee of Oregon, was in charge of the Republican booth conducted at the State Fair at Salem last week. Mrs. E. C. Giltner, national committeewoman, reports a large enrollment of Republican women.
had opened a grocery store in a thinly populated section. Tom was a letter carrier and was only at the place at night. Everybody in town knew and loved Tommie. An unknown young man, he was married and the father of one little girl, Maurnie, whose godmother I was. He and his wife Betty were the best friends I had and he believed with me that we should fight wrong wherever we saw it.

He was delivered mail at the office of the Free Speech and what Tommie knew in the way of news, we got by girls. He owned his little home and saving his money he went into the grocery business, with the same ambition a young white man would have had. While president of the grocery company, he did only be their rights. His partners ran the business in the day time.

The street car line curved sharply to the east as that fore there had been a grocery store owned and operated by a white man, who latterly had a monopoly of the trade. Tommie's grocery changed all that and of course he and his associates were soon made to feel they were not welcome. But as the district was mostly colored, many of the residents belonging to Tommie's church or lodge, he was not worried by the white grocery owner's hostility.

One day some colored and white boys quarreled over a game of marbles and the colored boys got the better of the fight which followed. The father of the white boy whipped the victorious colored boy. The father and friend pitched in to avenge the grown white man and flogging a young boy with the near by lash they too were
A Coolidge-Dawes Club was formed in Madison, Wisconsin, by National Organizer, Mrs. Clara C. Montgomery. Mrs. Hattie C. Lewis is chairman. Milwaukee women organized with Mrs. Mabel Bailor, Chairman. Racine has organized. All of these clubs are having group meetings semi-weekly to educate the voters on the use of the ballot.

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St. Louis has four colored women in the city central committee who are co-operating splendidly with state chairman, Mrs. Pearl Ruby Perdue who has planned an active state-wide campaign.

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A strong appeal to Tennessee women for loyal and active support of the Republican Party has been issued by Mrs. Clement White, Nashville, State Chairman of Colored Women's Activities. This Bulletin recites the past record of the party for simple justice and fair play. It enumerates twenty-five or more Federal appointments under this administration together with the personnel of the U. S. Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee, and appeals to the colored women to Work as well as Vote.

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Mrs. Ora B. Stokes, State Chairman of Colored women, issued a vigorous appeal to the women of Virginia, especially the new-comers from the South to throw off their indifference to their suffrage rights, and to take their places squarely in the ranks of the Republican Party.

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WORDS OF THE WISE

Very forceful are these words of William E. Know, new president of the American Bankers Association.

"Voting is more than a privilege -- it is a duty, and the man (or woman) who does not do that duty is a mighty poor specimen of a citizen."

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Miss Florrie D. Fugh, National Organizer in Oklahoma has organized Coolidge-Dawes in Oklahoma City, Bristow, El Reno, Kingfisher, Guthrie, Hartshorne and Dow with a total membership of 1500 women. And the good work is going on. Mrs. Anna Roberts, National Organizer, is now working in Tulsa, and these two women will cover the entire state.
I testify in the "race war." Thereupon they white father and the white grocery keeper went to town and swore out warrants for the arrest of the colored victims, for it had drawn the colored grocery keeper in also. The case was dismissed with nominal fines. Then the challenge was issued that the vanquished whites were coming on Saturday night to clean out the Peoples Grocery Co. Knowing that to be the result desired, the mower consulted lawyers and were told that they would be justified in protecting themselves if attacked since they were out side the city limits and police protection. Accordingly they armed several men and stationed them in the rear of the store, not to attack but to repel any threaten ed attack if it were made. Saturday night being the time when men of both races congregated about their respective homesplces. About eleven o'clock that night when Tommie, the president was putting his books Calvin McDowell and his clerk were waiting on several customers preparing to close up, shots rang out in the back room. The men stationed there, seeing several white men enter the rear door, fired on them without a moment's pause and wounded three of them, while the others fled and gave the alarm.

Sunday morning's papers came out with lurid headlines telling how officers of the law were wounded in the discharge of their duty in hunting a criminal whom they had been informed was harbored in the People's Grocery, a lose dive in which drinking and gambling was carried on, a resort for thieves and thiefs.
Mrs. Nina L. Brown of Cleveland, National Organizer assigned to West Virginia addressed a citizens mass meeting in Williamson. At the close, the women were organized into a Coolidge-Dawes Club which will immediately handle the situation in Williamson. McDowell County is calling for Mrs. Brown. West Virginia needs vigorous workers to organize and inform its voters in mining camps and rural districts.

Mrs. Eva N. Wright, National organizer working in Ohio, made an inspiring address in Xenia. Coolidge-Dawes Clubs in Ohio are pressing forward in spirited campaign.

Mrs. Charles Chiles, state chairman of Kansas, reports 24 clubs organized in nine cities; 5000 letters sent out to voters. Mrs. Chiles is touring the state.

The Colored people of Minnesota are located in its three largest cities, Duluth, Minneapolis and St. Paul. Mrs. Susan E. Evans, State Chairman of Colored women, has organized Duluth under chairman Mrs. Mayme Merry. The check-up of colored voters found 50% of men registered and 28% of women. Mrs. Evans is now in St. Paul.

Mrs. Rebeque D. Forcee, working in Minneapolis, Minn. has 13 precinct clubs functioning under competent chairmen.

**The Day's Warning**

Each day's political development throughout the Nation increase the conviction that the greatest peril which the voters of the country face at this time lies in the fact that we may not secure a complete registration of every citizen who is entitled to vote. Our interest should be to secure the greatest registration in history for the election of our splendid, upstanding national candidates.

If the democrats win this fall it will be our own fault. We have the best of the argument; prosperity at home, and the Dawes Plan operating for prosperity in Europe.

53 of every 100 voters have been staying at home. It's not the radicals that stay at home. It's not the Democrats. It's our GOOD CITIZENS, too good to dabble in politics, too self-satisfied to consider the public welfare.

The women are getting out these delinquents to register and vote.

**Distinguished Visitors**

During the week there were many distinguished visitors at the Colored Women's Department, National Headquarters, Chicago. The Western Newspaper Men, N. Sattar Journal of Rangoon, India; Congressman Hicks, New York; A. E. Malone, St. Louis; David Mulvane, Kansas; H. O. Cook, Kansas City; Miss Helen Varick Boswell, New York; Melvin Chisum, Washington, D.C.; Mrs. John Gordon Battelle, Ohio; Commissioner George H. Woodson, Des Moines; Mrs. R.R. Rood, Oklahoma.
leading white journals of Memphis in describing this successful effort of dear old black men to enterduct and carry on a legitimate business. The same newspapers told of the subsequent arrest and jailing of the proprietors of the store, and their confederates, and how it was said if it did go hard with the ringleader of the wounded "officers" who died.

The tale of how the peaceful homes of that suburb were raided on that peaceful Sunday morning by the police on pretense of looking for others implicated in what the papers called a conspiracy, had been told often. Over a hundred colored men were dragged from their homes and put in jail on suspicion, although all had long on that fatal Sunday in March 1892, white mobs were permitted in the jail to look over the helpless black men. Mangled descriptions and hearsay were attached in the papers, which fed the fires of sensationalism, while groups of white men gathered in the streets and in meeting places to discuss the crime of negroes shooting white men.

There had been no lynching in Memphis since the war but the colored people felt that anything might happen during this excitement. Colored men were in business there. Several times they had elected a member of the race to represent them in the legislature in Nashville; a negro postman. Lyman Wallace had been elected to sit in the City Council and several times they had been represented on the School Board. Dr. Savage and then the negro representative, the marshall asked them to represent the negroes in the county jail, and kept watch that night. Thus they did Monday night—guarding the jail.
The Harding-Coolidge Administration has distributed the following public offices to Negro citizens: 1 Minister to Liberia, 2 Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, one Judge of the Municipal Court of the District of Columbia; one Collector of Internal Revenue; one Comptroller of Customs; one Special Assistant and three Assistants to the Attorney General, one Collector of Internal Revenue; one Comptroller of Customs; one Special Assistant in the office of the Department of Justice at Cleveland, Ohio; five Assistant United States District Attorneys, located respectively at Boston, New York, Newark, N. J., Chicago and Cincinnati; one member of the Board of Mediation and Conciliation; an Assistant to the Director of the Veterans’ Bureau; one Assistant to the Alaskan Railway Engineering Commission; one Assistant Chief Clerk-at-Large to the Postal Railway Mail Service (the first high position ever filled by a colored man in the Postoffice Department); the Commanding Officer, the chief Medical Officer, the medical staff and the entire subordinate personnel of the United States Veterans’ Hospital at Tuskegee, Ala.

Think on these things

Myrtle Foster Cook
Chairman Western Division.

COLORED WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT
REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
1924

National Director of Colored Women's Department
(Miss) H A L L I E Q. B R O W N
National Headquarters,
354 Wrigley Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

Chairman Eastern Division,
Mrs. N. C. Lawton
Eastern Headquarters,
2 West 46th Street,
New York City, N.Y.

Chairman, Western Division
Mrs. Myrtle F. Cook
National Headquarters,
354 Wrigley Building,
Chicago, Ill.
To see that nothing happened while the mob thought there were white men at the jail. On Tuesday following, the papers which had joined in the flaming rage of the mob, announced that the wounded men were out of danger and would recover. The colored men felt the alarm was past and they need not guard the jail the third night.

While they slept, a body of picked men were admitted to the jail—a modern Bastile. They took out of their cells, Thomas Moss, Calvin McDowell and Tillie Stewart, the three officials of the People's Grocery Company, put them on a switch engine of the railroad which ran back of the jail, carried them a mile north of the city limits and shot them to death! One of the morning newspapers which scooped its contemporary, held back its edition, in order to supply its readers with the details of the proceeding. From its columns was gleaned the above information, together with details which told that "Tillie Stewart begged for her life for the sake of her child and his unbearabable baby; while Calvin McDowell got hold of one of the guns of the enquirers and because they did not unfasten his hold—shot a shot was fired into his closed face. When the three bodies were found the fingers of McDowell's right hand had been shot off all but one piece, proving that the one who wrote that newspaper report either did an eye-witness or got the facts from one who was.

The shock to the colored people who knew and loved both Moss and McDowell was indescribable. Grief of them went their grocery and elsewhere and denun
WHAT THE DEMOCRATS HAVE DONE FOR US

(1) They have disfranchised the colored people - taken away our right to vote - in every state where they had strength enough to do so.

(2) They have passed segregation laws, and enforced them rigidly against us.

(3) They have practiced Peonage systems wherever the best citizens would tolerate it.

(4) They have tolerated the lynching and burning of our people, when they could have passed laws preventing it.

(5) They have sustained an inequitable division of taxes for educational purposes.

(6) They have passed Jim-Crow car laws and forced us to submit to them.

(7) They are now bringing suit to prove the 14th Amendment unconstitutional which would disfranchise every Negro in the United States.

WHAT LA FOLLETTE WOULD DO FOR US

He would empty the dinner pails of Twenty Thousand railroad men earning Forty Million Dollars a year. That is what the Howell-Burkley Railroad Bill means to Negro sleeping car and dining car employees. It is supported by La Follette and the Democrats.

La Follette proposes to change the Constitution of these United States. "Don't forget that tinkering with the Constitution is dangerous business, and that if in the making of any law there is bound to be much foolishness."

Colored people especially should beware of La Follettoism as applies to this Supreme Court. The Supreme Court is our friend - It defended segregation by ordinance and disfranchisement by the Grandfather Clause.

"Don't forget that if the freedom of the Supreme Court is curtailed, we shall lose the protection of an unbiased, unprejudiced judiciary which has stood as a Gibraltar of our persons and our property."

WHAT THE REPUBLICANS HAVE DONE FOR US

(1) They passed the 13th, 14th, 15th and 19th Amendments to the Constitution making all Negro men and women American citizens with the right to vote.

(2) In republican states they have given us good schools.
Their feelings in talk but no violence. Now we brought to the City Hall that Negroes were massing at the Curve, where the grocery had been located. Without investigation an order was issued by the judge of the Criminal Court sitting on the bench, & the sheriff to take 100 men, go out to the Curve and shoot down on sight any negro who was making trouble.

The leaders around the court etc., quickly spread the news and gangs rushed into the hardware stores armed themselves, banded the cars and rushed out to the Curve, literally obeying the judge's order to shoot into any group of Negroes they saw. The only reason there were not hundreds of them mowed down that day by the fearless white men on for a Roman holiday, was because of the forbearance of these Negroes who realized their helpless hand and submitted to outrage and insult for the sake of those dependent on them. This mob took possession of the People's Grocery Store, helped themselves to staples and drinkables, destroyed what they did not eat or steal, until the exho US got permission to close the place. A few days later the remaining stock was sold at auction.

True with the aid of the city & county authorities and the daily press, the white grocery keeper had put an end to his Negro rival's store, as well as his business.

In commenting on the events of that hectic week the Free Speech said: The city of Memphis has demonstrated that neither character nor standing armed the Negro if he dared to protect himself against a white man or defend his rival. There was therefore only one thing he could do there was nothing more to do about it save as we were outnumbered and without arms. Nor while the white mob ed help itself to any provision without paying the order was rigidly enforced against
April 24, 1926.

Dear Friend:

As you no doubt know Mayor William E. Dever has issued a proclamation requesting that all citizens and organizations cooperate to make May Day, May 1st, Child’s Health Day.

There are three specific things which the American Child Health Association is stressing in their year-round program:

1. Breast feeding for every baby born
2. Examination of children of pre-school age
3. All physical defects found in school children corrected.

What definite piece of health work will your organization undertake for May 1, 1926 to improve the health of children?

One club is having a children’s party and we are supplying a speaker to talk on health, cleanliness, sanitation, etc.

At the South Side Community House, 3201 South Wabash Avenue, we are planning a program of song, play and stories that will be interesting to children from 6 to 14. If you know any children who can come please pass the word on.

Remember the date, Saturday, May 1st. Time: 2 to 5 P.M.

The time is short we know, but if each club will be responsible for one group of children getting a health message, the combined effort will make a good report for this section, where statistics show we have a very high death rate. If we can assist you by sending a story teller, a speaker or an exhibit please telephone Calumet 0710. I shall greatly appreciate it if you will let me know, by telephone or letter, just what part you played in this national health movement.

Very cordially yours,

Civic Secretary.

Endorsed by the Chicago Association of Commerce Subscriptions Investigating Committee for the Regular Period Ending November Thirtieth, Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-Five.
The only advice we could do. Let me save our money and leave a town which will not protect our lives and property to give us a fair trial in the courts, but takes us out and murders us in cold blood when accused by white persons.

This advice was the keynote among colored people. Thousands who otherwise would not have left Memphis did so. Several ministers took their entire congregations away. Everybody wanted to leave Memphis.

Conclusion of Chapter 4.
Chapter 5

The *Nigrura*

The *Nigger* Speech, coupled with the
last words of Tom moe, was taken up and re-schooled
throughout Memphis. Rev. R. H. Countee and Rev. W.
A. Binkley both leading Baptist pastors led their
flock in this turning of faces to the north. Memphis
had never seen such an upheaval among colored folks.

Business was practically at a standstill for the negro
was famous for spending his money lavishly, for
*five* clothes, furniture, jewelry, pianos, and other musical
instruments, to say nothing of good things to eat. Even while
in good stores, groceries, shoe shops, everything was at
a standstill. The music boxes had more musical instru-
cments sold on the installment plan, thrown back on
their hands than they at find storage room for.

Conceivably found an unknown scarcity of help
and resorted to the expedient of keeping accounts only
half the wages due them at the end of the week. Six
weeks after the lynching the superintendent and trea-
urer of the Memphis Street Railway Co. came into the
office of the *Nigger* Speech and asked me: Duke, our influ-
dence with the colored people to get them to ride on the
street cars again? Then I asked why they came. The reply was that colored people ride had been their
patronage but there had been a marked falling off. There were no join Crow street cars in Memphis then. I asked them if what was the cause, and they said they didn't know unless they had heard that reports were a fear of electricity, already.

Memphis had street cars propelled by electricity in 1892. They wanted us to raise our people there was no danger.

"But I said that couldn't be so because electricity has been the motive power for over six months. And you are just now noticing the falling off of patronage. How long since you have remarked the change?"

"About six weeks," said one of them. You see it's a matter of dollars and cents with us. If I don't look after such matters and remedy the cause, they'll get somebody else who will."

"So your job depends then on Negro patronage?" I asked and while a red flush spread over his face, he made to laugh in some sort of imitation of a laugh. Then the company installed electricity at a cost of thousands of dollars. Negroes bought a large share of it in wages in relay little twigs, grading the streets and so we think it only fair they should give us their patronage in return.

"According to your statement, they have been doing it until six weeks ago, yet you don't know the cause. Why it was just six weeks ago the lynching took place!"

"Something. But the street car company had nothing to do with the lynching, it is owned by Northern Capitalists, and run by southern Lynchers," I insisted. "We have learned that every white man of any standing in town knew of the plan and consented to the Lynch.
The Douglass National Bank of Chicago

UNDER UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SUPERVISION
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
3623-25 SOUTH STATE STREET
PHONE VICTORY 1216
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
May 8, 1926.

My dear Mrs. Barnett:

There has been such a large amount of interest and enthusiasm already displayed by prominent individuals, churches and fraternal organizations of the City, in the plans for our Two Million Dollar Campaign, that we feel it is timely to make an initial expression of appreciation in the form of a reception to some of the influential persons in the community.

The Directors of the Douglass National Bank of Chicago, therefore, are pleased to invite you to attend a reception to be held at the Wabash Avenue Y.M.C.A., 3763 Wabash Avenue, Thursday evening, May 13, 1926, at 8:00 o’clock, celebrating the commencement of the Bank’s Two Million Dollar Campaign for New Business.

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

President.
31st of our days. Did you know Tom Moore?

"The letter carrier, yes," he replied.

"A finer, cleaner man never walked the streets of Memphis. He was well liked, a favorite with everybody, yet he was killed with no more consideration than if he had been a dog, because he and his people defended his property from attack. Every white man in Memphis who consented to his death is as guilty as those who fired the guns which took their lives, and they want to get away from the town. Which is told them the week after the lynching to save their nigger slaves so they led leave. I had no way of knowing that they were doing so before. I know I have walked more than I ever did in my life before. The fact that this one has been arrested is punished about that terrible affair, nor will there be, because all are equally guilty."

"Why don't the colored folks find the guilty ones?"

"As if they could! The same officials in high place who planned and carried out the plot will never know any attempt to arrest the Criminal Court Judge who was one of the lynchers. Suppose we had evidence? If we got it before that judge or a grand jury of white men, who had permitted it to be, or J2he the reporter of the appeal to tell what he saw and know about that night, the will we hope you will do what you can for us and please if you know of any discourtesy on the part of our employees, and let he know and we will be glad to remedy it."

"Then they left the office. I wrote the interview out for the next issue of True Speech and told the people..."
Dear Friend:

The May Day meeting of Pilgrim Baptist Laymen's League will be held next Sunday, May 9th, 3:30 P. M., at Pilgrim Temple, 3301 Indiana Avenue. You and your friends are cordially invited to attend.

Our Laymen's Movement is vigorously promoting religious, moral and civic welfare work among the members of our church and the community. We earnestly urge our laymen to recognize their duties and meet their responsibilities in a practical Christian way.

Dr. Junius C. Austin will deliver the address of the day and his message will epitomize his experience among laymen during the past 25 years. Eloquent, vigorous, and delightfully entertaining, his address will be an inspiration to all who hear it.

**SUBJECT: LAYMEN IN THE KINGDOM PROGRAM**

Seats reserved for ladies who are cordially invited to come and hear Pilgrim's message to its men-folk and to see how earnestly they express their faith in work.

Yours for a banner day Service,

F. L. Barnett, Pres.
I. W. Brown, Sec.
To keep up the good work, not only that but I went to the two largest churches in the city the next Sunday before the paper came out, and told them about it. And every time word got home out of several leaving Memphis we who were left behind rejoiced. All were intent on going to the large group who were, Oklahomans were called. We opened the band and scores sold or gave away property and shook Memphis dust off their feet.

A large group who were not able to pay railroad fare, left with belongings in wagons as in the early years others had hit the trail. There were about three hundred in the party—men, women and children. They were ferried across the Mississippi river and a large number were on the bluff before them go. Many white men silent but observers, were there, and saw that band of silent, quiet determined people leaving home and friends streams some place in our great democracy where life, liberty, and property will be protected. The last person to go aboard was an old husky, handed son of toil who led a yellow hound. As he started up the gang-plank, the dog held back. Whereupon his master, feeling that he held the center of the stage for the moment, yelled, "Come on, boy. What you want stay back there for? Man! The white folks is going to lynch you." Feed me the white men who attempt the incident did not join in the laughter which followed. This bunch would come back to Memphis after a week that three people were hemmed in by the high water which every spring flooded the bottoms. A collection was taken in every colored church.
The following Sunday amounting to over $400. This was put in the hands of Cash Moorby, railroad agent, and J. R. Heming, business manager of the Free Speech, who went to St. Louis and paid the way over the high water gone - so they would have no excuse to come back to Memphis if any were found who were signing for the Fleshfacts of Egypt. But the committee found none who wanted to return. Two women whom they offered to bring back so they could be cared for in their approaching confinement, refused to come. They were willing to take their chances in the wilderness rather than come back to Memphis.

The daily papers which had helped to make the trouble by fanning the flames of race prejudice, which encouraged, aided and abetted the lynching, now sought to stay this westward movement by printing tales of hardships undergone by those who had already gone West. This was kept up for some time, telling of starvation, hostile Indians, etc., of those who had gone, unwelcome and urged them to stay where there were no such dangers.

Now J. H. Norris, a former member of the legislature whose wife was a distant relative of mine, suggested that I go out to Oklahoma and find out the truth for my paper. He had been closing out his business affairs and was gladly to leave with his family, had a pass to Kansas City Mo and he thought it would be easy to get one to go down to the approaching Okla-

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Dear Sir:-

In your community there are a number of people whose interests reach out beyond the railroad depot. For them, the local newspaper is inevitably and hopelessly inadequate. For them TIME came into being. Because of them TIME is today the fastest growing non-fiction magazine in the U. S. Seventeen hundred such people in Chicago now read TIME each week,—four hundred in Seattle, three hundred in Cambridge, Mass., nine hundred in Washington, D. C., fifty in Altoona, Penna., eight hundred in Los Angeles, forty in Terre Haute, Indiana, four thousand in New York City, seventy in Dallas, Texas,—a total of more than 100,000 scattered in every city, town, village in the U. S.

And were it possible to conduct a nation-wide examination, we would be willing to wager a pretty penny that the 100,000 readers of TIME are, far and away, the best informed, the widest informed 100,000 people in the country.

There's no mysterious reason why the newspapers are inadequate. Ask the editor of your own newspaper. He will tell you quite frankly that he isn't interested in you. He's interested in the average man and woman. Think of what that means—"average." Consider your town. Throw into the scale all the shop girls, all the garage men, the milk-man, the ice-man, your factory-hands, the thousands who live in the row of cheap $10,000 houses! They're good folks; in a sense they're the back-bone of the country. They read avidly about great aeroplane disasters — but do they know that Senator Wadsworth is responsible for military legislation, or do they care?

Your newspaper editor knows they don't. It's his job to get everybody in your city reading his newspaper. Of course he can't do it by printing all the news which would interest you. Only the other day, the Managing Editor of a great newspaper told me that 90% of the foreign news which comes to his telegraph-rooms goes into the waste-basket. And as for the really significant news of such great domains as science and art—the number of papers which even attempt to cover it could be counted on your fingers.

In short, with one or two doubtful exceptions, there is not a city in the U. S. with a large enough educated, intelligent population to pay dividends on the kind of newspaper which you would regard as ideal. If there is to be an ideal newspaper, it must be a national newspaper, drawing its support from a national clientele. Nationally, there is a magnificent clientele for such a newspaper. TIME, the newspaper in magazine form, has made the first bid for popularity among all those whose interests reach out beyond the railroad depot.

Please don't misunderstand me. TIME does not intend to, does not, cannot
one of whom is a preacher, down there getting paid. I asked him but the fellows say they are in the employ of the road and are being paid to get them to travel over this road.

"Wouldn't they say the same thing about you?" he asked.

"No sir, they will believe whatever I told them," I said.

Without a word, he reached up in a pigeon hole in his desk, got the papers, signed and stamped and gave it to me. That paper enabled me to travel all over Oklahoma and return. I went down there and spent three weeks in Guthrie, Oklahoma City, and saw the opening up of the government land to settlers. I wrote letters back to the Free Speech telling my readers exactly what I saw and of the chances for developing manhood and womanhood. Those letters drew people from Memphis, St. Louis, and many other sections of the South. Ten weeks after the lynching, the colored people of Memphis were as much upset as the first week.

The people already settled in Oklahoma wanted me to bring the Free Speech out there. He had already announced that he was not going elsewhere, but had not decided where. After seeing the opportunities for growth in the west, I came back to Memphis and laid the proposition before my business manager who was half-owner of the paper. He was not in favor of the idea, and I had not the money to buy his interest.

Long before the lynching I had planned to go to the A.M.E. General Conference which was held in Philadephia in May. I had never been east, nor had never been to a General Conference. Mrs. Frances
A CALL TO ACTION

TO COLORED WOMEN VOTERS OF AMERICA

In the name of humanity and justice, which the inspiring record of the Republican Party, I appeal to you to let no false reasoning, no "pretty sounding phrases"—no promise which cannot be fulfilled—deflect you from entering heartily into this campaign, and continuing until victory is achieved. We would make this a sweeping campaign for every colored woman's vote.

The hosts of women coming from the south must be sought out and informed as to the power of the ballot and their privilege to use it. We must seek out those other groups of young men and women who will have attained their majority since the last presidential election.

I suggest that clubs, classes, schools for first voters be opened in every district and precinct if possible to instruct, to encourage and inspire these young people to rally to the standard of COOLIDGE and DAWES and help win the victory in November.

There are probably enough colored women of voting age to swing a close election. In some Southern States, Negroes are intimidated and prevented from voting. It is all the more necessary that women in sections where they enjoy their rights to vote, should exercise this right of franchise.

The timid, the negligent, the stay-at-homes are the one who defeat a ticket.

There were 2,730,400 colored women of voting age in the United States in 1920. Of these, more than 1 million are in the Southern States where voting rights are often denied them.

These figures show the necessity of an intensive organized effort to arouse every colored woman voter in the Northern States to her great responsibility to her disfranchised Southern Sisters to vote for the highest welfare of the Race.

Hallie Q. Brown,
Director of Colored Women
Republican National Committee
Ellen Matthews, her face of that city had invited Memphis the winter before and invited me to be her guest there. Me Thad Horst is the brilliant editor of the New York Age, who often flattered me by copywig articles had written. I say that he hoped I would give them a look over before I decided where I would go from New York.

And as I said I would make the eastern trip. And when I returned to Memphis, I did then decide where I would go. It was rather hard to get away at that time having been away so long — but friends kept writing to call that the conference that two weeks in session and I meant to come at once if I hoped to get there before it's close. I was earlier than we usually took vacation in July and August when it was too hot to do anything else. But unless I went then, I did not see the General Conference in session and keep a promise I had made to Bishop Twiss.

So beginning the third week in May I left for Philadelphia, after writing my editorials for that week. I did not see but little of the deliberations of the conference as it lasted only a few days after my arrival but I did meet all the big guns of the African Church. It was my first and last meeting with Bishop Daniel A. Payne. I sat at the feet of Hattie Jackson Coppin and her husband who was editor the A.M.E. Review and had one interview with Bishop Turner. And then I was ready to run over to New York to see what it looked like. On that Tuesday morning after the adjournment of the conference, I had breakfasted with Dr. Thad Car of the conference, I had breakfasted with Dr. Thad Car of the conference, I had breakfasted with Dr. Thad Car of the conference, I had breakfasted with Dr. Thad Car of the conference and then I had gone to the famous school for a visit and then to the train for New York.
The Morals Court

In 1824 - 1,298 girls from 16 to 20 years of age were arrested

4,777 " 21 to 25 " " " "

Total of 6,075 from 16 to 25 years of age

The Court of Domestic Relations

In 1924 - 4,343 cases in this Court involving home situations

Other Municipal Courts

Importance of Court Visiting

IV. Recreation

1. Municipal

Municipal recreation unsupervised has all the dangers of unsupervised commercial recreation, those inevitable dangers found in large promiscuous recreational crowds:

Our Parks
Beaches
Forest Preserves
School Playgrounds

2. Commercialized Recreation

Commercialized recreation may exist for profit but with no exploitation and can be socialized:

The Dance Halls of Chicago
The Pool Rooms
Commercialized recreation on the other hand may have in it exploitation and vicious, demoralizing, criminal elements:

The "Closed Dance Hall"
" Cabarets
" Roadhouses

V. Censorship

Adverse and often subtle influences, as well as the wilful exploitation of the sex instinct of youth, are found in the movies, the theatre, the indecent, suggestive publications and post-cards; representing not only local but national and international problems:

Objectionable Magazines
Indecent Post-cards
Theatres
The Movies

VI. Our Responsibility for Public Departments and Officials

Problems in individual cases and conditions direct our attention to certain public officials and departments, all of which should be continuously subjected to understanding, intelligent, tolerant scrutiny, resulting in recommendations; endorsements; protests:

Our Police, Policewomen, Police Stations and Jails
Our Courts
Our Institutions
Cook County Social Service
Care for the Feebleminded and Defective
The Administration of Justice in relation to the so-called "Crime Wave"
Chapter VII

The postman met me in Jersey City according to agreement. His greeting was:

"Well, we've been a long time getting you, New York, but now you are here to stay."

I cannot see why that follows, said I.

"Well, he said, from the rampus you have kicked up, I feel sure of it. & I know it was you. It sounds just like you."

"Will you please tell me what you are talking about?" I asked.

"Haven't you seen the morning paper?" said he.

I told him no. Thereupon he pulled a copy of the Daily News which contained an Associated Press dispatch from Memphis, Tennessee, which stated that a committee of leading citizens had gone to the office and given a speech the night before, in which J. L. Heming, out of town, destroyed the furnishings of the office and left a notice in one typing room to publish the paper again and that the article went on to say that the paper was owned by David Haskell, who was traveling with

"Alice. I had been warned by my own people that if I did not leave the state on the 3rd of October, before I had expected, whatever thing not to take place when I was at home two nights past. The first thing after Tom Moore was
lyched because I expected some cowardly relatives from the lynches. After that I might as well die fighting against wrong and injustice as for any other reason. Determined to be prepared to tell my life as clearly as possible. The feeling that if I could take even one along with me, I would die happy, and even up the score a little bit.

But fate decided that the blow not fall when I was away and thus settled for me the question whether she would go west or east. My first thought after recovering from the shock caused by that information, was to find out if my family got away safely. I inquired for the telegraph office and sent a telegram to B.F. Booth, my lawyer, that details be sent me at the home address of Mr. Hume. In due time came letters assuring me if Mr. Hume's safety, and begging me not to return. My friends declared that the threats and my home were being watched and by white men who promised to kill me on sight. They also told how colored men were organized to protect me if I and return. That it not mean those bloodstained mar- 

I because I saw the chance to be of more service to the cause by staying in New York than in returning to Memphis, I accepted their advice, took a position on The New York Age and continued my fight against lynching and lynchers. They had destroyed my papers, made me an exile, and threatened my life for truth. I felt that I owed it to my race and myself to tell the whole truth. With the splendid help of T. H. Hinton and Jerome L. Peterson, owners and editors of the N.Y. Age, I was given the tender to tell the world the true story of Negro lynching.
which were becoming more numerous and more terrible. It is not for the courage and vision of these two men I had never have made the headway in flattering the story the world. I was given a fourth interest in the paper in return for my subscription into which were afterward furnishing me and became a weekly contributor for salary.

The reader will doubtless wonder what caused the destruction of my feeder after three months of constant agitation after following the lynching of my friends. They were killed on the 9th of March. The Free Speech was destroyed May 27th, 1892 — nearly 3 months later. I thought then that it was the white Southerner's chivalrous defense of his own honor even tho the it was known that the truth had been spoken. I know now that it was an excuse to do what they had wanted to do before but had no good reason until the appearance of that infamous editorial. For the first time in their lives the white people had seen a united action by negroes which upset economic and business conditions. We thought the excitement would die down, and the negroes would forget and become again as before the wealth producers, the owners of wood and drawers of water, the serwants of the white man. But the excitement kept up, the colored people continued to leave, business remained at a standstill and there was a dearth of serwants to cook their meals, wash their clothes, clean their houses, nurse their babies and wait on their tables. Dollars, like negroes, spent their money like water, riding on the street cars, and railways especially on Sundays and on excursions — hanging on by their eyechashes — mostly dressed in clothes and food with as little haggling as they. The white man
killed the goose that laid the golden egg of Memphis prosperity and negro contentment, and they were amazed that colored people continued to leave the city.

In casting about for a cause for all this restlessness and dissatisfaction, the leaders must have concluded that the only way to restore peace was by the disturbing factor of the Free Speech. They felt that the only way to restore harmony between the races, and be rid of the Free Speech, yet preserve the negro's autonomy, was to do it in such a way as to convince the negroes themselves that those who were left whom they wished to regard.

Accordingly it was three months after the lynching before such an opportunity came, but a new form of lynch- ing in which they appeared to be defending the honor of their women. Like many another person who had read of lynchings in different parts of the South, I had accepted the idea, conveyed, that while lynching was irregular and contrary to law and order, that it was not against the unreasonable anger over the terrible crime of rape - the deed was done - that the brute deserved death anyway, and the mob was justified.

But Tom Pressler, Calvin McDowell and Will Stewart had been lynched in Memphis, one of the leading cities of the South in which no lynching had taken place before, with just as much brutality, and they had committed as crime certainly nothing against white women! It was this which opened my eyes to what lynching really was: an excuse to get rid of negroes who were acquiring manhood and freedom; in our case the world had been told that these men kept lowdive and fired on officers who were hunting a criminal they were harboring.

I reasoned that if they lied in our case...
of men of irreproachable character and murdered them in cold blood. It was possible that those other lynchings were also an excuse to terrorize, lynch and keep the neger down. I began to investigate every lynching that I read about, and stumbled upon the amazing statement that in every case of rape reported in that three months, it only became such when it became public. Many cases were like that of a lynching which happened in Tuscaloosa county. The Associated Press report said the big turtle natic was lynched because he had raped the seven year old daughter of the sheriff. I visited the place afterwards and saw the girl who was a grown woman more than 17 years old, who had been found in the negro's cabin by her father, who had helped lynch him in order to save his daughter's reputation. The negro was a helper on the farm.

In Hatchie County, one of the most beautiful women of one of the leaders of society was pointed out to me, and I was told the story of how she had given birth to a child unmistakably white, and how her colored husband left town on hearing the news. The Memphis Commercial published a story of how a young girl who had made a mistake was sent to confinement in one of the homes. Kind-hearted women had provided for those such cases, and how she too had given birth to a colored child, and because she wished to tell the name of the "rebel," she was bundled out of the home to the county hospital.

I had also sworn statement of a mother, whose son had been lynched, that he had left the place where he worked because of advances made by the beautiful daughter of the house. And that the boy who had fallen under his spell, met her often until they were discovered and the little rascal was raised; it too had been horrible lynched.
With these and other stories in mind, that in that last week in May 1892, just before leaving town for the East, I wrote the following editorial:

Eight Negroes lynched since last issue of The Free Speech. Three were charged with killing white men, and six with raping white women. Nobody in this section believes the old threadbare lie that Negro men assault white women. If Southern white men are not careful, a conclusion will be reached which will be very damaging to the moral reputation of their women.

This editorial was the incentive for doing what they had been long wanting to do—put an end to the Free Speech. The packet appeared the Saturday after I left home. Monday morning bright and early, the Commercial Appeal appeared reproducing that editorial and calling on the chivalric white men of Memphis to do something to revenge the honor of their women. I said that if the black writer who had written that foul lie should be tied to a stake at the corner of Main & Madison pl's, a pair of tailor's shears fixed on him, and he then should be burned at the stake,

That editorial was written by a substitute, a man named Carmack. His real name was alleged to have been a doctor, but he had been tried and convicted in Nashville, Tenn., where he pursued the same tactics against another white man and was shot down in the street, as a mad dog would have been. The people of Memphis were not in the Cotton Exchange building the same Monday evening after the appearance of this hectic editorial, and after much speech making, a committee was sent to the Free Speech office, who destroyed the editorial, and put up the notice of warning.
I. Care and Training of our Young Women Offenders
Of all "causes" that of the criminal, the adult offender is the least popular. We are getting used to the young men criminals and their crimes, we understand them, but our young women are arrested for offenses which are of another world than ours – sex offenses – and we have long neglected their care.

A Program

A Woman's Bureau in our Police Department

A Central Detention Station for all women and girls arrested

A State Reformatory

II. Our Child Laborers
In Industry.

On our Streets

On the Stage

The child who can contribute to industry has one of the most powerful organizations arrayed against legislation to protect him; the little boys who get our newspapers to us at all times of the day and night contribute to our comfort, and we are blind to the hazards of their occupation; and the increasing number of children on the stage have not only their own proud, ambitious parents but the pleasure-loving public to resist all efforts to protect them.

III. The Socialization of our Courts
The Juvenile Court demonstrated what a socialized court could accomplish. We have attempted to extend that procedure to family problems and to our older delinquent boys and girls through the establishment of Special Courts. We have not, however, established for them centralized professional social service, and without it these Courts cannot function as they should.

The Boys Court

In 1924 – 14,331 boys from 16 to 21 years of age were arrested

48,705 " 21 to 25 " " "

Total of 63,036 from 16 to 25 years of age
Long afterward, I learned that one of the leading citizens of Memphis, who had been a Union man during the Civil War, sent word to Mr. Fleming the business manager, that the committee was coming and for him to leave town. That was why the committee didn't find him. He wrote me that he was through with newspaper. He had been the county clerk in Marion when he first started in the newspaper business—publishing a harmless little sheet called The Marion Headlight. He had been run out of Marion because of politics in the overthrow of the negro dominion by white Democrats in 1888. When he came to Memphis he joined forces with Rev. Taylor Nightengale and they published the Free Speech—Headlight—a combination of each of their papers. Then they invited me to join forces with them and made me editor. The paper became simply the Free Speech. He had just begun to make money and we had no prospects at all. He was almost more than he could bear. He came to Chicago and found so many old Memphis friends, they persuaded him to try again and he started the Free Speech. He again. With his money and help, he soon gave up and went west. He connected and helped, he soon gave up and went west. He continued to publish until he was called gone labor. He left several children. From whom he bequeathed a substantial manhood. He was an ideal business manager, in that the looked strictly off and honestly after the business end of the work, and in that way made the paper a success financially.
Chapter VII.

Having lost my papers, a price put on my life, and an exile from home, for hinting at the truth, I felt that I owed it to myself and my race to tell the whole truth, now that I was where I could do so freely.

Accordingly the issue of the New York Age for first week in June 1892 contained a seven column article on the front page giving facts about negro lynchings and rapists. I gave names dates and place of many such lynchings, and showed conclusively that my editorial in The Free Speech was based on facts of illiterate associations between black men and white women. Such relationships between white men and colored women were notorious, so much so that they had blacked the negro race and filled it with the offspring of these unions. Known as mulattoes, quadroons and octoosons, they were not uncommonly a matter of disgust. Their race of negro girls and women had become back in slavery days, and continued without the fear of punishment, without check or reproof from church, state or press, until there had been created a race within a race and all designated by the exclusive term of "colored." That the white man of the South practiced at his discretion for himself, be assumed to be unthinkable in white women. They professed an inability to imagine white women fall in love with negro or mulatto men. Whenever they did so and were found out, immediately the cry of rape was raised and the lawless elements of the white south were turned loose to wreak their fiendish excitements on those too weak to help themselves. No torture of helpless victims by leader savage or cruel red Indians, ever exceeded the cold blooded savagery.
of the white hells under Lynch laws made of the hideous
murders or butcheries of Negroes to make a Roman holiday ex-
ceded the some ifthese burnings alive of human beings by
white men who controlled all the forces of law and order,
and have legally punished rapists and murderers, especially those
who had no political power or financial strength with which
it had availed any justice deserved fate.

The more I studied the situation, the more I was convinced that
the South, although never given any reason to the Negro was
no longer his chief source of income and his wealth. They had
made the federal laws for negro protection a mockery. Where they had
not secured their repeal, they had secured political control of
their several states and made playingthings of negro life and
property. They still were not enough half the bigger down
true Lynch law to stifle negro manhood which defended its
self and burning alive for negroes who were weak enough to ac-
cept favors of white women. The unspeakable and unprintable
tortures to which negro rapists? white women were subjected
were for the purpose of striking terror in the hearts of other negroes
who might be thinking of consorting with willing white women.

I found that in order to justify these horrible atrocities
to the world, the Negro was being painted to the world as a race
of rapists who were especially mad after white women, and
that these white men who had created a race of magistrates
by ravishing and consorting with negro women, were forced
to Lynch negroes and torture negro men to punish their crimes
against white women, even though the women were unwilling victims.

It seemed to me horrible that death in its most terrible form
should be meted out to the Negro who was weak enough to take
chances when accepting the invitations of white women, but
that the entire race which sympathized with entire race and be
jaundiced as moral monsters, and the disgrace of white womankind
of childhood not used by all the friends we had audibility
any protests they might make for us.

For all these reasons it seemed a stern duty to give the
3 facts that had collected to the world. The Negro race should forever be grateful to T. Thos. Fortune and Jorome D. Peterson of the New York Age that they gave to the world the first inside story of Negro lynchings as called such. These men printed ten thousand copies of that issue of the Age x broad cast them thru the country. Over one thousand copies were quickly sold in the streets of Memphis alone. Frederick Douglass came from his home in Washington to tell me what a revelation of existing conditions this article had been.

He had long been troubled by increasing accounts of lynchings because of increasing activity of the Ku Klux Klans. He wrote a strong preface for the pamphlet I afterward published embodying these same facts. This was also the beginning of a friendship with the rage of Anacostia, which lasted until the day of his death, three years later. I have never ceased to be thankful for the opportunity to come in personal contact with this greatest product of our race who has produced in this land of the free and home of the brave.

As a great many times in his home afterward, and with a chance to know him and his lovely wife Helen Pitts Douglass, my admiration and love for him as the biggest and briskest American man could be deepened and strengthened.

He and his wife had suffered criticism from another angle of the color question. He a colored man and she a white woman had loved each other and married as they might live together in the holy bonds of matrimony rather in illeisure relationships that were the cause of so many of the lynchings that had noted and protected against. The friendship and hospitality enjoyed at the hands of these two great people are among my most treasured memories. After my first visit, he Mr.
Douglass was driving me to the train on which I was to return to my work on the age in New York, he said something which gave me an insight to another angle of the color line. After saying my visit had given them pleasure and that he hoped I would come again soon. "I want to tell you," he said that you are the only colored woman able Mrs. Griswold who has come into my home as guest who has treated Helen as a hostess had a right to be treated by her guests. Each of them to my sorrow has acted as if they expected my wife to be haughty or distant and they began by being at themselves. "But why," I asked in my youth and inexperience. "What seemed to rear her being at the head of my household and they felt they had abased her their position. Others were cordial and made much of me, but kept Helen out of the pale because she was white and had committed the crime of marrying me."

"In other words, her white friends resented her marrying me, and my colored friends resented me marrying her," he said.

"And you tell me they had the bad taste and worse breeding "to come into Helen Douglass' home and ask foolishly? Oh, Mr. Douglass I am so sorry I hear that any woman of my race committed such a breach of good manners."

"Well my dear, I am not criticizing them. I am only telling you why I enjoyed your company so much and want you to come again. Helen appreciated the courtesy and deference with which you treated her, and
West Side Civic Republican League

OFFICERS:
WILLIAM W. TAYLOR, PRES.
REY. WILLIAM CLARE, 1ST VICE. PRES.
EDMUND A. SIMMONS, 2ND VICE-PRES.
R. A. ARMSTRONG, SEC.
FRANK HANDLEY, TREAS.

HEADQUARTERS: 1504 W. 14th STREET
Chicago, Illinois
PHONE CANAL 7496

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
WALTER E. ROGERS, CHAIR.
WILLIAM W. TAYLOR
PETER JONES
ALBERT AUSTIN
WILLIAM RAY
H. B. WILSON
S. J. JACKSON

Dear Friend:

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The West Side Civic Republican League.
William W. Taylor, Pres.
R. A. Armstrong, Sec'y.
Walter E. Rogers, Chairman, Ex. Com.
The way you tried to influence Anne to do the same.

Annie Sprague was Mr. Douglas's granddaughter who lived with them.

But Mr. Douglas was my hostess and old enough to be my mother. I certainly deserve no credit for what I have been taught by ordinary good manners. The fact that Mr. Douglas made white folk nothing to do with it, I do not admit.

If I only wish every one thought as you do, my dear, and Mr. Douglas said rejoinder.

That conversation gave me an insight into a situation that continued until the day of death. While I too not have preferred that Mr. Douglas had chosen one of the beautiful, cultured, charming women of my race for his second wife. But if he loved Helen Pitta and married her, I thought it outrageous that they should be crucified both by white and black people. The more I knew of them, the more I admired them both for the patient, uncomplaining way they met the keen and discourteous taunts upon them. Especially Mr. Douglas who died—years after her distinguished husband passed on.

During all those years that bitterness never left her. Yet Mr. Douglas continued her quiet way, living within herself, loved by the few friends who knew and were loyal to her. From the day of his death, no one ever sat in the armchair from which Mr. Douglas had arisen when he fell in death as he crossed the room. His library and study where he wrote were as he left them with no one else left in his place at table and every meal time that his plate laid, his great chair placed, just as if he were expected to occupy it. No woman in the world ever showed more honor to her dead husband than this silent, lonely woman all
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"REGISTRATION AND REPRESENTATION FOR ALL THE PEOPLE."

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The West Side Civic Republican League.
William W. Taylor, Pres.
R. A. Armstrong, Sec.
Walter E. Rogers, Chairman, Ex. Com.
To be continued.
West Side Civic Republican League

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William W. Taylor, Pres.
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Douglass mortgaged the home in order to get money to buy out the other heirs. At his death the mortgage was not foreclosed, but for the vision of Mrs. Tallert, the president of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs.

Before passing Mrs. Douglass had formed the Association and it reads as follows.

While the negro race, led by it's womanhood rejoiced in the Douglass home, in its effort to honor the memory of Frederick Douglass and Anna Murray Douglass, who helped him to freedom and inspired him to take the free for his race, let them not fail to do honor to the second wife Helen Pitt Douglass, who was just as faithful and loyal, who loved her husband with as great a love as women ever showed, and who made it possible for him to have this shrine in honor of the greatest negro this country has yet produced.

She it was greater than any being Anna Murray Douglass was ever called on to endure.
West Side Civic Republican League

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Every week from that first remarkable issue, I wrote to find my regular two columns in the age. None of the not before reaching the North I had wondered at the silence of the North. I had thought it was because they did not know the facts. After my articles, all the age was on the exchange list of members of the white press and journals were, as far as I remembered, commented on the revelations I had made. Eventually these facts did get in the white press and two an agency little expected.

Two of our own women, calling visiting, remarked that the women of New York and Brooklyn had done something to show appreciation of Miss Wells. They agreed to get other friends together to talk over the idea. These two women were Mrs. Victoria Earle Matthews of New York and Miss Harriette Lyman of Brooklyn as school teachers.

The meeting grew in numbers and members until no house was large enough to hold those who came. The slogan adopted was to raise money enough to enable Miss Wells to publish her paper again. A committee of 250 stirred up sentiment throughout the two cities which culminated in a testimonial at Lyric Hall Oct 5, 1892.

This testimonial was conducted by the oldest in Harlem, to be the greatest demonstration ever attempted by free women for one of their number. New York then and now had the name of being cold-blooded and selfish, in its refusal to be interested in anybody or anything that was not to the manor born, whose parents were not known or of did not belong to their circle. Yet the whole New York looked down on Brooklyn even, yet the best womanhood of the two cities led by the two women named above, responded wonder fully to their appeal, which resulted in the most brilliant, kind ever attempted in these 48 States.
The hall was crowded with them and their friends. The leading women of Boston, Philadelphia had been invited to join in the demonstration and they came—a brilliant array. Miss Josephine St. Pierre Ruffin of Boston, Miss M. C. Maxwell of Philadelphia, Mrs. Henry Highland Garnett, widow of one of our greatest men, Dr. Susan McKinney the leading woman physician of the race and many others were there on the platform—a solid array back of the lonely homsick girl who was an exile because she had tried to defend her race.

The arrangements were perfect. An electric light spelled “Dola” at the back of the platform. The programs were miniature copies of the Free Speech. The historic end Ultimas presided and after a beautiful program of speeches, resolutions and music, I was introduced to tell my story.

Then the committee told me I would have to speak. I was frightened. I had been writing both as correspondent and editor for several years. Had some little reputation, and had spoken in public, but I had never before faced an audience without a shield of paper between me and myself. Although I knew every detail of that horrible affair was imprinted on my memory, I had to committ it all to paper, and got up to read my story on that memorable occasion.

As I described the causes of the trouble, my mind went back over the scenes of the struggle, to the thought of friends who were gone, and those who were scattered throughout the country, a feeling of loneliness and homesickness for the days that were gone came over me and I felt the tears coming. A panic seized me for fear I was...
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R. S. JACKSON

HEADQUARTERS: 1504 W. 14th STREET
Chicago, Illinois
PHONE CANAL 7496

REGISTRATION AND REPRESENTATION FOR ALL THE PEOPLE

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William W. Taylor, Pres.
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I going to make a scene and spoil all those dear good work I had done for me. I felt that I must keep on for their sake and keep on I did, although I had left my handkerchief—chief on my ear behind me, and had nothing with which to wipe the tears away. The women were all back of me, and couldn't see my signity and nothing in my voice gave them an inclination of the true state of affairs. Only those in the audience did see. At last I put my hand behind me and beckoned as the still reading. And Matthews the chairman came forward and checked me for my handkerchief. She thought I was the one who was doing all those things. When I had done so I yielded to personal feelings, and at the time when I wanted to be at my best in order to show my appreciation of the splendid thing those women had done, in giving me tangible evidence that although my environment had changed, I was still surrounded by kind hearts. Even now, after all these years, I have still a feeling of shaming, for whatever my feelings I am not given to public demonstration, and only once before in all my life have the tears forced their way uncontrollably to the surface when I was before the public.

But the women didn't feel that I had spoiled things. They seemed to think that I had made an impression on the audience favorable to the cause and me. Mrs. S. Morris who was present said that it did more to convince cynical & selfish New York of the seriousness of the situation than anything else I could have done. That if I had deliberately sought a way to arrest their attention, I'd not have done.
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REGISTRATION AND REPRESENTATION FOR ALL THE PEOPLE

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R. J. JACKSON
anything more effective. Since I had no knowledge of stage business, and was relieved to know I had not spoiled things on this my first public appearance before a New York audience.

The result of this effort were manifold.

The women gave me $500 in money and a solid gold standpin, made in the shape of a pen, an emblem of my chosen profession. The money was placed in the bank against the time when I would be able to start another paper. The pen I wore for the next 20 years on all occasions.

2nd, I determined the women of New York and Brooklyn to continue their organizations, and the Women's Loyal Union were the first strictly women's clubs of those two cities.

3rd, it was the beginning of the women's club movement.

And it was the beginning of the work of the women of the Cape. Mr. Josephine D. Pierre Ruffin among our women of the Cape. Mr. Josephine D. Pierre Ruffin of Boston who came over for that testimonial, invited me to be her guest in Boston, and held a meeting for me there. The women who afterward held meeting organized themselves into the Woman's Era Club of that city. Mr. Ruffin had been for years a member of the foremost clubs among white women, but that was the first effort she had made to form one among the colored women. Mr. Ruffin also made dates for me among the near by cities and visited with me in New Bedford, Providence.

Several years later on a return visit to New England, I helped the women of New Haven, Conn. organize their first women's club.

It was during my visit to Boston that I had my first opportunity to address a white audience. Joseph...
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Cook who was a famous preacher at that time, invited me to speak at his Monday lectures. Dr. Zakachowski, a pioneer woman physician, Russian or Polish, and suffragist, had me address her club. Mr. William Lloyd Garrison used his influence to turn town a solicited loan from Memphis while giving as a reason the condition I had pictured as existing there. The Boston Transcript and Advertiser gave the first notice and reports of my lectures.

4th, it was the beginning of public speaking for me. I have already said, that I had not before made public speeches. But invitations came as the result of these meetings, and once from Philadelphia, Pa, Wilmington Del., Chester Pa and Washington D.C. followed. The Washington meeting held in the Metropolitan Church was poorly attended. Frederick Douglass came with his wife, his son and their wives. In introducing me, he apologized for Washington's seeming indifference and invited me to come again when the will undertake. Damage a larger meeting.

In Philadelphia as the guest of William Still, who wrote the Underground Railway, my meeting was attended by many of the old war heroes. Miss Catherine Sickler of Street, Somerset, England was waiting Quaker relatives of her and at the same time trying to learn what she led about the color question of this country. She was present at my meeting in the Quaker City and called on me at Mr. Still's home. She was the editor of Anti-Caste, a magazine published in England in behalf of the natives of India, and of course was interested in the treatment of darker races everywhere. She was shocked over my lynchings story, also over the
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R. A. Armstrong, Secty.  
indifference to conditions which she found among the white people of this country especially among those of her own sex and kin. We explored the situation and agreed that the situation seemed hopeless. There seemed nothing to do but keep piling away at the evils both of us were fighting.

This was December of 1872. On the third of February 1873 I was back in Washington D.C. to fill the return date Mr. Douglass had requested. True to his promise, he had gotten together the leading women of Washington and they filled Metropolitan Church with one of the biggest audiences I had ever seen. Mr. Douglass himself presided and had Mary Church Terrell to introduce me. Mrs. Terrell was president of Bethel Literary and was just beginning her public career. She was the daughter of the Rev. Church who had shown himself a friend while I was a teacher in Memphis. Like myself she seemed to be making her maiden speech. Miss Anna J. Cooper principal of the high school, Miss Lucy Moton head of the Normal and most of the brilliant and daring women of Washington aiding our grand old man. That meeting ended in a blaze of glory and a donation of near $200 to aid the cause.

The next morning the newspapers carried the news that while our meeting was being held, there had been staged in Paris Texas one of the most awful lynchings and burnings this country has ever witnessed. A negro had been charged with ravishing and murdering a little 5 year old girl. He had been arrested and imprisoned while preparations were made.
Dear Friend:

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For the first time in the political history of our ward, our men and women voters are made welcome in the practical work of building up the Grand Old Party organization in the 26th Ward. We have loyal and tireless in our devotion to our party leaders, but our active co-operation in party management has not been solicited nor permitted.

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Come to our grand opening next Friday night. Hear our plans. Bring your suggestions. Offer your services and help us put the names of all colored voters in our two wards, the 26th and 20th, on the Registration Books next Tuesday, March 23rd. Seats reserved for ladies.

The West Side Civic Republican League.
William W. Taylor, Pres.
R. A. Armstrong, Secy.
Walter E. Rogers, Chairm., Ex. Com.
To turn him alive. Newspapers issued bulletins detailing the preparations the school children had been given a holiday. And a man burned alive, the railroads ran expeditions to bring the people of the surrounding country to witness the event which was taking place in middaylight, with the authorities aiding and abetting this horror. The dispatches told in detail how he had been tortured with red hot iron bars while his flesh was burned before finally the flames were lit which put an end to his agony. They also told how the mob fought over the hot ashes for bones, buttons and teeth for souvenirs.

I had said in newspaper articles and public speeches that we should be in position to investigate every lynching and get the facts for ourselves. If there were to be no chance for a fair trial in these cases, we should have the facts. I saw in an appeal to public opinion. Accordingly, I felt that the first thing we should do in this case was to get the facts. But we had no organization and no funds for that purpose. But the women of Washington had just given me $100 the night before. I used that I have Pinkerton send an unprejudiced man from the Chicago office, being unbiased facts. A man was sent from the Illinois city office, who sent back daily clippings from the local press, rather than personal investigations, and the photograph sent was that of an innocent young child of tuberculosis. The man died, protesting his innocence. He had no trial, no chance to defend himself. And to this day, the world has only the word of his accusers that he committed that terrible crime against innocent child.
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William W. Taylor, Pres.
R. A. Armstrong, Secy.

There is no doubt whatever as to the guilt of those who tortured and murdered the victim of their blood lust. They openly admitted and gloated in their shame. Miss Isabella Hyne Mayr, a Scottish authoress, had invited Miss Catherine Incey to visit her. She had read Anti-Caste and wanted to know the woman who, like herself, was fighting Caste in India as practiced by Great Britain. Miss Mayr's interest had taken a practical form. Her house was a sanctuary for East Indians for a long while, who wanted education and help.

Miss Mayr wanted to know of Miss Incey why the United States of America had been as human beings alive in the 19th century as the old Indians were said to have done 300 years before. Miss Incey's reply was evidently not satisfactory.
West Side Civic Republican League

HEADQUARTERS, 1504 W. 14th STREET
Chicago, Illinois
PHONE CANAL 7496

"REGISTRATION AND REPRESENTATION FOR ALL THE PEOPLE"

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
WALTER E. ROGERS, CHAIR.
WILLIAM W. TAYLOR
PETER JONES
ALBERT AUSTIN
WILLIAM RAY
R. D. WILSON
E. J. JACKSON

DEAR FRIEND:

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The West Side Civic Republican League.
William W. Taylor, Pres.
R. A. Armstrong, Secy.
Walter E. Rogers, Chairman, Ex. Com.
Shipmates on first voyage to England. Arrival, reception and first appearance.

Chapter 5 of 1st writing
I wrote in this little book of mine were Harold M. Hood, Monrovia, Liberia, Africa, and Gilbert B. Raven. I have never heard of them since and do not know if they are still living.

Georgia Patton stayed in Liberia a number of years until her health broke down and she returned to the United States. She settled in Memphis, Tenn., my old home, built up a practice there, she afterward married David Washington, one of the most highly respected letter-carriers there and one of the few substantial citizens who did not leave Memphis when the rest of the city did. Miss Patton had was, had one child which died and later Georgia Patton Washington herself passed away before she had reached the midday of life.

Miss Impley, her mother and sister Kate welcomed me to their home, where I remained a few days to recuperate from my trip. She told me of the new friend she, Mrs. Mayo, who was so interested in the work and who was going to be a co-worker in the cause; that the first effort would start from her home in Aberdeen in the north of Scotland. Accordingly, we journeyed there in a few days and received a most hearty welcome from Miss Isabella Hyrie Mayo, who was well known in Scotland and England under the pen name of Isabella Garrett.

Mrs. Mayo's home was an asylum for Earl Street, who enjoyed her practical friendship. Dr. George Herold, a native of Ceylon, had finished his collegiate and medical course at the University of Aberdeen, and was...
West Side Civic Republican League

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The West Side Civic Republican League
William W. Taylor, Pres.
R. A. Armstrong, Secty.
Walter E. Rogers, Chairman, Ex. Com.
ch. 7

Engaging his profession of dentistry. Another young man
a relative, I believe, was attending school. The third mem-
ber of the household was a German music master who
had plenty of music pupils in the town.

These three protégés of Mrs. Mayo, threw themselves
whole-heartedly in the work of helping preparations
for our campaign. They longed for hurting letters, ar-
ranging meetings, seeing the press, helping to mail
out the ten thousand copies of Anti-Caste which
went out. To inform the British public of the organi-
ization of the Society for the Brotherhood of Man with
Mrs. Mayo and Miss Fyvie leaders and co-editors of
the little magazine. A half-sea two weeks were thus
spent in busy working out of plans.

The beginning of my share was a drawing
room meeting of the local celebrities in Mrs. Mayo's long
where after explanations, the audience formed itself
 into a membership of our new society. Then I was intro-
duced, introduced, and read from the manuscript that I
had read the night of my first appearance in New York City
as the woman's testimonial for me six months before.
and which I had reread at every time I released.

The facts I related were enough of themselves to arrest
and hold the attention. They needed no embellishments
from me. The same society, one of the periodicals of London in
its issue of May 6th, 1893, had the following from
one of its staff:

A very interesting young lady is about to visit London in
the hope of arousing sympathy for the Blacks, whose treat-
ment in the United States is not seldom fiendishly cruel.
Miss Ida Wells is an American negro lady, who is fortunate
even to have secured as an ally Mrs. Isabella Fyvie
Mayo, one of our cleverest writers of sound and useful
literature. Miss Wells has opened her campaign in Aber-
deen with a drawing-room meeting at Mrs. Mayo's...
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The West Side Civic Republican League.
William W. Taylor, Pres.
R. A. Armstrong, Sec'y.
Walter E. Rogers, Chairman, Ex. Com.
Besides the meetings arranged for me in Aberdeen, Mr. Mayo took me to a crowded one in Pleasant Saturday evening meeting. There were an estimated 1,700 men there and we had seats on the platform. It is barely possible that Mayo had arranged to have me introduced to the audience, but I knew nothing had been said. I was too new at the game to have anticipated such a contingency. The chairman came over during the singing and said the speaker of the program would be present and asked if I did not fill the place. I had left my wife at home and was in a plane. Mr. Mayo thought I ought to try it for the advertising if we did not have our own meeting. The chairman wanted me to fill the 15 minutes allotted to the expected speaker, and I was quite sure I did not speak five. However, I consented to try because it was my duty to accept all openings for our work.

When I began trying to remember my speech as written, I told of conditions since the Civil War among my people in the South, from crop-laws, ballot-box intimidation, and laws against inter-marriage. Then I got that far a man in the audience shouted, "I believe in that law!" Immediately a storm of hisses and cries of "push him out," were heard, nor was the tumult stilled until the speaker got up and staggered out shaking his fist at us. Then I got back quiet again. I told how in spite of such laws, driven by the mixing of the races, the white man had at length reached the point that a race of mulattoes, quadroons and octoisons had grown up in the race, and such law put a premium on immorality.

Then I got two. I had been talking 20 minutes instead of the allotted 15 and no one had interrupted
West Side Civic Republican League

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The West Side Civic Republican League.
William W. Taylor, Pres.
R. A. Armstrong, Secy.
Walter E. Rogers, Chairman, Ex-Com.
called twice on me! Miss Mayo was silent, said it was the test I had done, told me never to use the manuscript again. I never have from that day to this.

After this successful start in Aberdeen, Miss Mayo & I went to Edinburgh, Glasgow & Greenock, while Miss Impy went on to arrange other meetings in the United Kingdom for me, working largely through the Society of Friends of which she and her family were members.

The Peterhead Sentinel & Buchan Journal of May 2nd, 1838,  said:

During the past week meetings have been held in several of the large towns of Scotland, at which addresses have been delivered by Miss Ada R. Wells, an American negro lady, who has been accompanied by Mrs Fyvie Mayo, Aberdeen, and Miss Catherine Impy, who resides in Somerset. The object of these meetings is set forth in a little pamphlet which lies before me. It is a special number of "Anti-Caste," a journal which advocates "the brotherhood of mankind irrespective of color or descent." This number is

made up of "some facts respecting the law occurring within the past few months in the United States: a selection only, drawn from reliable sources by Catherine Impy, Editor Anti-Caste, Somerset, England, and Isabella Fyvie Mayo, ("Edward Garrett"), Aberdeen, Scotland." The facts that are set forth go to show very clearly that although slavery in the Southern states of America is believed to have been abolished when the American war closed, the lot of the coloured people in those states is better than it was when slavery was in full force. These people are uniformly treated as members of an inferior cast; they are subjected to every possible indignity, they are denied all the rights of citizens and, when they give any manner of offence to the white man, they are tried according to the summary methods of Judge Lynch. Some horrible stories are told in this pamphlet, which cannot read without bearing indignation. Were it not that the facts are spoken to by ladies, whose reputation for truth and carefulness is beyond all suspicion, one would vainly believe that such things could not be in these days of civilisation and freedom. But a case has been made out by these ladies that cannot be ignored by those who care for the good name of the United States; and it is no wonder that so much active sympathy has gone out to the ladies who have come to tell the people of this country how freed men is mocked in the country that boasts herself the freest in the world.

Apropos of the recent visit to Aberdeen of Miss Ada B. Wells, the American negro lady who addressed a meeting last Monday evening in the Ball Room, Music Hall Buildings, a correspondent writes us as follows:

Miss Wells has been in Edinburgh since Thursday night. On Friday afternoon she addressed an influential meeting in the Bible Society Rooms, St Andrew Square. To-day (Saturday) she spoke to a dining-room meeting convened in the Free Church Manse, Kirkliston (Rev. Mr Lockhead), and afterwards to a crowded assembly in the hall of the Carthaginian Club Mission. She has everywhere been heard with deep attention and interest, and has evoked unanimous expressions of sympathy. On Monday she spoke in the rooms of the Y.M.C.A., South St, and in the streets, as before enclosed. On Tuesday she went to Glasgow, where she is to find an audience in the Trinitas Meeting House. The Society for the Furtherance of the Brotherhood of Man, the proposed basis for protests against violence and prejudice, and for expression of sympathy with sufferers therefrom, has already enrolled many names (from 30 to 50), and every person is bringing more.

In Edinburgh we were the guests of Eliza Higginson, an old anti-slavery friend of Frederick Douglass's and leader in the anti-slavery campaign. She was head of the new society that and everybody was galvanized over the great interest already aroused and the excellent press notices and ready support of those asked to join. We had been at work ever since three weeks before the blow fell that served to break the friendship of the two women who resided.

And this from the Edinburgh Evening Gazette of May 1st, 1868:

"Ed."

813
West Side Civic Republican League

COLORED VOTERS DENEEN GROUP

HEADQUARTERS: 1504 W. 14th STREET

Chicago, Illinois

PHONE CANAL 7896

"REGISTRATION AND REPRESENTATION FOR ALL THE PEOPLE"

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For the first time in the political history of our ward, our men and women voters are made welcome in the practical work of building up the Grand Old Party organization in the 20th Ward. We have loyal and tireless in our devotion to our party leaders, but our active co-operation in party management has not been solicited nor permitted.

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The West Side Civic Republican League.

William W. Taylor, Pres.
F. A. Armstrong, Sec'y.
Walter E. Rogers, Chairman, Ex. Com.
LYNCH LAW IN THE SOUTHERN STATES OF AMERICA.

Miss Ida B. Wells, an American negro lady who has been compelled to leave her home in Tennessee for being connected with a paper which spoke out in protest on the subject of lynching; and has been threatened that if she returns in twenty years she will be shot on sight, is at present visiting the principal towns in England lecturing on the hardship and injustice practiced towards members of her own race, and yesterday she addressed public meetings held afternoon and evening in the Society of Friends Meeting House, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle. At night the audience was so large that two meetings were held, one presided over by Mr. David Richardson, and the other by Mr. Thos. Hunter, postmaster. Miss Wells, who is a young lady with a strong American accent, and who speaks with an educated and forcible style, gave some harrowing instances of the injustice to which members of her race are subjected in the Southern States, of their being socially ostracised and frequently lynched in the most barbarous fashion by mobs on mere suspicion, and without any form of trial whatever. These lynchings, she explained, were on the increase, and had risen from 52 in 1891 to 169 in 1891, and 159 in 1892. Up to April, 1893, 83 black men and women had been lynched, and since April 5th three black men had been so treated. Her object in coming to England, she said, was to arouse public sentiment on this matter, England had often shown America her duty in the past, and she had no doubt England would do so again. She was listened to attentively, and loudly applauded, as were also Miss Impey, member of the Society of Friends, and Mr. C. J. Celestine Edwards (editor of "Latif"), who also spoke on the same subject. The following resolution, moved by the Rev. Marsden Gibson, and seconded by Mr. Francis Appleton, was unanimously adopted:—"That this meeting having heard the recital of injustices and inhumanity practiced against the coloured population of the Southern States of America, hereby expresses its abhorrence of deeds which violate every principle of Christian civilization. It resolves that a branch of the 'Society for the furtherance of Human Brotherhood' be formed in Newcastle, and now earnestly calls upon the Christian sentiments of the United States Government to take such steps as may be necessary to put an end to the lawless deeds."
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The West Side Civic Republican League.
William W. Taylor, Pres.
R. A. Armstrong, Secy.
Walter E. Rogers, Chairmn., Ex. Com.
Chapter 3

Mrs. Mayo received a letter one morning while we were planning for the future, which in almost the twinkling of an eye changed the entire outlook. She sent a note for Miss Impey to join us there and when she came, put in her hand a letter which caused all the trouble. It was from Miss Impey herself written to Dr. George Ferdinando after we had left Aberdeen. In it she declared her return of the affection she felt sure he had for her; that she was taking this advance step because she knew he feared to do because he was of a darker race; that she had written to family of acquainting them with the state of affairs, and telling them to prepare to receive him as her husband and that she rejoiced Dineshgroop in the world of the Thanes she had approved—viz. the equality of the brotherhood of Man.

The letter was a surprise to Dr. Ferdinando, who had revered Miss Impey for her work in behalf of India, but who had never dreamed of her in any letter such connection as her letter indicated. Hearing for the success of the work for which they were all making sacrifices, he sent the letter to Mrs. Mayo. When Miss Impey came, she confronted her with this letter, and demanded her withdrawal from the work, and that I leave this she refused to do, then Mrs. Mayo declared she would not go on with her and insisted on the destruction of the entire cause of Anti-Caste which had their names, gently ace editors, a recalling of dates, and demanded that I quit Miss Impey and go with her in an effort...
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The West Side Civic Republican League extends a cordial invitation to you and your friends to join with us in a rousing general Ward meeting of the West Side Republican Civic League at 1504 W. 14th Street Friday night, March 15th, 1935 at 8 o’clock and we will greatly appreciate your presence and co-operation in our work.

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Desiring to help our party, our League offered its services to our Ward Committeeman, Thomas Curran, but we were refused recognition as an organization and told to join the Ward Club as individuals. Unless we acted upon plans made without consulting us, and without any regard to our interest in the political welfare of our own race, we could not be recognized. We were even denied the right to invite Dr. Braden, a world-war veteran, one of our ablest race leaders, now a candidate for County Commissioner, to speak in our ward meetings, unless he agreed to speak for himself only and say nothing for other Republican candidates for nomination, except those selected by the Ward Committeeman.

The West Side Civic Republican League next offered its support to the Deneen group upon exactly the same terms offered to our Ward Committeeman, Thomas Curran. Our services were accepted and our officers and members, men and women, were given representation in ward management, according to our strength and party loyalty. We are given active management of the precincts controlled by colored voters. Serving on the Registration Board, Tuesday, March 23rd, we will have five colored Republican Judges and two colored clerks.

Come to our grand opening next Friday night. Hear our plans. Bring your suggestions. Offer your services and help us put the names of all colored voters in our two wards, the 38th and 39th, on the Registration Books next Tuesday, March 23rd. Seats reserved for ladies.

The West Side Civic Republican League.
William W. Taylor, Pres.
Albert Armstrong, Secy.
Walter E. Rogers, Chairman, Ex. Com.
I was unable to understand the text due to the handwriting style.
Dear Friend:

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The West Side Civic Republican League.
William W. Taylor, Pres.
R. A. Armstrong, Sec'y.
Walter E. Rogers, Chairman, Ex.Com.
she wished. That I was willing to concede that Miss In- 
spaly had made a mistake in yielding these feelings and 
writing such a letter, but I could not see that she had com-
mitted a crime by falling in love and confessing ex-
bly that I did not believe she would do it again any-
where, and I could not believe her to be the type of 
woman she had accused me of being. I reminded 
her that Miss Inspaly was my friend and had proved 
herself a friend of the race years before, had sacrificed 
time and money fighting for the N.A. and that I could 
not be much an ingrate to desert her for a mere 
belief about her, after all these years of faithful 
service before the public in our behalf. I also remind-
ed her that if I was too Miss Inspaly that I came to know 
her, and that my people at home would never under-
stand if this only act of mine, they were made ungrateful to her.

The Mayo, stern upright Calvinistic Scotchwoman 
that she was could not see anything but that I was 
hurting the cause, and parted from me in what to 
her, was righteous anger. She cast me into outer dark-
ness with Miss Inspaly and I never saw her again.

Dr. Ferdinandus himself wrote her pleading for a 
more charitable treatment of Miss Inspaly. I told her I 
did not know one woman could be so cruel to another and 
begged her to try to have a kinder feeling, but 
she could not see my point. Dr. Ferdinandus himself 
write and strongly condemned me for staying with 
Miss Inspaly. But letter I did not answer his letter. I 
ponder if he ever realized his mistake in pointing 
on the offending letter instead of destroying it.
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For the first time in the political history of our ward, our men and women voters are made welcome in the practical work of building up the Grand Old Party organization in the 26th Ward. We have loyal and tireless in our devotion to our party leaders, but our active co-operation in party management has not been solicited nor permitted.

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Come to our grand opening next Friday night. Hear our plans. Bring your suggestions. Offer your services and help us put the names of all colored voters in our two wards, the 26th and 28th, on the Registration Books next Tuesday, March 23rd. Seats reserved for ladies.

The West Side Civic Republican League.
William W. Taylor, Pres.
E. A. Armstrong, Secy.
Walter E. Rogers, Chairman, Ex-Com.
Chapter 15

...The time came for going to London to appear at the May meetings. I seemed that every national organization in Great Britain goes to London for its annual meeting in May. Parliament is in session, society season is at its best, and everybody is in town. Miss May, who had protested at every public appearance of Miss Sufley, declared that she must not appear in London but come one with me. Miss Sufley acquiesced in this ultimatum, and a German maid, a lady was sent with me at Miss Sufley's expense. She was a fine companion and chaperone, but could not well enough known to secure entrance for me at these important meetings. I was given free minutes at the British Homesick Temperance meeting presided over by Lady Astley Somers, with Miss Frances E. Willard present as her guest. But little headway was made because of several occasions. The during my lecture...
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For the first time in the political history of our ward, our men and women voters are made welcome in the practical work of building up the grand old party organization in the 26th Ward. We have loyal and tireless in our devotion to our party leaders, but our active co-operation in party management has not been solicited or permitted.

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The West Side Civic Republican League.
William W. Taylor, Pres.
R. A. Armstrong, Sec.
Walter E. Rogers, Chairman, Ex. Com.
of the boat. The Canon Wilberforce, the grandson of the great anti-slavery agitator, resided in Southampton. She took me to call on him, and I enjoyed my visit very much. He gave me a photo of himself autographed. I had the sudden idea of what I promised so well and I was sorry for her that I never ceased to believe I had done right in standing with the woman who for years had stood by me.

I never intended to say anything about it, but found when I reached New York that Miss Mayo had written ahead and told the whole story to Mrs. Fortune, the editor of The Age, to Frederick Douglass, Judge Tappee, the Bystander of the Chittick Intelligencer, and several others of note. If then I gave the true version from my standpoint, and every one of these experienced men of public affairs agreed with me that I had done the right thing, and that the best appreciation of Miss Dupree's work for humanity was to keep the story down themselves.

I have hesitated long before setting it down here, whether I should tell the story after all these years. Miss Dupree so far as I know the principal except Mr. Mayo are still alive. The matter has been much garbled and I feel that it is only justice to Miss Dupree to tell the unvarnished truth, especially as in a subsequent visit to England many of Miss Dupree's relatives and friends felt it was in some way a blame to the计划. They had never heard the report. I knew it started while I was in the country. I knew the country itself and the government of the country, the governor and the people. I am quite sure that Mrs. Mayo was indifferent in her belief that she was doing the best for the work to which both were committed, but I am still convinced that she judged Miss Dupree too harshly.
West Side Civic Republican League

HEADQUARTERS: 1504 W. 14th STREET
Chicago, Illinois

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
WALTER E. ROGERS, CHAIRMAN
WILLIAM W. TAYLOR
PETER JONES
ALBERT AUSTIN
WILLIAM HAY
P. A. WILSON
R. J. JACKSON

REGISTRATION AND REPRESENTATION FOR ALL THE PEOPLE

Dear Friend:

The West Side Civic Republican League extends a cordial invitation to you and your friends to join with us in a rousing general Ward meeting of the West Side Republican Civic League at 1504 W. 14th Street on Friday night, March 18th, 1938 at 8 o'clock and we will greatly appreciate your presence and co-operation in our work.

For the first time in the political history of our ward, our men and women voters are made welcome in the practical work of building up the Grand Old Party organization in the 28th Ward. We have loyal and tireless in our devotion to our party leaders, but our active co-operation in party management has not been solicited or permitted.

Desiring to help our party, our League offered its services to our Ward Committeeman, Thomas Curran, but we were refused recognition as an organization and told to join the Ward Club as individuals. Unless we acted upon plans made without consulting us, and without any regard to our interest in the political welfare of our own race, we could not be recognized. We were even denied the right to invite Dr. Bradden, a world-war veteran, one of our ablest race leaders, now a candidate for County Commissioner, to speak in our ward meetings, unless he agreed to speak for himself only and say nothing for other Republican candidates for nomination, except those selected by the Ward Committeeman.

The West Side Civic Republican League next offered its support to the Deneen group upon exactly the same terms offered to our Ward Committeeman, Thomas Curran. Our services were accepted and our officers and members, men and women, were given representation in ward management, according to our strength and party loyalty. We are given active management of the precinct controlled by colored voters. Serving on the Registration Board, Tuesday, March 23rd, we will have five colored Republican judges and two colored clerks.

Come to our grand opening next Friday night. Hear our plans, bring your suggestions. Offer your services and help us put the names of all colored voters in our two wards, the 25th and 20th, on the Registration Books next Tuesday, March 23rd. Seats reserved for ladies.

The West Side Civic Republican League
William W. Taylor, Pres.
P. A. Armstrong, Sec'y.
Walter E. Rogers, Chairman, Ex. Com.
Chapter XIX

Before I knew I was going to England, I had joined hands with Frederick Douglass in an appeal to the colored people of the country for funds with which to publish a pamphlet for circulation at the coming World's Fair. The United States government had invited the nations of the earth to visit and participate in the World's Fair at Chicago, yet had refused her own Negro citizen part in the event. Haiti, as an independent republic, accepted the invitation, extended her and erected a building on the World's Fair ground, and chose Frederick Douglass to represent the Haitian government and have charge of the building. Mr. Douglass had been minister to Haiti from this country a few years before and had won the confidence of the little republic. Had it not been for this, regrets would have had no part nor place in any official way at the World's Fair. Having decided before my trip abroad, that such a volume should be published and that I was to get the book out—on my return after 14 months' absence, I went straight to Chicago where the Fair was in full blast and where Mr. Douglass was already on duty at the Haitian building. He said that he had received no funds from his appeal to the colored people throughout the country, and he didn't think we had better give the idea. But my wife had shown me more clearly than ever the necessity of publishing putting our case
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The West Side Civic Republican League.
William W. Taylor, Pres.
R. A. Armstrong, Secy.
Walter E. Rogers, Chairman, Ex.Com.
before the public, and I told Mr. Douglas I believed we could raise money from visitors to the Fair and thus the colored churches of Chicago. Although the colored papers had opposed the scheme, they both he and Mr. Loudin voted to try my plan. I called the representative women together and asked their help in arranging a series of Sunday meetings at the different churches. Mr. Douglas presided, and I spoke. They enthusiastically went to work and we had crowded meetings at Bethel, Quinn Chapel, St. Stephens and other churches—raising the needed $500 quickly, which added to the $50. so each by James Douglas and Loudin enabled us to print a creditable little book and circulate it at the Fair. The Reason Why the Colored American is not in the World's Columbian Exposition.

I circulated ten thousand copies of this little book during the remaining 3 months of the Fair.
West Side Civic Republican League

OFFICERS:
WILLIAM W. TAYLOR, PRES.
REV. WILLIAM CLARK, 1st VICE, PRES.
EDMUND R. SIMMONS, 3rd VICE-PRES.
R. A. ARMSTRONG, SEC.
FRANK HANDLEY, TREAS.

HEADQUARTERS: 1504 W. 14th STREET
Chicago, Illinois

PHONE CANAL 7496

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
WALTER E. ROGERS, CHAIR.
WILLIAM W. TAYLOR
PETER JONES
ALBERT AUSTIN
WILLIAM RAY
R. E. WILSON
R. J. JACOBSON

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