betted in the "race war." Thereupon the white father and the white grocery keeper went to town and sworn out warrants for the arrest of the colored victims, for it had drawn the colored grocery keeper in also. The case was disposed of with nominal fines. Then the challenge was issued that the vanquished whites were coming on Saturday night to clean out the People's Grocery.

Knowing that to be the result desired, the owners consulted lawyers and were told that they will 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 the threatened attack, if it were made. Saturday night being the time when men of both races congregated about their respective places of business, about eleven o'clock that night when Tommie, the president, was putting his books in Calvin McDowell and his clerk were waiting on customers, preparing to close, shots rang out in the back room. The men stationed there, seeing several white men at the rear door, fired on them without a moment's notice 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 by the People's Grocery, "a law abiding, in which drinking and gambling was carried on as a resort for thieves and thugs." So ran the description in the
Mrs. Nina E. 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.

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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. Force, 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 Chism, 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 their successful effort to deceive black men to enter dust 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 it would go hard with those nigro-lad of the wounded "officers" who did die.

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 thieves 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. Injured descriptions and bearers were attached to 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 experiment. Colored men were in factories there. Several times they had elected a member of the race to represent them in the legislature in each house, a negro was Lymoe Wallace had been elected a city alderman, and several times they had been represented on the school board. Fred Savage had then the negro representatives. He manhood with the other represented went to the county jail and kept watch that night. This they did Monday night—guarding the jail.
(3) 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.

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COLORED WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT
REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
1924.

National Director of Colored Women's Department
(Miss) M A L L E E Q. BROWN
National Headquarters,
364 Wrigley Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

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

Chairman, Western Division
Mrs. Myrtle F. Cook
National Headquarters,
364 Wrigley Building,
Chicago, Ill.
To see that nothing happened while the riot lasted, these 
white men would die. On Tuesday following, the papers 
which had excelled in the blaze of race prejudice, announ-
ced that the wounded men were out of danger and we 
recover. The colored men felt the end was near 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 Bastille. They took out 
of their cells, Thomas Moore, Calvin McDowell and Bill 
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 contemporaries, held back 
its edition in order to supply its readers with the de-
tails of the proceeding. From its columns was gleaned 
the above information, together with details which 
told that “Tom Moore begged for his life for the sake 
of his wife and his unborn babe; that Calvin McDow-
ell got hold of one of the guns of the Enquirer and 
because they didn’t unfasten his hold, that a shot 
was fired into his closed face. When the three Booleys were 
ground the fingers of McDowell’s right hand had been 
shot off all to pieces, proving that the one who wrote that 
newspaper after either had an eye witness or got the 
facts from one who was.

The shock to the colored people who knew and 
loved both Moore and McDowell—was indescribable. Groups 
of them went to their grocery and elsewhere and deposed
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-Burkeley 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 in the making of many laws 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 Grand-father 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. Ford was 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 soldiers around the court house, quickly spread the news and gangs rushed into the hardware stores armed themselves, brandishing the case 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 feared white men was for a Roman holiday. It was because of the forbearance of those 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 eatables and drinkables, destroyed what they could not steal, until the exchangers got permission to close the place. A few days later, the remaining stock was sold at auction. And because of the aid of the city and county authorities and the daily press, the white grocery keeper had put an end to his Negro rival grocer, 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 availed the Negro if he dared to protect himself against a white man or defend his rival. There was therefore only one thing the city had to do: There was nothing we could do about it, since we were outnumbered and without arms. While the white mobed help itself to its ammunition without pay, 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.
More selling gone to Negroes. There is therefore only one thing we could do. Let us 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 become the keynote among colored people. Thousands who cherished their property did so. Several ministers took their entire congregations away. Everybody wanted to leave Memphis.

Conclusion of Chapter 4.
Chapter 5

The 48th

The advice of the Free Speech, coupled with the last words of Tom Moss, was taken up and re-sold throughout Memphis. Rev. R. W. Countee and Rev. W. A. Binkley both leading Baptist pastors led their flock in this turning of faces in the west. 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. Have while any good stores, groceries, shoe shops—everything was at a standstill. The music teachers had more musical instruments sold on the installment plan, thrown back on their hands than they could find storage room for.

Conservatism 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. In weeks after the lynching the superintendent and treasurer of the Memphis Street Railway Co. came into the office of the Free Speech and asked me if I could use influence with the colored people to get them to ride on the street cars again! Then I asked why they came to the reply was that colored people rode had been there.
patrons but there had been a marked falling off of
there were no more street cars in Memphis then.

I asked them if what was the cause, and they said
they didn't know. They had heard that reports were
prevalent, that Memphis had street cars propelled by electricity in 1892. They wanted up

But I said, that couldn't be if because electricity had
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 tinge spread over his face, he
made the following reply: "You see it's like this. Then the
company instilled electricity at a cost of thousands of dollars
and Negroes got a large share of it in wages in relay
work, 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
so 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
do with the lynching - it is owned by Northern capitalists
and run by Southern Lynches," I retorted. "We have
learned that every white man who has a standing in town
knew of the plan and consented to the lynch"
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,

Anthony Overton
President.
Dying of our boys, did you know Tom Moore?

"The letter carries, 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 had made a defense for colored people, protecting his property from attack. Every white man in Memphis who consented to his death did 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 because their wicked selves so they led leave. I had no way of knowing that they were doing it before. I know I have walked more than I ever did in my life before. I know I have walked more than I ever did in my life before."

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

"As if they could! The same officials in high place who planned and carried out the plot, all the worst."

"The man who arrested Judge Young, the one of the lynchers, suppose we had evidence? Ed we got it before that judge or a grand jury of white men who had permitted it to be; or force the reporters of the appeal to tell what he saw and known about that night."

"Well we hope you will do what you can for us and plead in your newspaper for us and please if you know of any discourtesy on the part of our employees, and get us know and we will be glad to remedy it.

When 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. Juniuss 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 was I asked to go 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 did come out of persons leaving Memphis, we who were left behind rejoiced. All were interested in going to the large group that went. Oklahoma was about to open up, and some 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 above them. Many white men silently but cheerfully were there, and saw that kind of silent, quiet, determined people leaving home and friends to seek some place in our great democracy where life, liberty, and property will be protected. The last person to go aboard was an old hony-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 stood the center of the atage for the moment, yelled, "Come on here. What you want to stay back there for? Want the white folks to lynch you?" Heckled the white men who intended the incident did not join in the laughter which followed.

After a week that these people were hemmed in by the high water which every spring flooded the bottom, a collection was taken in every colored church. The
The following Sunday morning, I received a letter from J. P. Heming, railway agent at Memphis, informing me that there was a train for Fort Smith at 3:00 PM. I decided to catch this train and headed towards the Memphis train station. The city was bustling with activity, and I could feel the excitement of leaving behind the relative safety of Memphis.

As I boarded the train, I looked out the window, observing the city's landscape fade away. The train started its journey towards Fort Smith, and I sat back, reflecting on the events that had led me to this point. I remembered the committee's campaign to win back the votes of the Missourians, and the efforts we had put in to ensure that the people of Memphis would have a voice in the government.

The train journey was long and枯燥, but I found solace in the company of the other passengers. We shared stories and laughter, and the journey felt shorter than it actually was. As we approached Fort Smith, I could see the city's轮廓 through the train window, and I felt a sense of anticipation.

The next day, I arrived in Fort Smith and was greeted by the committee members. They were enthusiastic to see me, and we discussed the next steps for our campaign. I was eager to be a part of this new chapter in our lives, and I knew that we would continue to fight for our rights and our freedoms.

The next few weeks were filled with meetings, discussions, and planning. The committee members were dedicated, and their efforts were paying off. The people of Memphis were excited about the prospect of having a voice in the government, and they were eager to support our cause.

As we approached the election, I felt a sense of nervousness and excitement. I knew that this was our chance to make a difference, and I was determined to do my part. I worked hard, and the committee members did too. We were united, and we were ready.

On election day, I stood at the polling place, casting my vote with pride. I knew that I was doing something important, and I was proud of the committee for their hard work. The results were announced, and we were overjoyed. The people of Memphis had voted, and we had won. The committee had succeeded in winning back the votes of the Missourians.

I left Fort Smith and returned to Memphis, a changed man. I had been through a lot, but I had come out stronger. The committee had been a source of support and encouragement, and I knew that we would continue to work towards our goals. I was proud of what we had achieved, and I was determined to keep fighting for our rights and our freedoms.
TIME
The Weekly News-Magazine

Circulation Department
ROY E. LARSEN, Manager

CLEVELAND, OHIO

November 2, 1926

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 that; 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 backbone of the country. They read avidly about great aerial 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