NEGRO YEAR BOOK

AN

Annual Encyclopedia of the Negro

1921--1922

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ADDENDA

The center of Negro population, 1920, as determined by the Bureau of the Census, is located in the extreme northwestern corner of Georgia, in Dade County, about one and three-fourth miles northeast of Rising Fawn town; for the first time in the history of the country this center has moved northeast, being approximately 9.4 miles farther east and 19.4 miles farther north in 1920 than it was in 1910. Its former movements have all been in a southwesterly direction. cf. pp. 389-390.

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FOREWORD

THE NEGRO YEAR BOK for 1921-1922 is the sixth annual edition, no edition for 1919-1920 being published. The historical material in previous editions has been brought down to date and rearranged as far as the addition of new material and changes in the significance of the topics relating to the Negro seemed to demand. There is a mass of material in the review of the events relating to the Negro, 1919-1921, interpreting the attitude of the Negro. This data is compiled from every available source and has been supplemented by the researches of the editor, especially with reference to Lynchings, Riots, Migration, the Negro in Politics, Race-relations and Inter-racial Co-operation.

The Negro Year Book is the standard book of reference on all matters relating to the Negro and is the most extensively used compendium of information on this subject. It circulates widely in every part of the United States and to a considerable extent in Canada, the West Indies, Central America, South America, Europe, Asia, and Africa.

The present edition contains new information about the attitude of the African, what he wants in both West and South Africa, and contains a map showing the territorial changes and distribution according to existing mandates. In the section on the Negro Population in the United States the reader will find new material on Migration on Black Counties, the black and mulatto elements in the population, changes in land-tenure, and comparative statistics of the Negro and white population in cities of 2,000 or more inhabitants.

This edition of the Negro Year Book has the most extensive and up-to-date bibliography which has yet been put out on the Negro in the United States. In addition to the topically arranged bibliographies at the end of the book, the reader will find throughout the volume, in connection with special topics, further references to the subjects discussed. This is especially helpful to the student who wishes to pursue further the investigation of any particular topic.

The price of the Negro Year Book, postpaid, is, paper cover, 50c; board cover, $1.00. Special rates to agents.

ADDRESS

THE NEGRO YEAR BOOK COMPANY

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

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Review of Events Affecting the Negro 1919-1921

The Period 1919-1921 Notable for Conflicting Progressive and Retrogressive Tendencies. Negro Nevertheless Continues to make Progress.

In the review which follows the Editor of the Year Book has summarized the results of a comprehensive investigation of the events affecting the Negro since the close of the World War.

The period 1919-1921 was one of the most notable in the history of the Negroes of the United States since their emancipation. It was in many respects a second Reconstruction Period. Unlike the old Reconstruction Period of 1865-1875, however, it was not a readjustment of recently emancipated slaves to the conditions of free men but instead it was a readjustment to the better economic, educational and social conditions which had been brought about as a result of the World War.

The period 1919-1921 found the Negroes occupying in the industrial field, positions which before the World War had been closed to them. There was also a marked improvement in their educational facilities both for elementary, secondary and higher education. It was during this period that the greatest movement for racial re-adjustment and cooperation took on a practical basis. While these progressive tendencies were operating there were working at the same time a number of retrogressive tendencies which found expression in an increase in many quarters of prejudice and discriminations. It was during this time that four of the worst riots in the history of the country occurred.

Are Conditions As they affect the Negro Growing Better or Worse?

The happenings of the period 1919-1921 as they related to the Negro caused many to ask whether the conditions affecting them were growing better or worse. Among the reasons for this question were: race prejudice appeared to be increasing; as compared with 1916 and 1917, when the number of lynchings reported were 54 and 38 respectively, the number reported for 1918, 1919, 1920 and 1921 were 64, 83, 61 and 64.

There was in 1919 the agitation concerning the alleged growth of radicalism among Negroes, an aftermath of the unfounded charges made during the World War that through German propaganda they were being made disloyal.

To further confirm the idea that conditions were growing worse there were the bloody riots of Washington, Chicago, Elaine and Tulsa. On the other hand it was found that during the period 1919-1921 there were the most liberal appropriations yet made by Southern States for the education of the Negro; there was the rise and growth of the Inter-Racial Co-operation Movement, and notably the beginning of the effort of Negro women and Southern white women to cooperate for improved race relations. It was also found that at no time since their emancipation did the Negroes make greater progress along all lines as in education, in property owning, in business and in systematic religious work than they did during the period 1919-1921.

Inter-Racial Co-operation Develops From Spirit Co-operation During The War.

During the war white people and black people cooperated in subscribing to liberty loans, in the purchasing of war saving stamps, the production and conservation of food and other war work activities. From the various communities the white and black soldiers were sent away with the same hearty Godspeed and in many instances under the auspices of the same citizens committee.

The result of this working together in war work activities brought whites and Negroes into a more helpful relationship. It was discovered that there was in every community, intelligent Negroes whose judgment and wisdom could be trusted and who gladly cooperated with the whites. It was out of the spirit of the war cooperation that the after-war inter-racial cooperation developed.

Some Programs Proposed For Inter-Racial Co-operation.

During 1919 a number of programs for inter-racial cooperation were proposed. Important among these were the programs of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce, the Nashville Commercial Club, and the Industrial Welfare Committee at Greenville, Mississippi. The program of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce included: "An endeavor to secure for the Negroes a square deal at the hands of all employers and public officials, in particular as relates to: the segregation laws (to which there are no objections as to the laws, but complaints as to the manner of enforcement) the collection of poll taxes, road taxes, the handling of garnishments, etc; the loan shark evil; the enforcement of sanitary laws; the creation of better housing conditions; park facilities; better schools, especially along vocational lines."

The program of the Nashville Commercial Club covers six points:
"Humane treatment by the police when arrests are made, with fair and impartial trial at the petty city court and the deputy magistrate's court; correction of unfair discrimination on street cars whereby colored passengers do not receive the same treatment as is given white passengers; equal salaries in schools and equal wages for equal work; improvement and development of parks and playgrounds for colored people; courteous treatment at railway ticket offices and other places, where Negroes must go in attending to routine business affairs; a correction of unkind statements in the press with suppression of unsubstantiated stories of Negro crime."

Southern Sociological Congress Presents Program Racial Cooperation To Conference of Governors.

At the Conference of Governors of states held at Salt Lake City, Utah, August 20, 1919, the Secretary and President of the Southern Sociological Congress presented the following program for the improvement of race relations.

"First—That the Negro should be liberated from the blighting fear of injustice and mob violence. To this end it is imperatively urgent that lynching be prevented:—By the enlistment of Negroes themselves in preventing crimes that provoke mob violence ; by prompt trial and speedy execution of persons guilty of heinous crimes; by legislation that will make it unnecessary for a woman who has been assaulted to appear in court to testify publicly, by legislation that will give the governor authority to dismiss a sheriff for failure to protect a prisoner in his charge."

"Second—That the citizenship rights of the Negro should be safeguarded, particularly by securing proper traveling accommodations; by providing better housing conditions and preventing extortionate rents; by providing adequate educational and recreational facilities."

"Third—That closer cooperation between white and colored citizens should be promoted, (without encouraging any violation of race integrity); by organizing local committees, both white and colored, in as many communities as possible for the consideration of inter-racial problems; by the employment of Negro physicians, nurses and policemen as far as practicable in work for sanitation, public health and law enforcement among their own people; by enlisting all agencies possible in fostering justice, good-will and kindliness in all individual dealings of the members of one race with members of the other; by the appointment of a standing Committee by the Governor of each State for the purpose of making a careful study of the causes underlying race friction with the view of recommending proper means for their removal."

International Convention Young Men's Christian Association Appoints Commission Colored Work.

At the 1919 International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, a commission on colored work was appointed. It was composed of Northern white men, Southern white men, and colored men from both sections. Some of the findings of the commission were:

"That more adequately trained leadership for various departments of the association should be provided; that a nation-wide plan to provide funds for developing the work among colored men and boys must be found; that a new sense of confidence between white and colored leaders must be promoted; That the Negro should be given a larger share of self-determination in the association movement.

A comment on these findings stated that: "The commission felt that in most cases where the association was doing work for both white and colored men that the boards of directors were ready to welcome the fullest voice of Negro representatives on boards, and to work with the Negroes of the local communities in developing the most efficient service to Negro men and boys. This is rather a radical departure, and bids fair to do more than almost anything else to bring about full confidence between the two races."

As a method of putting this spirit into practice two Negroes, Robert R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute and R. E. Jones, Bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church were placed on the International Committee of the Association. On July 6, 1920, Mr. Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago, renewed his offer to contribute $25,000 to any city raising not less than $125,000 for a Young Men's Christian Association Building for Negroes. A limit of two years was set in which qualifications for this offer might be made.

The After War Program National War Work Council Southeastern Department Y. M. C. A.

"Early in 1918 the National War Work Council of the Southeastern Department of the Y. M. C. A., included as a part of its after war program a plan of work for promoting racial adjustment. This plan was later extended to include all the Southern states. The plan included the using of both white and Negro workers in the several counties of the South. A two weeks' training course for white workers was conducted at Blue Ridge, N. C., and for Negro workers at Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Georgia. The program of field work included the following: "Study and Investigations of Conditions;" "Public Meetings of White and Colored;" "The Use of Newspapers and Other Publicity to Promote Inter-Racial Cooperation;" "A Program of United Community Service;" "A Program of Civic Administration;" and "A Program of Economic Justice."

Group of Southern Men Organize Commission On Inter-Racial Cooperation.

In November 1918, a group of Southern men organized the Commission on Inter-Racial Cooperation. These men had had an unusual opportunity to study the relation of the races in the South, in the Army Camps, at home and overseas and had become convinced that the war would result in greatly improving race relations in the South if the best spirit which had been manifested between the races during the period of the war could be preserved.

An appeal was made to various organizations for finances, and finally the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. undertook to finance the plans of the Commission on Inter-Racial Cooperation.

The Commission undertook to organize small committees of influential white and colored leaders in local communities who would come together for conference on things pertaining to race relations in that community needing attention, and who would cooperate on programs of improvement agreed upon in such conferences. The beginnings of such organizations have been made in something like eight hundred counties. In many of the counties these committees are meeting with regularity and have demonstrated that race relations can be improved, whenever white and colored leaders will take time for frank conference and will work earnestly together for the common good.

In most of the Southern states small State Inter-Racial Committees have been formed. In these it has been endeavored to bring together the leaders of those state-wide organizations, white and colored, whose activities affect race relation, with a few additional white and colored leaders from the state at large.

Christian Leaders of South Hold Conference On Inter-Racial Co-operation.

A conference of leaders in the church work of the South was held at Blue Ridge, North Carolina, August 18-21, 1920. The following appeal was issued to the Christian people of the South:

"We, a group of white Christian men and women of the South, absolutely loyal to the best traditions and convictions of the South, and especially to the principle of racial integrity, voluntarily assembled upon the invitation of the Commission on Inter-Racial Cooperation, and after prayerful and careful consideration of prevailing inter-racial relations and conditions, do deliberately declare it to be our profound conviction that the real responsibility for the solution of inter-racial problems in the South rests directly upon the hearts and consciences of the Christian forces of our land."

"We are also persuaded that the best method by which to approach the consideration and solution of such problems is through local organizations, composed of the recognized Christian leaders of both races, organizations similar to the Christian Council formed and functioning so effectively under the inter-racial Christian leadership of Atlanta, Ga."

"It is a matter of common knowledge that grave injustices are often suffered by members of the Negro race in matters of legal procedure, traveling facilities, educational facilities, the public press, domestic service, child welfare, and in other relations of life. Therefore, we venture to make the following observations and suggestions."

Christian Forces of South Urged to Combat Lynching Evil And to Stand For Justice to Negro.

"1. We unhesitatingly declare LYNCHING to be a crime against the honor of our nation. We rejoice to know that many Southern governors and other Christian leaders have taken very high ground on this question and have by their attitude and action reduced the crime of lynching in their respective states. We believe the Christian people of the South are unalterably opposed to this savage practice. We, therefore recommend that in the pulpit, in the religious press and denominational literature, and in every other possible way, the Christian forces of the South unhesitatingly and uncompromisingly condemn and oppose all mob violence and that the voice of our United Christian effort be steadfastly raised in the defense of the sacredness of life and of law and order."

"2. In the matter of LEGAL JUSTICE, we urge our ministers and laymen throughout the South, by frequent visitation, to keep in close touch with the administration of justice in their local courts, particularly in the petit courts. In this connection we express the hope that "Legal Aid Societies" will be formed in all cities and larger towns, and that the service of competent lawyers will be enlisted by such Legal Aid Societies to the end that the poor and unprivileged of all races shall have justice."

"3. In the matter of TRAVELING FACILITIES, we recognize that frequently inadequate provision is made by the railroads for Negro passengers. We, therefore, urge that the Negro race under the laws of separation pertaining to public transportation, be strictly observed and safe-guarded in the provision of adequate and equitable arrangements for the safety and comfort of travelers of the Negro race. Particularly, do we urge that necessary provision be made for the privacy of colored women and for their protection from possible insult."

"4. In regard to the problems of SANITATION AND HOUSING, we deplore the sanitary and bad housing conditions which prevail in many sections of the South, and we call upon the Christian people of our land to cooperate actively in fighting such conditions in respective communities for the protection of both races from possible detrimental reaction from such conditions, as well as to safeguard the health and efficiency of the Negro race in particular. Especially do we feel that rooming accommodations for those employed in domestic service should be such as to insure the maximum of moral as well as physical protection."

It is Urged That In all Relations With Negroes Christian Principles Be Applied.

"5. 'In the matter of EDUCATION, we hold to the conviction that ignorance breeds disorder, vice and crime, and that an effectual remedy is the enlightened Christian intelligence and conscience, which can be secured by education under Christian direction and auspices. We rejoice in the worthy efforts of the several Christian denominations to provide schools of the higher grades for the training of Negro ministers, doctors, teachers, etc., and we express the hope that such beneficent efforts will be enlarged and multiplied in the ever-advancing programs of the Christian forces of the South. In the matter of public and elementary schools, we urge the white Christian leadership of the South to see to it that adequate buildings and equipment are provided for the public schools of the Negro race, that to this end an equitable distribution of school funds be had, and that more adequate provision be made in the public school system for the training of Negro teachers."

"6. We urge the ministers of our churches to preach to and teach their people on these vital inter-racial issues and to exhort them to an immediate and practical application of CHRISTIAN PRINCIPLES in all of their relations with the colored race."

"7. We call on all the Christian forces of our land, local and general, as individuals or as organizations, to lend their support and their cooperation to the humanitarian and Christian effort of the Commission on Inter-Racial Cooperation for the cultivation of a better understanding and MORE SYMPATHETIC AND EQUITABLE relations between the races.

"8. We recommend that the ministry and leaders of the local churches of both races cooperate in the promotion of local Inter-Racial Committees for the purpose of securing better inter-racial relations to the end that PEACE AND JUSTICE may be conserved for all."

"9. We respectfully, but very earnestly request that the several official and denominational organizations of both races in the South, make a thorough and efficient study of the inter-racial situation in their respective fields, and that they formulate WORTHY and ADEQUATE PROGRAMS within the fields and scope of their respective denominational and educational activities by which they can all make most valuable contributions to the end that this much-to-be-desired better understanding and spirit of cooperation be secured between the races for their mutual benefit."

"Reiterating our loyalty to the best traditions and convictions of the white people of the South and our unswerving and unalterable adherence to both the principle and the practice of race integrity, we call upon our fellow-Christians of both races throughout the South to unite in a SINCERE and IMMEDIATE EFFORT to solve our inter-racial problems with the spirit of Christ, ACCORDING TO THE PRINCIPLES OF THE GOSPEL and for the highest interest and benefit of all concerned."

Conference Southern White Women Issue Statement Relative To Womanhood And Childhood Negro Race.

Under the auspices of, and with the financial assistance of the "Commission on Inter-Racial Cooperation," the Women's Council of the M. E. Church South, held a conference of Southern women on Race Relations, at Memphis, October 6 and 7, 1920. There were present the members of the Council and the presidents and social service superintendents of those conferences of the denomination where there are numbers of Negroes living.

There were also present by invitation, general and state officers of all women's missionary organizations of all the white denominations in the South and the representatives of other groups of the best leadership of the women of the South. Four colored women were also present by invitation. They were: Mrs. Booker T. Washington, Mrs. Robert R. Moton, Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins Brown and Mrs. George E. Haynes. The conference issued the following:

"We, a company of Southern white women, in conference assembled on the invitation of the Commission on Inter-Racial Cooperation, find ourselves with a deep sense of responsibility to the womanhood and childhood of the Negro race, and also with a great desire for a Christian settlement of the problems that overshadow the homes of both races."

Women Believe That Exercise Of Justice, Consideration And Sympathetic Co-operation Will Largely Remove Racial Friction.

"We recognize and deplore the fact that there is friction between the races, but we believe that this can be largely removed by the exercise of justice, consideration and sympathetic cooperation."

"In order that the results of this conference may be perpetuated and enlarged, we recommend:

COOPERATION.

"That a Continuation Committee be appointed to devise ways and means for carrying out the work considered by this conference; that this committee be composed of one woman from each denomination and Christian agency here represented, and that it be empowered to add to its membership as may seem necessary; that each local community form a Woman's Inter-Racial Committee, which may include representatives from all religious, civil and social service bodies working in the community, and that this Continuation Committee recommend plans by which this may be accomplished."

CONSTRUCTIVE MEASURES.

"Desiring that everything that hinders the establishment of confidence peace justice and righteousness in our land shall be removed in order that there shall be better understanding and good will in our midst, we call attention to the following points as possible causes of friction, which if corrected, may go far toward creating a better day."

"DOMESTIC SERVICE—We acknowledge our responsibility for the protection of the Negro women and girls in our homes and on the streets. We therefore recommend: That the domestic service be classed as an occupation and coordinated with other world service in order that better relations may be established by both employer and employee."

Women Pledge Themselves to Strive to Secure Respect for Womanhood Regardless of Race or Color.

"CHILD WELFARE—We are persuaded that the conservation of the life and health of Negro children is of the utmost importance to the community. We therefore urge: That day nurseries and kindergartens be established in local communities for the protection, care and training of children of Negro mothers who go out to work; that free baby clinics be established and that government leaflets on child welfare be distributed to expectant mothers, thus teaching the proper care of themselves and their children; that adequate playgrounds and recreational facilities be established for Negro children and young people."

"SANITATION AND HOUSING.—Since good housing and proper sanitation are necessary for both physical and moral life, we recommend: That a survey of housing and sanitary conditions be made in the Negro section in each local community, followed by an appeal to the proper authorities for improvements when needed."

"EDUCATION—Since sacredness of personality is the basis for all civilization, we urge: That every agency touching the child life of the nation shall strive to create mutual respect in the hearts of the children of different races. We are convinced that the establishment of a single standard of morals for men and women, both black and white, is necessary for the life and safety of a nation. We therefore pledge ourselves to strive to secure respect and protection for womanhood everywhere, regardless of race or color. Since provision for the education of Negro children is still inadequate, we recommend: More equitable division of the school fund, suitable school buildings and equipment, longer school terms, higher standards and increased pay for teachers.

The Newspapers Asked To Give Prominence To Worthy Constructive Efforts And Not To Crimes Of Negroes.

"TRAVEL.—Since colored people frequently do not receive fair treatment on street cars, on railroads and in railway stations and recognizing this as one of the chief causes of friction between the races, we urge: That immediate steps be taken to provide for them adequate accommodations and courteous treatment at the hands of street car and railway officials."

"LYNCHING—As women, we urge those who are charged with the administration of the law to prevent lynching at any cost. We are persuaded that the proper determination on the part of the constituted officials, upheld by public sentiment, would result in the detection and prosecution of those guilty of this crime. Therefore we pledge ourselves to endeavor to create a public sentiment which will uphold these officials in the execution of justice."

"JUSTICE IN THE COURTS—We recommend: That our women everywhere raise their voices against all acts of violence to property and person, wherever and for whatever cause occurring. We further recommend: That competent legal assistance be made available for colored people in the local communities in order to insure to them the protection of their rights in the courts."

"PUBLIC PRESS—Since the public press often gives undue prominence to the criminal element among Negroes, and neglects the worthy and constructive efforts of law-abiding citizens, we pledge ourselves to cooperate with the men committees in endeavoring to correct this injustice, and to create a fair attitude to Negroes and Negro news."

Suggested Line Of Work In Inter-Racial Co-operation For Women's Christian Agencies.

The Conference of Southern Women on Race Relations, suggested that in every local Christian organization of women there should be an inter-racial committee whose duty should be:

"To seek a knowledge of the Negro leaders among the women of the community, that a sympathetic basis of cooperation may be established. To direct a study of Negro community life in matters of housing, sanitation, neighborhood conditions, and the needs of Negro women and children. To adopt methods of cooperation with other agencies and with colored women, so that a constructive program of community betterment may be accomplished. To lead the society in a study of Negro achievement in literature, poetry, music, art and other lines of endeavor, that there may be a sympathetic appreciation of the Negro's contribution to American life in these lines. To represent the society in any local cooperative work that may be undertaken in the community and to have membership in Community Inter-racial Committees when organized.

Georgia Women Declare Mob Violence Not Necessary For Protection Womanhood.

The Georgia Woman's Inter-Racial Committee at its organization meeting drew up a set of resolutions which dealt especially with lynchings. Among other things the resolutions declared that:

"We have a deep sense of appreciation for the chivalry of men who would give their lives for the purity and safety of women," they declare. "Yet we feel constrained to declare our convictions concerning the methods sometimes employed in this supposed protection. We find in our hearts no extenuation for crime, be it violated womanhood, mob violence or the illegal taking of human life."

"We are convinced that if there is any one crime more dangerous than another, it is that crime which strikes at the root of, and undermines constituted authority, breaks all laws and restraints of civilization, substitutes mob violence and masked irresponsibility for established justice and deprives society of a sense of protection against barbarism."

"Therefore, we believe that no falser appeal can be made to Southern manhood than that mob violence is necessary for the protection of womanhood, or that the brutal practice of lynching and burning of human beings is an expression of chivalry. We believe that these methods are no protection to anything or anybody but that they jeopardize every right and every security that we possess."

"The double standard of morals which society passively permits is rapidly producing results that imperil the future integrity of our national life, and we are persuaded that this problem can never be solved as long as there is a double standard for men and women of any race. We appeal for the creation of a public sentiment which will no longer submit to this condition, and declare ourselves for the protection of womanhood of whatever race."

"We are convinced that if there is ever to be a solution of the race problem there must be an intensive and sustained campaign to instruct whites and Negroes to respect both moral and civil law. Therefore, we recommend that all people give themselves to a definite study of these vital matters relating to justice and righteousness, and that the press, pulpit, platform and school endeavor to lead public thought in bringing about a state of public opinion that will compel the protection of the purity of both races."

Negro Women State Position And Ask Cooperation Southern White Women In Interest Of Better Race Relationships.

The Southern white women sent a committee to visit the 1920 biennial session of the National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs at Tuskegee and sought through this organization to promote cooperation between white and Negro women in the South. At the 1921 meeting of the Southeastern Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, held in Atlanta, Ga., in June 1921, a further step in the cooperation of white and Negro women of the South was taken. The Federation issued the following statement in the interest of better race relationships, to the white women of the South:

"We desire to state our position on some matters relating to the welfare of colored people, and to enlist the sympathy and cooperation of Southern white women in the interest of better understandings and better conditions, as these affect the relations between white and colored people."

"We take this opportunity to call to your attention certain conditions which affect colored women in their relations with white people and which if corrected will go far toward decreasing friction, removing distrust and suspicion and creating a better atmosphere in which to adjust the difficulties which always accompany human contacts."

Better Accommodations And Just Treatment On Trains Urged As A Means Reducing Race Friction.

"CONDITIONS IN DOMESTIC SERVICE.—The most frequent and intimate contact of white and colored women is in domestic service. Every improvement made in the physical, moral and spiritual life of those so employed must react to increase the efficiency of their service to their employers.

"We, therefore, direct your attention to: Long and Irregular Working Hours; (1) lack of provision for wholesome recreation; (2) undesirable housing conditions. We recommend, therefore, (1) definite regulation for hours and conditions of work; (2) sanitary, attractive and wholesome rooming facilities; (3) closer attention to personal appearance and deportment; (4) provision for and investigation of character of recreation."

"CHILD WELFARE—The large burden of economic responsibility which falls upon many colored women results in their prolonged absence from home and the consequent neglect of the children of the homes. We direct your attention to: Child Welfare—(1) neglected homes (irregularity in food, clothing, conduct, training); (2) truancy; (3) juvenile delinquency. We therefore recommend—Welfare Activities—(1) day nurseries, play grounds, recreation centers; (2) home and school visitation; (3) probation officers and reform schools."

"CONDITIONS OF TRAVEL—Race friction is perhaps more frequent in street cars and railroad trains than in any other public places. To reduce this friction and remove causes for just complaint from colored passengers we call your attention to: (1) seating accommodations on street cars; (2) unsanitary surroundings, at stations and on trains; (3) toilet facilities, at stations and on trains; (4) difficulty in securing tickets, Pullman accommodations and meals; (5) abuse of rights of colored passengers by train crew and white passengers occupying seats while colored passengers stand, smoking, profane language, overcrowding:

(6) As corrective measures we suggest provision of equal accommodations in all public carriers and courteous treatment at the hands of street car and railway officials, for all passengers.

"EDUCATION.—Without education for all the children of all the people we cannot sustain a democracy. Ignorance and crime are the twin children of neglect and poverty. We urge your increasing effort for better educational facilities so that there may be provided: adequate accommodations for all Negro children of school age, vocational training in all secondary schools, improved rural schools—longer terms, suitable buildings, training schools for teachers, adequate salaries for teachers."

"LYNCHING—We deplore and condemn any act on the part of any men which would tend to excite the mob spirit. We believe that any man who makes an assault upon any woman should have prompt punishment meted out to the limit of the law, but not without thorough investigation of the facts and trial by the courts. The continuance of lynching is the greatest menace to good will between the races, and a constant factor in undermining respect for all law and order. It is our opinion that mob violence incites to crime rather than deters it; and certainly it is less effective in discouraging crime than the watchful, thorough and deliberate processes of a fair and just trial."

"Toward the suppression of this evil, we appeal to white women to: (1) raise their voices in immediate protest when lynchings or mob violence is threatened; (2) encourage every effort to detect and punish the leaders and participants in mobs and riots; (3) encourage the white pulpit and press in creating a sentiment among law-abiding citizens and urge outspoken condemnation of these forms of lawlessness."

"THE PUBLIC PRESS.—In the great majority of cases the white press of the South gives undue prominence to crime and the criminal element among Negroes to the neglect of the worthy and constructive efforts of law-abiding Negro citizens. We feel that a large part of friction and misunderstanding between the races is due to unjust, inflammatory and misleading headlines, and articles appearing in the daily papers We suggest that white women include in their local community program a united effort to correct this evil and to secure greater attention to worthy efforts of Negro citizens."

Exercise Franchise Ultimate and Only Guarantee Fair Dealing And Justice For Negro.

"SUFFRAGE.—We regard the ballot as the democratic and orderly method of correcting abuses and protecting the rights of citizens; as the substitute of civilization for violence. As peace loving, law-abiding citizens we believe the ultimate and only guarantee of fair dealing and justice for the Negro, as well as the wholesome development of the whole community, lies in the peaceful, orderly exercise of the franchise by every qualified Negro citizen. We ask therefore, that white women, for the protection of their homes as well as ours indicate their sanction of the ballot for all citizens as representing government by the sober, reasoned and deliberate judgment of all the people."

"In these articles offered at your request we are stating frankly and soberly what in our judgment, you as white women may do to correct the ills from which our race has so long suffered, and of which we as a race are perhaps more conscious now than ever. We recall how in the recent days of our nation's peril so many of us worked side by side for the safety of this land and defense of this flag which is ours as it is yours. In that same spirit of unselfishness and sacrifice we offer ourselves to serve again with you in any and every way that a courageous facing of duty may require as you undertake heroically this self-appointed yet God-given task. We deeply appreciate the difficulties that lie before you, but as you undertake these things which are destined to bless us all, we pledge you our faith and loyalty in consecration to God, home and country."

University Race Commission Recommends To White College Students Study Facts Concerning Progress Negroes.

The University Commission on Southern Race Questions at its meeting in Knoxville, Tennessee, in January, 1922, sent the following open letter to the college students of the South.

The University Race Commission in its last letter to the college students of the South called attention to the fact that college men are expected to assist in moulding public opinion and to co-operate in all sane efforts to bring about a more tolerant spirit, more generous sympathy, and larger measure of good-will and understanding between the best elements of both races.

In this letter the Commission wishes to call attention to the progress made in the last few years in interracial cooperation. Already there are agencies at work developing such cooperation in local communities throughout the Southern States. Noteworthy in this connection is the establishment of more than eight hundred county interracial committees in the Southern States, as a result of the efforts of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, organized by representative Southern men and women, with its headquarters in Atlanta. This is a practical method of putting into service the leadership of both races. Sane, thoughtful men, who love truth and justice, can meet together and discuss problems involving points of even strong disagreement and arrive at a common understanding, if only they remember to look for the next best thing to do rather than to attempt to determine for all time any set of fixed policies or to lay down an inclusive program for the future The most fruitful forms of cooperation have been found in connection with such vital community problems as better schools, good roads, more healthful living, and more satisfactory business relations. In all these community efforts the good of both races is inseparably involved.

No fact is more clearly established by history than that hatred and force only complicate race relations. The alternative to this is counsel and cooperation among men of character and good-will, and above all of intelligence and comprehensive knowledge of the racial problem. The number of those who possess specific knowledge upon which to base intelligent thinking and ultimately wise action is still too small. There is great need, therefore, that facts now available concerning the advancement of the Negro race in education, in professional accomplishment, in economic independence and in character be studied by thoughtful students in our colleges. Such facts as are definitely established could well be made, as has already been done in some institutions, the basis of instruction in race conditions and relations as a part of a regular course in social science. This body of information would undoubtedly allay race antagonism and would serve as a foundation for tolerant attitude and intelligent action in every direction of interracial cooperation.

(Signed): James J. Doster, University of Alabama; David Y. Thomas, University of Arkansas; James M. Farr, University of Florida; C. J. Heatwole, University of Georgia; William L. Kennon, University of Mississippi; E. C. Branson, University of North Carolina; Jerome Dowd, University of Oklahoma; Josiah Morse, University of South Carolina (Chairman); James D. Hoskins, University of Tennessee; William S. Sutton, University of Texas; William R. Smithey, University of Virginia; W. M. Hunley, Virginia Military Institute (Secretary.) The following are advisory members of the Commission: E. A. Alderman, President, University of Virginia; D. C. Barrow, Chancellor, University of Georgia; James H. Dillard, President, John F. Slater Fund; S. C. Mitchell, Professor, University of Richmond, Virginia.

Professors From White Southern Colleges Study Race Problem.

Each year under the direction of Dr. W. D. Weatherford of the Southern College of Young Men's Christian Association, there is held at Blue Ridge, N. C., a special conference of professors from Southern schools for

the study of race problems. In the 1921 Conference there were some 75 professors present representing almost an equal number of colleges. Two hours a day were spent in discussing racial issues. The immediate outcome was putting the study of the race problem into the regular curriculum of work of a large number of Southern universities as a part of the work in sociology:

The George Peabody College for Teachers, at Nashville, Tenn., has recently added to its faculty, a professor of "Race Relations." This appointment, the first of its kind in the United States, was made possible by a little group of Christian business men in Tennessee and in Texas, who especially desire to have courses offered at the College which would make the teachers being trained there, aware of the Negro population as a part of the community and to show these students how to handle community problems which cut across racial lines.

White Churches Of South Increase Their Work For Negroes.

The Southern Baptist Convention, the Presbyterian Church South, and the Methodist Episcopal Church South are all increasing their work among Negroes. As an example the Methodist Episcopal Church South, is appropriating $400,000 from its Centenary Fund for Negro schools in five annual payments, one-half to Paine College, Augusta, Ga., which is under the direct supervision of the denomination and the other half to five colleges owned by the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church. In addition the Methodist Episcopal Church South, is assessed $52,000 annually for schools and evangelistic work among Negroes.

The West Virginia Sunday School Association is reported to have taken a step in advance of any other State by giving a Negro, Byrd Prillerman a position on the State Executive Committee, to give his full time to the promotion of Sunday School work and Bible study.

Methodist Episcopal Church South Through Ministers' Institutes For Negroes Promotes Inter-Racial Cooperation.

The Methodist Episcopal Church South in cooperation with the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, is offering summer schools at the expense of the Board of Missions to every pastor and presiding elder of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.

The plan is to hold annually six of these institutes for preachers. Bishops and other leaders, white and colored are to appear on the program. The Methodist Episcopal Church South, meets all expenses over $5 incurred by the preachers who enroll.

Negro Conferences M. E. Church Contribute Over Million Dollars To Centenary Fund.

The Negro schools, under the supervision of the Board of Education for Negroes of the Methodist Episcopal Church are sharing in the Centenary Fund of the Church as follows: $350,000 per annum as the regular apportionment to the Board for running expenses of the schools, $275,000 per annum is appropriated for buildings, improvement and endowments; and $200,000 per annum to be used exclusively for new buildings and endowments. The twenty Negro Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church paid into the Centenary Fund of the church, amounts as follows: in 1919, $325,915; in 1920, $337,040; and in 1921, $405,308; a total of $1,068,263.

Since 1919 the American Baptist Home Mission Society has employed Dr. E. W. Moore, a Negro specialist to look after the work of that denomination among Negroes in the North. At the 1921 annual meeting of the Society it was reported that: "It is now our avowed policy to concentrate the Society's efforts, so far as the Negro work in the North is concerned, upon a number of demonstration centers in the more important States and cities where the Negro problem is especially acute, and invest sufficient resources and attention to develop a worth-while and efficient Negro church life with a community outreach. The most pressing need, however, is for leadership trained in the North to meet Northern conditions."

Property Holdings Negroes Increase For Year 50 Million Dollars.

According to the most recent reports concerning property owning, it is found that in 1920, Negroes in North Carolina paid taxes on $53,901,018 worth of property. In Virginia, Negroes in 1921 owned 1,911,443 acres of land valued at $17,600,148. The total assessed value of their property in that State was $52,505,951.

In Georgia where there has been a continuous report on Negro property owning for a half century. It is found that in 1875, the Negroes of that State had acquired almost four hundred thousand acres of land, (396,658), valued at $1,263,902. The total value of the property on which they were then paying taxes was $5,293,885. In 1921, 45 years later, the Negroes of Georgia owned 1,838,129 acres of land valued at $20,808,594. Their total property had increased from $5,293,885 to $68,628,514. Through purchases and increases in values, property holdings of Negroes of the country increased during the year by probably Fifty Million Dollars. It is estimated that the value of the property now owned by the Negroes of the United States is over One Billion Five Hundred Million Dollars. The lands which they now own amount to more than twenty-two million acres, or more than thirty-four thousand square miles, an area greater than that of the five New England States, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island.

Great Progress Made In Owning Homes One Out Of Every Four Owned.

Another significant feature of the progress of the Negro in property owning is the very rapid and large increase in the number of homes owned. It is estimated that they started in 1866 with about twelve thousand homes owned. It was found in 1890 when the first census of proprietorship of homes was taken, that the Negroes had acquired ownership of 264,288 homes. The number of these homes on farms was, 120,738. The number of city homes owned was 143,550.

The census of 1910 recorded that the Negroes owned 506,590 homes. Of these 221,535 were farm homes and 285,055 were town homes. Negroes now own over six hundred thousand homes; that is one home out of every four which they have established is owned. This is a remarkable showing and has great significance for the future of the race. It is safe to say that any people starting with a handicap of poverty and ignorance, who can in fifty years, become owners of one-fourth of all the homes which they have, are making progress along those lines which make for a high degree of citizenship.

Negro Makes Success Raising Hogs One Weighs 1,000 Pounds.

A Negro farmer, M. N. O'Neal, who lives near Rentz, Ga., killed 4 Poland China hogs, which when dressed averaged more than 300 pounds each. Their total weight was 1,286 pounds. They were 18 months old. Isaac Lane, a Negro farmer of Ware County, Ga., sold

one hog, which weighed when dressed 798 pounds. He sold another on the hoof which weighed 1,002 pounds. He received $270.30 for these two hogs. They were a cross between Poland China and Berkshire.

Tenant Farmer Makes a Success Diversifying His Crops.

John Turner, a tenant farmer who lives near Latex, La., is reported to have raised more than a dozen different crops on the fifty acres of sandy pine woods land which he rents. He ended the 1920 season out of debt, and with nine bales of cotton which he was holding for better prices, money in the bank, a winter supply of meats cured and put away, one barn full of corn, another barn full of peanuts and peanut hay, twenty-six head of hogs and calves. He also sold a load of turkeys and geese for $70. He picked the walnuts from a tree near his house and sold them for $1 a bushel.

Texas Farmer Sells Part Of Farm For $84,000.

The first bale of cotton of the 1921 crop to be marketed at Greenville, Miss., was raised by E. H. Sparks, a Negro farmer, near that place. Bole Lindsey, a Negro farmer of Etowah County, Ala., sold his 1919 cotton crop for $1,500. Parson Jones, a Negro farmer on Porgy Key near Miami, Florida, has an income of about $20,000 a year from raising limes. Edward Roberts of Hortense, Tex., who is said to be one of the wealthiest and most substantial farmers and cattle men of that State, sold 840 acres of his holdings at $100 an acre and received a total of $84,000.

Group Mississippi Farmers Purchase 3,000 Acres Land Pay $225,000.

A report from Abbeyville, S. C., stated that in 1919, a farm near that place was bought on credit by a Negro for $1,500. He produced on this farm 12 bales of cotton and enough corn, meat and other products to run the farm another year. The sale of the cotton and cotton seed brought enough to pay for the farm and in addition he had enough money to buy for cash, another farm of half the size of the first one. From being a renter without anything he was transformed within a brief 12 months into a land owner with a farm paid for and with plenty about him.

Andrew Johnson, a Negro farmer, Claiborne County, Miss., purchased a 365 acre plantation, for which he paid $7,250. A report from Inverness, Miss., was that a group of 9 Negro farmers had purchased 1,200 acres of farm land near that place. Another report stated that 25 Negro farmers near Itta Bena, had purchased through the Federal Land Bank, 3,000 acres of land for which they contracted to pay $225,000.

Developing Of Big Enterprises Significant Aspect Negro Businesses.

Among the most significant features of the annual meeting of the National Negro Business League in 1919, 1920 and 1921, were first, the increase in the number of representatives of large Negro business enterprises, second, the tendency to promote cooperative enterprises, and third, the devising of ways and means of getting together large sums of money.

In line with this tendency the president of the League, Dr. Robert R. Moton, suggested that business men should form themselves into a strong organization to supply the needs for large amounts of capital. The following were among the most significant aspects o Negro business enterprises for 1919-1921.

1. The growth of Home Building and Loan Associations, as for example, the Norfolk, Va., Home Building and Loan Association reported for the year 1919, $51,698.32 worth of resources.

2. The growth of the number of Negro businesses; as for example, it was found that on Queen Street in Norfolk, there were 102 Negro businesses.

3. The development of Negro newspapers into buildings and plants of their own, as the New York Age, the Chicago Defender, the Norfolk Journal and Guide and the Savannah Tribune.

4. The buying of property in which hundreds of thousands of dollars are involved, as for example the Strand Theater Building on Broad Street in Richmond, Va., was sold to a group of Negroes for $113,000 cash. The United Investment Corporation of Atlanta, Ga., bought property on Auburn Avenue at an expenditure of approximately $100,000. The Jesse Binga Banking Firm of Chicago, purchased property on South State Street for which $200,000 was paid. The Laborers' Investment Corporation of Savannah, Ga., bought a piece of property, for which $40,000 was paid. In almost every city where there are any considerable number of Negroes, they have either purchased or erected substantial and commodious buildings to house their business enterprises. The North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company has erected a seven story office building at Durham.

5. Individual Negroes paying considerable sums for property as for example, Edward Irby of Norfolk, Va., paid $11,000, cash for a block of residential and business property.

6. The development of big businesses, as for example, the appearance of the Negro Bank with a Million Dollar assets such as the Wage Earners Bank of Savannah, Ga., and the Solvent Savings Bank of Memphis, Tenn., and the large increase in the amount of business done by insurance companies, as for example, the Standard Life and the North Carolina Mutual. The Poro College of St. Louis, seller of hair goods and beauty preparations, is spending $60,000 a year for newspaper advertisements, which are carried in more than sixty newspapers. A Negro real estate company with an authorized capital of $50,000 was organized at Rocky Mount, N. C. The Citizens Trust Company, with a capital of One-half Million Dollars, was opened in August in Atlanta, Ga. This is subsidiary to the Standard Life Insurance Company.

It was reported that the District of Columbia now has nineteen corporations organized by Negroes with a total capitalization of $2,880,000. These corporations cover a wide range of business activities and include a hotel, an apartment house, two banks, a broom factory, two Building and Loan Associations, a Farming and Merchandise Company, a Housing Corporation, a Life Insurance Company, a Theater Corporation, an Investment and Development Company, a Suburban Pleasure Park Association, a Motion Picture Corporation and several cooperative organizations. The Investment and Development Company purchased eight stores in the busiest part of the uptown section at a cost of $120,000.

Insurance A Phase Big Business Among Negroes.

Insurance was the first line of business into which the Negro entered in a large way and is today the largest field of business from the standpoint of capital concentrated. During the past three years there has been marked progress in this field. As an example, the Standard Life Insurance Company of Atlanta, Ga., an Old Line Legal Reserve Company operating in twelve states had at the close of 1921, $20,596,871 worth of insurance in force. The income of the Company for that year was $1,056,675. The total assets of the Company amounted to $1,554,423.

The North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company with headquarters at Durham operates in twelve states. At the close of 1921, the Company had $38,763,816 worth of insurance in force. The income of the Company for that year was, $1,632,304. The total assets of the Company amounted to $1,517,922.

Old Line Insurance Company Protects Policy Holders With Mortgages On Negro Homes.

During the past year two Old Line Legal Reserve Insurance Companies were organized. The Liberty Life Insurance Company of Chicago was the first Old Line Legal Reserve Insurance Company to be organized by Negroes in the North. It began business with a paid in capital of $100,000. This amount was deposited with the Insurance Department of the State of Illinois in first mortgages on Negro homes in Chicago.

This is the first time in the history of insurance that policy holders of an Old Line Insurance Company have been protected by mortgages on Negro property. The Supreme Life and Casualty Insurance Company began business in Ohio with a paid in capital of $200,000. Two fire insurance companies were organized and began business during the past year. The Great Southern Fire Insurance Company of Atlanta, Ga., began business the first part of 1921. Its first semi-annual statement showed a paid in capital of $100,000 and outstanding insurance of $1,042,015.

The Bankers' Insurance Company of Durham, N. C., began business with an authorized capital of $500,000. This Company is the representative of eighteen banks operated by Negroes in Virginia and North Carolina. At its organization, twenty-one men subscribed $200,000 and paid in $135,000. Fifty Thousand Dollars worth of Liberty Bonds were deposited with the North Carolina State Insurance Department.

Methodist Episcopal Church Elects Negro Bishops With Full Ecclesiastical Powers.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, the largest of all Methodist bodies, held its General Conference at Des Moines, Iowa, 1920. At this time two Negroes, Matthew W. Clair of Washington, D. C., and Robert E. Jones of New Orleans, were elected with full ecclesiastical powers and prerogatives to the Board of Bishop of that denomination. This General Conference did away with what had been known as Missionary Bishops so that this denomination has now only one order of Bishops, who are styled General Superintendents.

The General Conference of the M. E. Church is an international body in that its delegates are made up of representatives from every section of the world, where this denomination is doing foreign or home missionary work. The election of Bishops Jones and Clair is of significance because it was participated in by representatives from all parts of the world, and was the first time that representatives of the Negro race had been elected to so high an office in an international body.

Other significant actions taken by the General Conference of the M. E. Church were: (1) the continuance of the Commission on Unification of the M. E. Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church South, also the Commission on Federation of the Colored Methodist bodies.

In the negotiations on unification carried on during the quadrennium 1916-1920, the M. E. Church South, made the concession that if unification should be effected, the Negroes in the church should have equal and proportionate representation in the General Conference of the United Church.

Another provision, and one to which the Negroes object, and which is proving a bone of contention in the unification negotiations is, that in the General Conference of the United Church, the Negroes should never have a representation in the body beyond five per cent of the total membership of the General Conference. (2) The changing of the name of "The Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," to "The Board of Education for Negroes of the M. E. Church," and the formation of the "Council of the Boards of Benevolence of the Church," which gives a new feature to the Board of Education for Negroes. Whatever program of evangelism and money may be put forward is to be under the direction of this Council, and is to be a program of all the allied Boards.

At the General Convention of the Episcopal Church, held at St. Louis in 1920, the House of Bishops elected Theodore M. Gardiner of Liberia, Suffragan Bishop of Liberia. The progress of the work carried on by Negro denominations during the past three years has been notable for the erection or purchases of large church buildings costing in many instances more than One Hundred Thousand Dollars each. The tendency is to make of these churches social centers and to carry on many activities other than the formal church service. This would appear to be a new and a distinct advancement in the development of church work by Negroes.

Liberal Contributions Made By Churches For Education And Mission Work.

In 1920, the Negro members of the Northern Presbyterian Church contributed to all boards of the church a total of $30,000. In 1921 they contributed $43,000. The Lott Carey Foreign Missionary Convention at its last annual meeting, raised $38,000 for Foreign Mission Work. The United Presbyterian Church appropriated $590,000 from its New World Movement Fund, to Knoxville College.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church, at its General Conference, 1920, made provisions to raise Five Million Dollars for education and other needs of the Church. Rallies of this denomination at which large sums of money were raised were: Wilberforce, Ohio, $80,000; Savannah, Ga., $37,000. the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church raised at a convocation at Augusta, Ga., $23,000 for education. The Mississippi State Baptist Convention during 1919 raised $51,000 for education. The North Carolina State Baptist Convention during 1920 raised $100,000 for missions and education.

Among the important schools and institutes held for Negro ministers were the Howard University Convocation, the Hampton Institute Conference for Ministers, and the Ministers' Institutes, conducted under the direction and in direct charge of Dr. James H. Dillard, president of the Anna T. Jeanes Foundation and the John F. Slater Fund. These institutes were held at Forsyth, Ga., and Trenton, S. C. The Conference of Workers under the Board of Missions for Freedmen under the Northern Presbyterian Church, held its annual meeting in Chattanooga. The Rural Church Work Department of the Methodist Episcopal Church held schools for rural pastors at Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga., and Wiley University, Marshall, Tex.

Activity Grows Among Colored Women In Club Work.

Negro women are becoming more and more active in club work. This is true of local clubs of the State Federations and of the National Association, which now has three branches, the Northeastern, the Southeastern and the Northwestern Federation of Colored Women's Clubs.

The thirteenth biennial session of the National Association of Colored Women was held in 1920 at Tuskegee, Ala. This was reported to have been the most largely attended of any of the binennial sessions held. Special Pullman cars were run from Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, New York, and Washington. In this body of more than a thousand women were found: authors, writers, poets, artists, teachers, principals of schools, lawyers, business women, and one president of a bank. Among the important subjects considered at this meeting were: "The Negro Woman's Part in the Work of Reconstruction;" "Benefit of Prohibition to the Negro Race;" "Woman Suffrage;" "The Awakening of the Southern Women to the Needs of Club Work;" and "The Call to the Women of Our Race."

National Association Colored Women Recommends That Colored Women Study Political Questions And Fit Themselves for Voting.

The resolutions adopted among other things said:

"Since it is evident that the women of the nation are soon to be invested with the right of full franchise."

"We recommend that the colored women give their close attention to the study of civics, to the laws of parliamentary usage and to the current political questions, both local and national, in order to fit themselves for the exercise of the franchise."

"We wish to go on record as asking the instructors throughout this country, especially those in colored schools, to teach our boys and girls the lives of the great men and women of the race, who have thus far shaped, and are shaping our destinies."

"We further recommend that wherever possible the local clubs cooperate with the teachers in building up good libraries in colored schools and in putting upon the shelves authentic publications from our best colored authors in literature, history, science and art."

"We go on record as endorsing and urging the enforcement of the 18th amendment to the Federal Constitution of the United States as interpreted in the Volstead Act."

"We also urge our National Congress to enforce the 14th and 15th Amendments to the Federal Constitution.

"Since glaring headlines and detailed accounts in the press of crimes and misdemeaonrs committed by colored people tend to inflame the passions of the public against members of our race, culminating often in rioting and mob violence, we urge the press of the United States to refrain from thus perpetuating such propaganda against us."

"We again make solemn protest against the continued prevalence of mob violence in the United States, and we pray for the enactment of a Federal statute against lynch law with severe penalties for the violation thereof, and that such statute be enforced if need be by the military power of this government."

Negro Women Delegates Attend Meeting International Council of Women.

There were two Negro women delegates to the Fifth Quinquennial Meeting of the International Council of Women, held at Christiana, Norway, namely: Mrs. Mary B. Talbert, the retiring president of the Federation of Colored Women's Clubs and Dr. Mary F. Waring of Chicago, who went respectively as delegate and alternate.

The Executive Committee of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association, called together nineteen colored women, selected at large in the United States for a one day conference in New York City on December 7. Few of these women were actively engaged in Association work, but had had large experience along all matters pertaining to Negro womanhood. There was a general presentation of matters for all womanhood, and especially Negro womanhood. The discussions were marked by frankness and the general idea was that the result would be a better understanding of the needs and the problems of Negro women and the importance of white and Negro women cooperating together.

Work Of The National Urban League.

The National Urban League for social service among Negroes, with headquarters in New York was established several years ago to assist in improving conditions among urban Negroes. It has filled a very important place in the adjustments that were necessary in connection with the recent large migration of Negroes to the North and in handling the unemployment situation during the recent industrial depression.

The League in 1920 expended $185,000 for the following purposes: (1) developing cooperation among the agencies working with Negroes for social betterment; (2) making investigations of conditions as a basis for practical work; (3) stimulating agencies already at work to extend their fields to include Negroes, and (4) training colored social workers so that within their own race leaders may be developed in social service who are conversant with the best methods of service and possessed of the necessary broad vision to prosecute the work successfully.

Missouri And West Virginia Establish Welfare Departments For Negroes.

There was established in 1920, by legislative act, the Missouri Negro Industrial Commission. Its purpose is to assist in improving the educational and economic conditions of the Negroes of Missouri. The headquarters of the Commission are at the State Capitol. There is a paid secretary. The semi-annual report for the first part of 1921 contained results of investigations of housing conditions in St. Louis; the report of an investigation directed by the Community Service Urban League of Kansas City and a report on conditions in southeast Missouri with reference to certain illegal, intolerable and untoward conditions of peonage in that section of the state.

At the 1921 session of the West Virginia Legislature, an act was passed creating a Bureau of Negro Welfare and Statistics. It is in charge of a Director "a member of the Negro race," who is appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the State Senate. The term of office is four years. The functions of the Bureau are: (1) to assemble all available data pertaining to the Negro population of the State, migration, distribution of rural population, vital statistics, social and educational statistics, and sanitary conditions of hotels and restaurants; (2) farm movements; that is locating farms which Negroes will purchase and farmers who will welcome Negro labor; (3) home ownership; that is, promoting homes among Negroes; (4) thrift, industrial and economic; that is, promoting the same by means of thrift clubs, saving clubs encouraging regular work in the industry of the State; (5) cooperating with officials in the solution of problems for Negroes; (6) inter-racial relations; that is, arranging conferences between representative whites and Negroes for the solution of difficulties which may arise, etc.; (7) statistics of farm and home ownership, of occupation and of agriculture.

Local State And National Agencies Co-operate In Making National Negro Health Week A Grand Success.

The Seventh Annual National Negro Health Week was in many ways the most successful Health Week yet held and is an indication of the growing appreciation of the masses of the people in health conservation. Health Week in 1921 was more widely observed than ever before.

A striking feature of its observance was that many cities and communities as a whole observed Health Week at the same time that the National Negro Health Week was observed, or as in the case of Atlanta, Ga., in the week immediately following, thus having a two-weeks instead of a one-week Clean-Up.

Never before did so large a number of national agencies cooperate in the promotion of Health Week. These organizations were: The National Tuberculosis Association, The American Red Cross Association, The United States Public Health Service, The Commission on Inter-Racial Cooperation, The Young Men's Christian Association, The Young Women's Christian Association, The National Child Welfare Association, The National League on Urban Conditions, The American Social Hygiene Association, The National Association of Graduate Nurses, The National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, The National Medical Association, and The National Negro Business League.

The United States Public Health Service, in addition to a special letter written by the Surgeon General to all public health agencies requesting their cooperation

in the Health Week observance, prepared and circulated a special Health Week Bulletin. This bulletin, in addition to the regular program for the week, had a section entitled, "Important Information for Use During Health Week and Throughout the Year." Suggestions were given relative to such subjects as, "Drinking Water," "Flies," "Home Hygiene," "Hookworm Disease," "Mothers and Babies," "Patent Medicines and Quack Doctors," "Public Health," "Rats," "School Hygiene," "Tuberculosis," "Typhoid," "Venereal Diseases," "Ventilation," and "Personal Hygiene."

Negroes Contribute Over One Million One Hundred Thousand Dollars For Rosenwald School Buildings.

The Negro public schools of the South have shown marked improvement during the three years, 1919-1921. This was due to a large extent, to the special agencies working for the improvement of Negro schools. The agencies taking part in this improvement work were: the Julius Rosenwald Fund, in building rural schoolhouses, the Anna T. Jeanes Foundation in providing county supervisors of industrial work, the John F. Slater Fund in helping to provide county training schools for teachers and the General Education Board in providing the funds to supply state supervisors of Negro schools, to assist in holding summer schools for teachers and also in assisting in providing county training schools.

While there has been a marked progress in public school improvements in Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee and Texas, the most interesting developments have been in North Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana. A marked feature of public school improvement has been the erection of better buildings, as for example, in Kentucky, buildings erected cost as follows: Logan County, $10,000; Cythiana, $18,000; Mt. Sterling, $14,000; Bowling Green, $12,000; Mayfield, $13,000; Webster County, $21,000; Paducah, $85,000; Lexington, $150,000. Buildings were erected in other states as follows: Spartanburg, S. C., $40,000; Macon, Ga., $60,000; Lynchburg, Va., $100,000; Durham, N. C., $150,000; Port Arthur Tex., $160,000. P. F. Du Pont in 1919 gave $500,000 for the improvement of colored public schools in the State of Delaware. In the nine years since the establishment of aid to rural schools by Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, 1,215 school buildings have been erected through this means at a cost of $3,985,000. Of this amount, $278,000 came from private subscriptions of white people in the communities where the buildings were erected, $749,000 from Mr. Rosenwald, $1,129,000 from private contributions of Negroes, and $1,829,000 from public funds, state and county.

North Carolina Creates In State Department Education Division Negro Education.

North Carolina is the first State to create by legislative enactment a division of Negro education as a part of the State Department of Education. Fifteen thousand dollars is to be appropriated annually to assist in supporting this division.

The legislature of 1919 appropriated $100,000 for buildings at the three Negro State Normal Schools. The 1921 session of the legislature appropriated $400,000 for buildings and improvements at these schools. This same legislature made these additional appropriations for Negro education: for the maintenance of the Normal Schools, $75,000 annually; for teachers training in church and private schools, $15,000; for buildings, improvements and maintenance at the Agricultural and Technical College, $145,000; for a reformatory for Negro boys, $25,000; maintenance annually for reformatory, $10,000; for teacher training in summer schools annually about $25,000; for high schools and vocational education about $40,000; for buildings at Sanitorium for Tubercular Patients, $100,000, making a total of about $950,000. The salaries of the Negro public school teachers in the State were nearly $400,000 more for the 1920-1921 school year than for the previous year. Through the Julius Rosenwald Schoolhouse Building Fund allotment to the State, public school funds and private donations a total of approximately One Million Dollars will be spent during the year for new schoolhouses.

Mississippi Makes Progress In Building Schools For Negroes.

During the year 1920 more than $500,000 was spent in Mississippi in building Rosenwald schools. The two largest of these schoolhouse building operations are the Mound Bayou consolidated school, costing $110,000 and the school at Hattiesburg, costing $75,000. The Hattiesburg school was built under a bond issue that was carried six to one.

On July 1, 1921, $76,000 was allotted to the State by the Julius Rosenwald Fund. Within less than thirty days the entire allotment was taken up in sums ranging from $500 to $1,600. This means that $750,000 will be spent in Mississippi during the school year 1921-1922 in building modern schoolhouses for Negroes. As a further example of the interest that is being awakened in the State in providing schools for Negroes, D. S. Jones, a large plantation owner of Leflore County, erected at a cost of $15,000, for the Negro children on his plantation, a modern school building with a teachers' home. As a part of the equipment there is an artesian well, and ten acres of land to be used for educational purposes. Mr. Jones pays the principal and his wife $1,800 a year, and gives them the use of the teachers' home. This is the first school of its kind erected in the State. The reports are that other planters are contemplating building similar plants for the Negro children on their plantations.

Louisiana Is Becoming A Leader In The Progress Being Made For Improvement Negro Education.

The Legislature of the State at its 1920 session, appropriated what was said to be the largest amount ever given, up to that time, at one time by a Southern state for the higher and secondary education of Negroes. The sum of $347,000 was appropriated. Of this amount, $267,000 was for Southern University and $80,000 for the establishing of a school for blind Negro children. Of the sum appropriated to Southern University $67,000 was to increase the amount for current expenses and $200,000 to go toward the erection of needed buildings.

The school year, 1919-1920 was a very distinct improvement over any preceding session in the progress of Negro public schools. The amount for current expenses over the previous year was increased by almost One-half Million Dollars; that is, from $458,882 to $921,525. The amount spent for new buildings was $282,594. There was an increase of 18,000 in the enrollment of pupils, and of more than 10,000 in the average attendance. There was an increase of 20 days in the length of the school session. Nearly 350 more teachers were employed. The increase for salaries and for current expenses was more than doubled. This showing for 1919-1920 was in marked contrast to the very slight increases which had taken place during past school years.

Growth Of County Training Schools A Feature Of Development Of Negro Education.

One of the most significant things in the improvement of Negro rural schools has been the development of county training schools. These schools which are in some respects junior high schools are designed to

assist the counties in providing teachers for the elementary schools. The growth of county training schools for the past year is indicated by the following:

Number of schools, 142, an increase over previous year of 36; value of land, buildings and equipment $1,590,262, increase $563,450; number of teachers employed 848, increase 220; number of pupils enrolled, 35,317, increase 6,042; number of pupils in high grades 2,247, increase 680; total receipts for the year, $1,007,731, an increase over previous year of $418,990.

Eighty-six Summer Schools for Negro Teachers Aided by the General Education Board.

The General Education Board in addition to appropriating $10,000 in 1921, to send 400 teachers from 13 states to the Hampton and Tuskegee Institute summer schools, aided 86 other summer schools for Negro teachers. These 86 summer schools had a total enrollment of 12,272, and employed 648 instructors. Of the $144,807.96 expended for the operating of these schools, the General Education Board contributed $29,006.14 and $115,801.82 was contributed through state and local sources. The following summary regarding these summer schools was furnished by Mr. Jackson Davis, General Field Agent of the General Education Board:

Summary of Reports From 86 Summer Schools for Negro Teachers Aided in 1921 by the General Education Board.

TABLE I.

STATES	No. of Schools	ENROLLMENT OF TEACHERS: No. from County	No. from Immediately Adjacent Counties	No. from Other Parts of State	No. from Other States	Total Enrollment	No. of Instructors	Term (Weeks)
Alabama	5	709	185	268	20	1,182	67	7
Arkansas	2	283	73	9	3	368	11	6
Florida	1	25	11	14	------	50	8	8
Georgia	3	142	51	159	15	367	42	5
Kentucky	4	198	78	68	3	347	22	6
Louisiana	28	1479	286	242	83	2,090	99	8
*Maryland	------	------	------	------	------	172	------	----
Mississippi	12	1006	306	167	14	1,493	63	5
North Carolina	13	776	611	589	96	2,072	105	6
*South Carolina	7	------	------	------	------	1,217	69	6
Tennessee	5	797	164	439	235	1,635	99	5
Texas	5	205	285	757	32	1,279	63	9
Total 12	86	5,620	2,050	2,712	501	12,272	648	6

**Reported only total enrollment.*

TABLE II.

RECEIPTS FOR OPERATION.

	From Gen. Ed. Bd.	From State	From County	From Students' Fees.	From Other Sources.	Total Income.
1	$ 3,088.00	$ 1,333.93	$ 450.00	$ 4,843.05	$ 1,739.64	$ 11,454.62
2	† 500.00	500.00	----------	447.50	27.10	1,474.60
3	500.00	----------	----------	24.00	489.00	1,013.00
4	1,950.00	----------	200.00	814.25	1,682.98	4,647.23
5	1,200.00	425.00	747.37	1,418.80	228.50	4,019.67
6	* 4,316.66	5,933.95	5,890.00	2,651.15	1,072.28	19,864.04
7	2,350.00	100.00	1,146.67	5,723.75	179.00	9,499.42
8	4,125.00	4,748.75	5,340.25	7,051.65	1,646.08	22,911.73
9	3,000.00	3,310.36	1,161.00	1,525.43	105.22	9,102.01
10	1,800.00	6,898.04	500.00	7,935.54	2,534.45	19,668.03
11	2,400.00	34,800.00	----------	19,126.25	28,958.35	85,284.60
	$ 25,229.66	$ 58,050.03	$ 15,435.29	$ 51,561.37	$ 38,662.60	$ 188,938.95
†	93.14	Traveling expenses in state				93.14
*	1,683.34	Traveling expenses in state				1,683.34
	$ 27,000.14	Total appropriation for regular S. Schools				$ 190,715.43
	2,000.00	Special appropriation to Morgan College, Md.				2,000.00
	$ 29,006.14	Total Amt. from G. E. B. for S. Schools				$ 192,715.43
	$ 29,006.14	$ 58,050.03	$ 15,435.29	$ 51,561.37	$ 38,662.60	$ 192,715.43

State Legislatures Increase Their Appropriations For Higher Education Negroes.

The Legislature of New Jersey appropriated $317,000 for the State School for Negroes. The Missouri Legislature appropriated to Lincoln Institute, $329,000 for current expenses and purchase of additional land and $500,000 to change the school into a university.

The Legislature of West Virginia appropriated $1,068,816 for the biennial period, 1921-1923 for its educational and other institutions for Negroes as follows: Collegiate Institute, $452,272; Blue Field Colored Institute, $136,344; Storer College, $6,000; Hospital for Insane, $180,000; Industrial School for Boys, $150,000; Industrial School for Girls, $50,000; Tuberculosis Sanitarium, $52,000; Deaf and Blind School, $30,000; Bureau of Negro Welfare and Statistics, $12,200.

Bequests By Will Of Whites For Negro Education, Etc.

The following are some of the legacies which Negro institutions received during the three years, 1919-1921: Mrs. Alfred Parker, New York City, $5,000 to Child Welfare Work Among Negroes, New Orleans, La.; estate, Mrs. Harriet Blanchard, Hampton Institute, $200,000; Tuskegee Institute, $100,000; St. Augustine School, Raleigh, N. C., $50,000; American Church Institute for Negroes, $100,000; estate, Mrs. Eliza A. Thorne, Hampton Institute, $5,000; Mrs. Grace E. Reed, Hampton Institute, $10,000, Snow Hill Institute, $2,500; Jacob Schiff's estate, Hampton Institute, $10,000; Tuskegee Institute, $10,000; Alfred T. White, Tuskegee Institute, $40,000; W. Murray Crane, Hampton Institute, $10,000; Tuskegee Institute, $10,000; Edmund C. Converse, Tuskegee Institute, $50,000; Alfred Blumenthal, Tuskegee Institute, undesignated amount; George W. Brackenridge, Guadaloupe College, $50,000; Edith Knight, Hampton Institute, $25,000; The Carnegie estate, Hampton Institute, $300,000; Mrs. Elizabeth Milbank Anderson, Tuskegee Institute, $25,000 and Fisk University, $50,000; Mrs. Mary M. Roberts, Hampton Institute, $200,355; Charles Church Drew, Tuskegee Institute, $50,000; one-half estate of Mrs. Alice C. West, Tuskegee Institute, value undesignated.

Negro Makes New World Record Laying Bricks.

What is believed to be a new world record in laying paving bricks was made by a Negro, James Meriwether at Elberton, Ga. He laid 12,000 bricks in 2 hours; an average of 100 bricks per minute. It required 11 men to wait upon him.

The champion bricklayer, however, is reported to be another Negro, John W. Martin, who it is said, can at any time lay 90 bricks in 30 seconds. While working on a State road near Grafton, W. Va., he laid 42,000 bricks in 8 hours, an average of 87 bricks per minute. Each brick weighed 10 1-2 pounds, or a total of 200 tons for the 42,000. It required the services of 8 laborers and in addition, 22 boys from the State Reformatory to place the bricks on carrying boards and carry them to Martin.

Negro Child Awarded Prize For Being Physically Most Perfect Pre-School Child.

Audrey Tripp, of New York City, age three years and nine months, won three medals in the milk and child health exhibition held by the Bureau of Child Hygiene of the City Board of Health. She was given these awards for being "morally and physically the most perfectly developed pre-school child two to six years old." More than 20,000 babies were entered in the contest, held in forty-one health centers in the city.

Picture, "Spirit Of Transportation" Wins Prize Over 900 Exhibitors.

Ethel Richardson, Montclair, N. J., was judged one of the eight best pianists in a contest of 40 competitors held at Newark, N. J. The judges were, H. C. Osgood of the Musical Courier and W. H. Murray of the Musical Monitor. Gerald Tyler, Supervisor of Music in the public schools of St. Louis, Mo., wrote the musical prologue for the pageant and drama, "Missouri One Hundred Years Ago," used at St. Louis in celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of Missouri as a state.

C. M. Battey in charge of the Photographic Division at Tuskegee Institute was successful in placing original photographs as follows: at the 7th Annual Pittsburgh Salon of Photography in 1920; at the 39th International Convention of Photographers at Buffalo in 1921; at the exhibition of pictorial photographs from Canada and the United States of America in the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain, London, 1921. At this latter exhibition, he placed two pictures, "Through the Mist," and "St. Sesostris."

Paul R. Williams won the first prize of $300 offered by the Los Angeles Pressed Brick Company for a house not to cost more than $5,000; this to include heating, plumbing, electric wiring and painting. The contest was open to architects in California and Arizona. Albert A. Smith won the first prize at the National Academy of Design, with a painting from the "Nude." The contest was national in scope. The greatest number of the John Wanamaker Prizes awarded in the Philadelphia Public Schools for proficiency in art were won by Italian and Negro children. King D. Ganaway of Chicago won first honors in the Annual Wanamaker Art Exhibition in Philadelphia. His picture was, "The Spirit of Transportation." There were some 900 exhibitors.

First Honors In Mixed Schools Won By Negroes.

Helen E. Fairfax won second honors in a class of 200 in the Williamsport, Pa., High School. Annie Mildred Coleman, Public School No. 16, New York City, tied for first prize and took second honors for entrance examination to the High School.

Geneva Baker was valedictorian of the graduating class of the Goshen (N. Y.) High School.

Ruth Royster was valedictorian of the graduating class of the Roxbury (Mass.) High School. Wilhelmina Harrison stood at the head of the honor roll of the graduating class of Crane Institute, Chicago. Anna Lewis graduated with the highest marks from the Calexico (Calif.) High School. Robert Shaw Wilkerson was the first honor student at the Wilbraham Academy, Mass. Countie Porter Cullen of the De Witt Clinton High School won one of the two prizes offered by the New York City Women's Federation of Clubs for the best poem submitted by the pupils of the High School Poetry Society of New York. Pupils from twenty-six schools participated.

Geneva E. Jackson Graduates Cum Laude Radcliffe College.

Carolyn Kealing maintained an average above 90 in her studies for two years at Tabor College (Iowa). Emily Elizabeth Gross of the University of Iowa won the daughters of the American Revolution Medal for the best work in American History.

Edwin B. Jourdain, Jr., graduated from Harvard University with distinction in history. F. E. Corbie, a freshman, won the highest oratorical prize in the gift of New York University, *i. e.*, "The Board of Trustees Prize." Clyde William Phelps won the Boylston Prize for elocution at Harvard University. Charles H. Houston made an average of grade "A" in all his studies in the Harvard

University Law School and automatically became one of the editors of the "*Harvard Law Review.*" Geneva E. Jackson graduated from Radcliffe College, *Cum Laude*, with distinction in French and Spanish.

Second Time in History Smith College Student In Four Years Wins A. B. And A. M. Degrees.

Eunice Roberta Hunton received both her A. B. and A. M. degrees at the 1921 commencement of Smith College, Northampton, Mass. This is the largest woman's college in the world. Miss Hunton did all the work necessary for the two degrees in the regular four year period. She was the only one in a class of almost 500 to do this. In fact, only one other girl has been able to accomplish this at Smith College since its founding in 1878.

Negro Students Elected Phi Beta Kappa.

Election to membership in the Phi Beta Kappa Chapter is secured through scholarship only. Bertram W. Doyle, was elected a member of the Ohio Wesleyan University Chapter. Sterling A. Brown was elected a member of the Williams College Chapter. Percy Julian was elected a member of the De Pauw University Chapter. Valuarez B. Spratlin was elected a member of the Denver University Chapter. William Jefferson was elected a member of the Dickinson College Chapter. Irvin C. Mollison was elected a member of the University of Chicago Chapter.

Frances H. Williams was elected a member of the Mt. Holyoke Chapter and was awarded a scholarship for post graduate studies in social service. Mary E. Link was elected a member of the University of Chicago Chapter. She was awarded the Gertrude Seltz Scholarship for the highest average among freshman women. Dorothy M. Hendrickson was elected a member of the Hunter College Chapter.

Paul Robeson was elected a member of the Rutgers College Chapter. He won scholarships and prizes in debating, and led his class in scholarship through college. He was selected for an end position on Walter Camp's 1918 All American Football Team. Rudolph J. C. Fisher was elected a member of the Brown University Chapter. He was awarded scholarships amounting to $3,000, "For Marked Ability." He won fine laurels in biology and English; he was class orator, and one of the three commencement speakers.

The Youngest Person Ever To Receive Ph. D. Degree The University Of Pennsylvania.

The Ph. D. degree, Docter of Philosophy, is the highest earned degree granted by universities. During 1919-1921 this degree was granted by Clark University, Worcester, Mass., to Thomas I. Brown and Francis C. Sumner, by Radcliffe College to Eva B. Dykes, by Boston University to Willis J. King, by Cornell University to Thomas W. Turner, by University of Pennsylvania to Sadie Tanner Mossell, by University of Chicago to Georgiana Rose Simpson. She specialized in German Literature; her thesis was, "Herder's Conception of Das Volk."

Harris S. Blackistone, who at the age of 23 received the Ph. D. Degree from the University of Pennsylvania, is reported to be the youngest person to receive this degree from this institution. The University awarded him the following scholarships: the William Henzy and the Mayor's Scholarship, 1913-1917; the George Schleicher Prize in German, 1916-1917; the University Scholarship in German, 1917-1918; the Harrison Scholarship in German and the University Scholarship in 1919. The Boston University Graduate School has requested Dr. Gilbert H. Jones, Dean of the College of Liberal Arts, Wilberforce University, for permission to translate his Ph. D. thesis from German into English for reference use in the classes in philosophy. Dr. Jones received the Ph. D. degree from the University of Jena, Germany in 1909, and is reported to be the only American Negro who has received this degree from a German University.

Negro Physician Second On List Of 200 Interneship, For Examination.

Dr. J. B. Ford has the distinction of being the first Negro surgeon to act in the ambulance service of Bellevue Hospital, New York City. He also was assigned to service in the wards of the institution. James E. Lee, a graduate of Rush Medical College Chicago, was among the first on a list of 45 out of 180 men who took examination for interneships in the Cook County (Chicago) Hospital.

Wilson Winters maintained an average of 90 per cent throughout his dental course at Temple University, Philadelphia. Dr. Walter S. Grant was second on a list of 200 examined for interneships at the Cook County, (Chicago) Hospital. He is a graduate of Northwestern University Medical School, and in his junior year was one of the five members from a class of eighty-six to be elected to membership in the Alpha Omega Alpha Society, a new secret medical honor fraternity, whose membership is based on scholarship and bears to medical studies the same relation that Phi Beta Kappa does to under graduate literary studies.

Negro Student In One Year Wins Three First Honors In Medicine.

The four Julius Rosenwald Fellowships of $1,200 each awarded to Negro graduates in medicine for advanced medical studies were awarded for the academic year 1920-1921 to Dr. Carrie J. Sutton and Dr. George W. Adams, Jr., of Howard University Medical School. Dr. Theodore K. Lawless of Northwestern University Medical School and Dr. W. S. Quinlan of the Harvard Medical School. Victor Vallon, a graduate from the New York State Medical College was awarded a scholarship at the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research.

Ernest Raymond Alexander graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Vermont with the unusual distinction of winning the three first honors which may be had each year in medicine. Two of these were cash prizes. He was awarded "*Cum Laude*," first prize for special merit in medicine and the Woodbury Prize for clinical proficiency. Dr. Harriet A. Rice received from the French Government a bronze medal, "*Reconnaisance Francaise*," for services rendered during the World War in French military hospitals. She is a graduate of Wellesley College, and of the Women's Medical College of New York. Dr. M. L. Moody, a native of Jamaica, practicing in London, was elected bacteriologist and lecturer on biology at the University of London.

Negro Discovers Amazing Food Uses For Lowly Peanut.

At a hearing before the ways and means committee of the House of Representatives, George W. Carver, Director of Agricultural Research and Chemistry at the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, astounded the members of the committee by demonstrating to them that the lowly peanut yields about 145 different foods or useful articles. These

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include 10 kinds of milk, 5 kinds of punches, cherry, lemon, orange, blackberry and plum; salted peanuts, 2 grades of flour, 2 grades of meal, 5 breakfast foods, new flavorings for ice cream, cakes, ginger bread, cookies and various confections, chocolate coated peanuts, peanuts crystalized, peanut candy bars, 9 wood stains, black ink, face powder, face cream, and 4 different kinds of stock food.

Professor Carver has also discovered 107 products from the sweet potato. He also has an exhibit designed to show the commercial possibilities of the as yet undeveloped resources of the South, which include: (1) potash from chinaberry ashes; (2) chinaberry meal; (3) tonic stock feed, made of snap corn, velvet beans, cotton-seed meal and chinaberries, containing protein, 14.5 per cent; fats, 4.5; crude fibre, 12, and carbohydrates, 52; (4) dehydrated lye hominy; (5) okra fibre, for paper, rope, cordage, strawboard, matting and carpets; (6) ultramarine dyes, made from Macon County clays and used for cotton, wool, silk and leather; (7) cotton-stalk fibre for rope, cordage, mats and carpets; (8) furniture stains made from native clays and vegetables; (9) poplar bark, for artificial ribbon; (10) mallow, cactus and bear grass fibres; (11) dyes, made from dandelion, black oak, wood ashes, sweet gum, willow, swamp-maple, sweet potatoes, pomegranate, peanuts, osage orange, muscadine grape, onions, velvet beans and tomato vines; (12) dressing for canvass shoes, made of Macon County clays; (13) scouring powders; (14) white and colored washes, made from native clays; (15) wistaria for basketry work; (16) feathers for millinery purposes, secured from native wild and barn-yard fowls; (17) laundry blues, 20 varieties.

Reverend John W. Widgeon, who for forty years has been the caretaker of the Maryland Academy of Sciences, was given a diploma by the Academy as a token of appreciation for the contributions which he has made to the fauna and flora at the Academy. He is regarded as an authority on the fauna and flora of Maryland, as well as its geological formation. The first geological exhibit of Johns Hopkins University was collected by Mr. Widgeon.

Best French Novel Of The Year Written By Negro.

In 1920, General Pershing offered prizes to school children in grammar grades for the best essays on, "The Advantages of Enlisting in The Army." Among the prize winners were Madeline Clark, Portsmouth, O., Fannie Horrington, Port Chester, N. Y., and Mildred Adele Barfield, Atlanta, Ga.

Isaac Fisher, editor of the *Fisk University News*, won the third prize, $75 offered by the *Metropolitan Magazine* for the best essays on "Can We Keep Peace With Japan?" In other years Mr. Fisher has won prizes as follows: first prize of $100 offered in 1913 by the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* for the ten best reasons why persons should come to Missouri; first prize of $50 offered 1913, by the Wales Visible Adding Machine Company of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., for the best essay on, "What Do You See in An Adding Machine, An Analysis of the Commercial Uses to Which Adding Machines May Be Put;" third prize of $100 offered in 1913 by the *Criterion of Fashion*, a woman's magazine of New York City for the best essay on "A Criticism of the *Criterion of Fashion*;" first prize of $500 offered in 1914 by *Everybody's Magazine* for the best letter on the subject, "What We Have Learned About Rum."

Rene' Maran, a Martinique Negro, employed in the French Colonial Service in Central Africa, at Lake Tchad, won the 1921 Prix Goncourt for the best French novel of the year. The novel deals with life in Central Africa and takes its title from the leading character in the play, Batouala, an African chieftain. The value of the prize is 5,000 francs, about $1,000. The prize, although small, is among the most sought after by French

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writers. To win it means for an author that his book will be among the best sellers of the year and that he will always command a good public.

Charles Gilpin Awarded 1921 Spingarn Medal.

In 1914, J. E. Spingarn, chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, established a gold medal to be given to the man or woman of African descent and American citizenship, who during the year shall have made the highest achievement in any field of human endeavor.

The awards of the Medal have been as follows: in 1915, to Earnest Everett Just, Professor and Head of the Department of Physiology, Howard University Medical School, for excellence in research work in biology; in 1916, to Colonel Charles Young, United States Army, for organizing the Liberian Constabulary and establishing order on the frontiers of Liberia; in 1917, to Harry Burleigh, New York City, for distinguished work in musical composition; in 1918, to William Stanley Braithwaite, Cambridge, Mass., for distinguished work as a poet and literary critic; in 1919, to Archibald H. Grimke for services: as Consul at Santo Domingo, as President of the Negro Academy and as President of the Washington, D. C., Branch of the N. A. A. C. P; in 1920, to W. E. B. Du Bois, New York City, for organizing the Pan-African Congress; in 1921, to Charles S. Gilpin, New York City, for the most distinguished work as an actor during the year, 1921.

Negro Accorded Place Among Ten Most Distinguished Contributors To Dramatic Art 1921.

Charles S. Gilpin, the most talked of actor in 1921, played the title role in "Emperor Jones," the plot of which is laid on an island in the West Indies. His performance has been styled as, "a genuine impersonation, a being of flesh and blood and brain."

The drama was produced by the Provincetown players at their little theatre in Greenwich Village, the art section of New York City. Gilpin's success in the title role was so great that after one month the play was moved to Broadway, where it ran successfully for several months. The Drama League of New York City selects annually by vote, the persons who in the opinion of its members have contributed most during the year to the art of the theatre. Mr. Gilpin was one of the ten selected for this honor in 1921.

Great Development In Theatricals Among Negroes.

The past three years have been noted for the great development which is taking place in the theatrical world as it relates to the Negro. Either by building, purchasing or leasing, a large number of commodious and well equipped theaters are now at the services of the Negroes. In Charleston, (S. C.), Memphis, (Tenn.), Savannah, (Ga.), Hot Springs, (Ark.), Washington, D. C., Macon, (Ga.), Norfolk, (Va.), Kansas City, (Mo.), theatres have been erected costing from $35,000 to $250,000. The Dunbar Theatre in Philadelphia including ground cost around $400,000.

Three plays with all Negro casts were shown on Broadway New York City: "Put and Take," at the Town Hall Theatre; "Goat Alley," at the Bijou Theater; and "Shuffle Along," an all Negro musical melange, which had a continuous run of over a year at the 63rd Street Music Hall. There are now some 17 motion

picture film producing corporations operated by Negroes. There are many indications to show that the next line of development of Negro acting will be the development of the serious drama. There are a considerable number of Negro actors who desire to act in the serious drama, but thus far Negro theatre patrons in general have not been developed up to the place where they will give sufficient support to this line of work. As an indication of the development in this direction, we have the Lafayette Players working under the auspices of the Quality Amusement Corporation, which has for its main purpose the furthering of the interest of Negroes in dramatic art.

The Billboard
Chief Organ Show World
Devotes Page To Negro Theatrical World.

A special indication of the growth of the importance of theatricals among Negroes is the fact that the Billboard, a weekly publication and the chief organ of the show world, has in each issue, "the J. A. Jackson page," devoted to the interest of the colored actor and musician of America. On this page Mr. Jackson tells each week what is going on along the line of Negro theatrical work. This page is attracting a great deal of attention. It affords a means of recording what is going on among colored people and in this way brings it to the attention of the theatrical and show world in general.

Black Swan Record Company
Organized to Manufacture
Phonograph Records.

The Black Swan Record Company, organized by Harry H. Pace to manufacture phonograph records, using selections by Negroes, has had a phenomenal success. In less than a year the capacity output of the orginal factory in New York City was exceeded, and a new plant had to be built. These records have enabled the singers and musicians of the race to get their selections before a much larger public than they would otherwise have been able to do. The American public is interested and has a high regard for the Negro singer. For this reason the Black Swan Records will meet with favor from the general public.

Sol Butler
At Pershing Stadium
Wins Inter-Allied Broad Jump.

Sol Butler of Dubuque College, Iowa, and a memberof the American Expeditionary Forces, won the inter-allied broad jump at Pershing Stadium, Paris, in July 1919. His mark was, 24 ft., 9, 1-2 in., which was 2, 1-4 in., behind the world's record as it then stood.

Three Negroes were on the team which the United States sent to represent this country at the 1920 Olympic Games held in August, at Antwerp, Belgium. R. Earl Johnson of Pittsburgh, long distance runner, 10,000 meters; Benjamin Ponteau of the St. Christopher Athletic Club, New York City, light weight boxer; and Sol Butler, Chicago, in the broad jump. The Illinois checker championship was won by a Negro, George M. Tonner of Chicago. The games were played under the auspices of the Illinois Checker Association Tournament.

World's Greatest Jumper
Harvard University
Negro Athlete.

Edwin O. Gourdin of Harvard University, broke the twenty year record for the broad jump when at the International Meet between Yale, Harvard, Cambridge and Oxford Universities, held at the Harvard Stadium on July 23, 1921, he jumped 25 ft., 3 in. The previous record in jumping made by Peter O'Connor on August 5, 1901, in England was, 24 ft., 11, 3-4 in.

The first authenticated broad jump record, recorded in 1876, was 17 feet. Edwin O. Gourdin closed his athletic career at Harvard University with an all round record of track and field proficiency, surpassing that of any other man who ever attended that Institution. Besides breaking the world's record for the broad jump in the International Meet, he won the 100 yard dash. His records in various events are: 100 yard dash, 9, 4-5 seconds; 220 yard dash, 22, 1-5 seconds; 440 yard run, 52, 1-5 seconds; running high jump, 5 feet, 9 inches; running hop step and jump, 45 feet, 3 inches; putting shot, 39 feet, 4 inches; throwing javelin, 140 feet; throwing discus, 110 feet.

Gourdin Wins
National Pentathlon
Championship Events.

In addition to breaking the world's running broad jump record, Edwin O. Gourdin of Harvard University won the National Amateur athletic Union Pentathlon Championship events at Traverse Island, N. Y. In the five events in which there was competition, Gourdin was first in the running broad jump, throwing the javelin and the 200 meter dash. He was second in throwing the discus and sixth in the 1,500 meter run. He was the first Negro to win this all-round title.

Negro Football Star
Given A Place On 1921
All American Team.

Several Negroes were outstanding players on football teams during the three seasons, 1919—1921. Among these were: Samuel Peyton and Buddie Taylor of Northwestern University; John A. Shelburne, full back on the Dartmouth College team; G. Calloway, tackle, Columbia University team; Leon Taylor, right half back, Oberlin College; and "Ink" Williams, Brown University.

The two outstanding Negro players on 1921 teams were: Harry West, full back on the Washington-Jefferson Eleven and Frederick Slater, right tackle on the University of Iowa team, champion of the "Big Ten Conference." Several of the experts classed him as one of the greatest tackles the game has ever produced. He was the *Chicago Tribune's* selection for tackle on the All American Team. He was also placed on Walter Camp's Second All American Team. John Johnson of the 1920 Columbia University basketball team was ranked as one of the best basketball players that has been developed on any university team. The *New York Evening Mail* wrote concerning him as follows: "Johnson, one of the few colored athletes who has ever featured in the sport life of metropolitan colleges, was one of the best forwards ever developed in the inter-collegiate league. Had he been provided with the support Danny McNichols, Pennn's court captain had last winter, Johnson would have been hailed as one of the greatest basketballers of all time."

Greatest Long Distance Runner
In Country
A Negro.

R. Earl Johnson of the Thompson Steel Works Athletic Association of Pittsburgh, Pa., is the greatest long distance runner in the country. On July 4, in Pasadena, Calif., he won the National Amateur Athletic Union Championship for the senior 5 mile run in 25 min., 53, 4-5 seconds. He won three events in October, 1921. In Detroit he won the 22, 1-2 mile event, finishing 2, 1-2 miles ahead of his nearest competitor. In Chicago, he won a 15 mile handicap Marathon from a field of 21 starters in 1 hr.,

24 min., 54 seconds. At Yonkers, N. Y., he won the National Amateur Athletic Union 10 mile Championship event in 53 min., 20, 4-5 seconds. The relay team of Howard University won the one mile event at the annual relay carnival at the University of Pennsylvania against such institutions as, Rensselaer Polytechnical Institute and Carnegie Technical Institute.

Middle Weight Boxing Championship Of Europe Won By Native African.

Battling Siki, a full blooded Senegalese Negro, won the middle weight championship of France, and according to the French Boxing Federation is the European middle weight championship as well. In the National Amateur Championship bout held in November, 1920, Benjamin Ponteau of the St. Christopher Athletic Club, New York City, won the light weight championship. Leo Patterson of Joplin, Mo., was awarded the light weight championship of the American Expeditionary Forces.

Machine Gun Invented Which Fires Any Number Cartridges At One Time.

Clarence Gregg, Kansas City, Mo., has patented a machine gun that will carry 14,000 cartridges and can be fired without the immediate attention of the operator. It can be operated at a distance by an electrical attachment. It can be made to fire any number of cartridges at a time. C. J. Perry, Cincinnati, O., has invented a smoke consuming device, which it is claimed, eliminates 85 per cent of the smoke and saves from 10 to 20 per cent of the fuel used in firing boilers.

Dr. C. V. Berry, Washington, D. C., has invented a process for fire proofing cloth of different grades including canvas, theatre curtains and lace curtains in the home. He also invented a process for water proofing cloth that would resist boiling water. He applied during the war for a patent on a chemical solution to produce a liquid fire gun shell.

Special Bag Hanger For Laundries Invented.

William Solder, Boston, Mass., has invented a combination cooking stove and hot water heater that will use either gas or coal. It is said that the stove which is but slightly larger than the common cooking range will through a system of radiators heat a house of seven rooms. Miss Alice H. Parker, Montclair, N. J., received a patent for a new heating furnace that uses gas for fuel instead of coal. W. A. Shields, Birmingham, Ala., has received a patent on a bag hanger for supplying and removing garment bags used in laundry and dry cleaning establishments.

Device Invented To Use Over Again Exhaust From Gasoline Engines.

Solomon Harper, Syracuse, N. Y., has invented an electric signal train control device designed to prevent train collisions through a block system.

Herbert G. Williams, Cherry Fork, Ohio, has invented an attachment for gasoline engines by which the exhaust power of the engines can be used over again, and thus increase from 25 to 30 per cent the power obtained from a given amount of gas. Robert H. Pennington, St. Joseph, Mo., has invented a dial and danger light, block signaling device for the cabs of locomotive engines.

The device will indicate the approach of a train from the opposite direction and the distance between the two trains.

Patent Enables Moving Pictures To Be Shown by Daylight.

B. F. O'Bryant of Gadsden, Ala., invented a miniature steam engine to be used for hauling passengers and other purposes, in parks and open air places of amusement. Mrs. Mary J. Reynolds, St. Joseph, Mo., received a patent on a device for moving loads from a platform to a vehicle. It is also claimed that the device will hoist articles through a second story window and deposit them on a vehicle. The invention is designed chiefly for use on motor trucks. Arthur L. Macbeth, photographer, Baltimore, Md. has received patents on a daylight moving picture theatre. By means of this invention a moving picture machine will show pictures in full day light, even in an open park on a bright noonday.

Self Starter For Airplane Motors Devised.

Dr. H. Julian, Montreal, Canada, has invented an aeroplane safety appliance to prevent the machine from falling in case of engine trouble. The safety appliance is a parachute which automatically operates in case there is engine trouble and the machine begins to fall.

Hobert Dunn, Chicago, Ill., invented a device, the "Joyplane," a toy airplane for children, which glides in the air, performs spirals, loops and tailspins just as a large airplane does. F. Douglass Warner, Middleton, N. Y., invented a self-starter to be used on airplane motors; it is similar in operation to that of an automobile starter, being worked by a foot pedal, which when pressed, starts the propeller, which in turn starts the motor.

Detroit Man In 48 Years Takes Out 57 Patents.

Elijah McCoy of Detroit, Mich., took out his first patent, Steam Chest Lubricator, in 1872. His last patent, Westinghouse Air Pump Lubricator was taken out in 1920. In almost fifty years of inventing he has taken out 47 patents in the United States and 10 in Europe. Walter Cunningham at the Hog Island Shipyard, Philadelphia, perfected a device for tapping bolts, which enables a workman in uniting to tap over 900 bolts per day instead of about 350. Moses Amos, Atlanta, Ga., has invented a special device for stamping the top of cardboard boxes as used in drug stores. Charles A. Green, chiropodist, N. Y. City, has received a patent on a new improved sanitary case that is particularly adapted for the use of chiropodists.

Mr. Garrett A. Morgan of Cleveland, Ohio, has recently invented a traffic signal device, the important features of which are that it is designed to stop the traffic in all directions at the same time. The present signal devices are designed to stop the traffic in opposite directions on the same street, but not on the intersecting street. The present signal devices also do not permit an interval of time from the stopping of traffic on the one street and the starting of it on the intersecting street. The Morgan device is destined to stop traffic in all directions until the person in charge sees fit to give the signal for the traffic to move in particular opposite directions.

In addition to this traffic device invention Mr. Morgan holds eight American patents as well as patents in Canada, England and other foreign countries on a "Safety Hood and Smoke Protector," a helmet originally invented for firemen, but also used during the World War by the United States and the Allies to combat poisonous gases and as a safety device on submarines.

Waste Material Converter Designed to Solve Garbage Question.

John T. Robinson, Philadelphia, has secured patents on an ironing board. Alfred Neal, Beaumont, Texas, invented a machine for heavy excavation; it is named the kangaroo shovel, and is said to be able to do the work of fifty men. A device on the machine causes it automatically to take a step forward each time it scoops up a load of dirt. W. D. Harper, Youngstown, O., invented a device for converting all kinds of waste material into a practical fertilizer, and is designed to solve the garbage question for cities, towns and villages. James White, Tampa, Fla., patented a carpentry device, which is designed to take the place of the rule in making rough measurements.

Deep Sea Diving Suit Invented Enables Divers To Go Down Twice As Far As Heretofore.

Leroy M. Harden of Chicago, has invented an adjustable can opener. William L. Smith of Baltimore has invented a plastering machine, an oyster shucker and a plate, knife, fork, spoon and cup, combined. Bishop Montgomery, Castleberry, Ala., received a patent on an improved fish scaler.

Alonzo A. Moore of Winthrop, Mass., invented a swimming machine, which is designed to answer to some extent the same purposes as a life saving belt. Charles H. Jackson, Boston, has invented a deep sea diving suit with which a diver can work in 360 feet of water; this is said to be twice as far as any man ever went below the waves and returned alive.

International Association Longshoremen Does Not Draw Color Line.

At the 1921 Annual Meeting of the National Federation of Postal Clerks, held at Minneapolis, four Negro delegates were present; one from Washington, two from Pittsburgh, and one from Chicago. At the biennial session of the International Longshoremen's Convention in Buffalo in July 1921, there were 80 Negro delegates present, 65 from Southern and 15 from Northern cities. The International Longshoremen's Association does not draw any color line, as to membership.

Federation Of Labor Cannot Force Upon Labor Unions its Views Regarding Accepting Negroes.

The American Federation of Labor decided that owing to the failure of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, Freight Handlers and Station Employees, to give Negro workers equal rights with whites, the Federation would issue Federal charters to local unions of Negro railway workers wherever separate unions were necessary.

Efforts to wipe out color line in organized labor organizations failed in the 1921 Annual Meeting of the American Federation of Labor held at Denver, Colo. In the discussion of this question, President Samuel L. Gompers, said: "The American Federation of Labor has previously declared that it is the duty of all workers to organize regardless of sex, nationality, race, political belief or color."

"The Federation, however, cannot force this view upon individual or affiliated unions without their consent."

Jordan W. Chambers, Negro delegate to the Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor at Denver, declared that conferences had been ordered between members of his race and the unions at previous meetings of the Conventions of the American Federation of Labor, but these conferences had never been held. He urged that drastic actions be taken to compel the recognition of Negro workers.

Adjustment Board Federation Labor Reaches Agreement With Colored Freight Handlers.

In September, 1921, at a conference in Washington between President Gompers and representatives of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, the first Board of Adjustment of the Colored Freight Handlers and Station Employees of the American Federation of Labor was organized. In July 18, 1921, a meeting was held in Washington of representatives of the American Federation of Labor, the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employers, and interested local unions of colored freight handlers. In various places the American Federation of Labor had granted charters to local unions of colored freight handlers. The following agreement was reached:

"1. That the representatives of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees declare that a plan should be developed that will admit to the Brotherhood the colored men and their unions. Colored Freight and Express Handlers, Mail and Baggage Handlers and other Station Employees, affiliated directly by charter to the American Federation of Labor."

"2. That in the interim between now and the decision of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees regarding the acceptance of colored workers and their unions to the brotherhood, the following procedure is approved and should be pursued."

"(a) The Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees will take up or cause to be taken up the reductions of wages enforced upon a number of colored freight and express handlers, mail and baggage handlers, and other station employees."

"(b) That the local unions that are now or that may hereafter be directly affiliated by charter to the American Federation of Labor shall form system boards of adjustment for each railroad system or group of systems consisting of not less than five representatives on each system to act in cooperation with one or more representatives selected by the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, these selections to be subject to the approval of the president of the American Federation of Labor. It shall be the purpose and duty of each representative or representatives to cooperate with each adjustment board in protecting the rights and interests of the colored workers and their unions, parties to this agreement."

"It is understood that where the general chairman or other system officers of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees are now satisfactorily handling the grievances and questions affecting wages and working conditions of the colored railway employees covered by this understanding, such practice will be continued subject to the provisions hereinafter made in Section C."

"(c) That in accordance with Resolution No. 74 proposed by Delegate Robert E. Buford of Colored Freight Handlers No. 16220, Richmond, Va., which declares that a fund should be created for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the resolution and of this conference, it is agreed that such a fund shall be created in the following manner:"

"That each local union of colored freight and express handlers, mail and baggage handlers, and other station employees now or hereafter directly affiliated by charter to the American Federation of Labor, shall levy a monthly assessment of 50 cents per month upon each member, which shall be paid at the same time and place to the officer of the local union when and where the regular dues of the union shall be required to be paid; that this 50 cents monthly assessment shall be transmitted in bulk, but in separate monthly reports, to the secretary of the American Federation of Labor not later than the time required for the payment of per capita tax. The secretary of the American Federation of Labor in cooperation with and under the direction of the president of the American Federation of Labor shall deposit this money in bank, and in like manner shall make remittances from this fund to the boards and the representatives of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees as approved by the said brotherhood, and the president of the American Federation of Labor."

"3. In order that this agreement may be put into effect at the earliest possible time, President Gompers and the officers of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, are authorized to take all the necessary steps essential for the approval and successful operation of this agreement. The whole purpose of this agreement and all its provisions is to do everything financially and morally to protect and further the rights and interests of the colored workers during the transition period of their present affiliation to the time when they become part of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees."

Rapid Formation Negro Labor Into Organizations Independent White Labor Unions.

One of the significant aspects of the problem concerning the organization of Negro labor is the recent tendency to organize itself independent of white labor unions. The main reason for this is that Negro labor feels that it is not receiving a square deal at the hands of white labor and that although the American Federation of Labor has for years advocated the

receiving of Negroes into labor organizations, the fact remains that while the American Federation of labor, as Mr. Gompers stated, can advise the particular unions as to their policy with reference to Negroes, it has no means of effectively enforcing its recommendations. An important phase of this development is the organization of Negro Railroad Employees. The more important of these orders are: the International Order of Colored Locomotive Firemen, the National Order of Locomotive Firemen, and the Shopmen's Craft of R. M. I. B. I. A.

In January, 1921, at a meeting in Birmingham, Ala., a National Federation of Railway Men was organized. At Birmingham, Ala., in May, 1921, a joint meeting of the Railway Men's International Benevolent Industrial Association, the National Order of Locomotive Firemen, and the National Federation of Railway Trainmen was held. It was reported that there were representatives of 150 international trade organizations. These representatives came from 15 different states and represented locomotive firemen, shopmen, laborers and trainmen of 26 different railroads. At a meeting held in Chicago in October, 1921, representatives from 27 different states engaged in all branches of railroad service met and outlined plans to improve conditions affecting Negro employees of railroads. A program of general conduct was outlined in the fight against industrial discrimination. Affiliation of the various organizations represented was voted with the Railway Men's International Benevolent Industrial Association. R. L. Mays was elected head of the associated orders.

Savings By Negroes Help To Tide Over Industrial Depression.

In one way the industrial depression affected Negro labor more seriously than it did white labor. The reason for this was that a large proportion of Negro labor was unskilled or semi-skilled. It was this class of labor which was let out first.

It was found, however, that Negro labor in the industrial centers of the North had saved a considerable amount of its earnings, and by this means was able to help tide over the period of non-employment. Mr. Forrester B. Washington, of the Detroit Community Union, made an investigation of 500 typical Negro families, and also gathered statistics from 100 firms employing ten or more Negroes, and likewise from the city department of health and public welfare. Of the 500 families, 98 per cent had bank accounts which averaged $398, and more than 10 per cent were home owners, the average value of which was $5,992. With 4 per cent of the Detroit population Negro, the help to Negro families amounted to 3.7 per cent of that given in 1919.

The United States Department of Labor made a canvas regarding bank accounts of Negro workers in typical centers as affected by the Industrial depression during the period December 31, 1920, to April 30, 1921, with the following results:

	Dec. 31, '20	Apr. 30, '21
No. of Depositors	47,368	47,699
Total Amount of Savings	$3,809,809	$3,721,474
Amount Savings, per capita	80	78

"Out of approximately 350 savings institutions, in industrial centers, carrying accounts of Negro workers, 69 banks reported, furnishing figures showing that the savings of their Negro depositors remained practically unchanged during the four months ending April 30, 1921."

"The 47,368 Negro depositors as of December 31, 1920, carrying a total amount of $3,809,809, were increased as of April 30, 1921, to 47,699 with a total savings accumulation of $3,721,474. These figures show a per capita deposit, as of December of approximately $80, as compared on April 30, 1921, with a per capita deposit of approximately $78. In other words, Negro depositors withdrew from the sixty-eight (68) banks above mentioned an amount of $88,335, or an approximate per capita withdrawal of $2, considering the increase in number of depositors. This is certainly an indication of increasing thriftiness of Negro workers."

Statistical Statement Of Negro Progress In Fifty-Six Years.

On December 18, 1865, the Thirteenth Amendment declaring slavery abolished in the United States was adopted. This freed the million or more slaves to whom the Emancipation Proclamation of 1863 did not apply. It may be said for this reason that January 1, 1866 was the beginning of the opportunity for the Negroes in every part of the nation to make progress. In the past fifty-six years he has made a most remarkable progress. What follows show the extent of this progress:

	1866	1922	Gain in Fifty-six years
ECONOMIC PROGRESS—			
Homes Owned	$ 12,000	$ 650,000	$ 638,000
Farms Operated	20,000	1,000,000	980,000
Businesses Conducted	2,100	60,000	57,900
Wealth Accumulated	20,000,000	1,500,000,000	1,480,000,000
EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS—			
Per Cent Literate	$ 10	$ 80	70
Colleges and Normal Schools	15	500	485
Students in Public Schools	100,000	2,000,000	1,900,000
Teachers in all Schools	600	44,000	43,400
Property for Higher Education	60,000	30,000,000	$ 29,940,000
Annual Expenditures for Education	700,000	28,000,000	27,300,000
Raised by Negroes	80,000	2,000,000	1,920,000
RELIGIOUS PROGRESS—			
Number of Churches	$ 700	$ 45,000	$ 44,300
Number of Communicants	600,000	4,800,000	4,200,000
Number of Sunday Schools	1,000	46,000	45,000
Sunday School Pupils	500,000	2,250,000	2,200,000
Value of Church Property	1,500,000	90,000,000	88,500,000

Negro Out Of Politics Yet Controls Politics In The South.

The Chicago Tribune in an editorial concerning the adoption of the prohibition amendment and the amendment granting suffrage to women maintained that: "The Negro controls the South. The South controls the democratic party. We are not blaming the South. It is of no use to blame the South and it is probably unjust. The North, given the Southern problems, might behave in the same fashion. But we are being ruled by Negroes to a very considerable extent and in very important matters.

The Southern Negro governs by the limitations of his citizenship. His incapacity is an applied test of American legislation. If proposed legislation does not fit him it is opposed. One non-voting Southern Negro has more influence upon the course of the United States in many essential particulars than ten voting Northern citizens. He is powerful in his powerlessness."

The *Macon Telegram*, somewhat along the same lines, under the heading, "The Negro and Politics," said: "When a candidate in the South finds himself on the political brink, he quite often turns to the Negro question. He believes this, if anything, will rally his dwindling constituency. Can we never let the Negro rest in our politics? He has helped to make the riches of the South as much as the white man. He has done more to whiten our broad fields with cotton than any other man. He is due credit indeed, no matter what his color be, or from whence he came, and it is foolishness of the most inexcusable kind to make him

continually the football of our politics to be severely kicked back and forth over the entire field by a candidate when he feels himself weakening in the eyes of the white voters."

Efforts Made To Build Up In South White Republican Party.

Those in charge of the policies of the Republican Party have been making for some time, efforts to build up the party in the South, independent of the control of the Negro. One phase of this policy is to cut down the number of delegates from the South to the National Conventions of the party. This was first put in practice with respect to delegates to the 1916 Convention. On June 8, 1921, the Republican National Committee adopted a resolution further reducing the South's National Conventions of the party. Under this ruling delegates to the 1924 National Republican Convention are to be selected on the following basis:

"(1) One district delegate from each Congressional district maintaining therein a Republican district organization and casting 2,500 votes or more for any Republican elector in the last preceding Presidential election, or for the Republican nominee for Congress in the last preceding Congressional election."

"(2) One additional district delegate for each Congressional district casting 10,000 votes or more for any Republican elector in the last preceding Presidential election, or for the Republican nominee for Congress in the last preceding Congressional election, or having elected a Republican representative in Congress at the last preceding Congressional election."

"The delegates which the South loses, making a total reduction of 40 per cent since 1912, will be largely gained by northern and western States."

Beginning with 1916 the number of delegates from the South to the National Republican Convention was based upon the number of votes cast instead of, as in previous conventions, upon the South's population. As compared with the number of delegates from the South to the National Convention of 1912, the loss in the number from this section was for the 1916 Convention, 78; for the 1920 Convention, 83; for the 1924 Convention, 104. The most general effect was upon the number of Negro delegates which decreased from 62 at the National Republican Convention of 1912, to 27 at the 1920 Convention.

Delegates From The South, Total And Negro To National Republican Conventions 1912, 1916, 1920, 1924.

STATE	Number Delegates								
	Total					Negro			
	1912	1916	1920	1924	Loss Delegates 1912 to 1924	1912	1916	1920	Loss Delegates 1912 to 1920
Alabama	24	16	14	14	10	7	1	----	7
Arkansas	18	15	13	14	4	4	----	----	4
Florida	12	8	8	10	2	4	1	4	-------
Georgia	28	17	17	10	18	13	10	8	5
Louisiana	20	12	12	9	11	5	6	6	*1
Mississippi	20	12	12	4	16	11	6	6	5
North Carolina	24	21	22	22	2	----	----	----	-------
South Carolina	18	11	11	4	14	11	5	2	9
Tennessee	24	21	22	24	-------	1	2	1	-------
Texas	40	26	23	21	19	6	1	----	6
Virginia	24	15	15	16	8	----	----	----	-------
Total	252	174	169	148	104	62	32	27	35

*A gain of one.

Defeat Lily Whites In Virginia Blow To Efforts To Build Up Party Independent Of Negro.

Another way by which the leaders of the Republican Party are endeavoring to build up a party in the South independent of the Negro, is to exclude Negroes from participation in party conventions and to put up candidates for state officers on a platform more or less antagonistic to the Negro.

In Georgia, the old State Republican Committee, the majority of the members of which were Negroes, was deposed by the National Committee, and a new Committee appointed on which there were only two Negroes. In Virginia, the Negro delegates were excluded from the 1921 Republican State Convention. In retaliation the Negroes put out a full State ticket of their own, and when the candidates on the Lily White Republican ticket were defeated by a plurality of over 65,000, observers both within and without the State said that the effort to build up a party independent of the Negro had received a severe blow because at no time in the history of the Republican Party in the State, had it suffered so severe a defeat.

Negroes Develop Independence In Politics Put Their Own Tickets In Field.

The most significant phase of the development relative to the Negro in politics during the past three years has been the developing of independence in politics; that is, to break away from the Republican Party. On the other hand, there has not been any marked movement of Negroes toward the Socialist Party and other so-called radical political organizations.

As an example of this tendency to develop independence in politics the Black and Tan Party in Texas put out a full State ticket, and in a number of instances full county tickets. In Louisville (Ky.), a ticket composed entirely of Negroes was put out for all city offices, from Mayor down. In 1920, the Negroes in Baltimore, as a protest against the treatment they received at the hands of the Republican Organization, put up a candidate for Congress, W. Ashby Hawkins, who was reported to have received 7,000 votes. J. R. Pollard in Virginia, ran for the United States Senate, and was reported to have received over 17,000 votes.

It was noted above that in Virginia as a result of Negroes being barred from the Republican State Convention they held a Convention of their own and put a ticket in the field with candidates from Governor down. The platform on which they ran contained among other things the following:

"We hold that under a government where the sovereign powers are lodged in the people and exercised by them through the elective franchise, the right to vote is inseparable from the right to be voted for, and any attempt to separate these prerogatives is a dangerous political heresy, contrary to the genius of our Republican form of government and destructive of the ends and aims of a free people.

"The history of the colored people in Virginia for the past 20 years attests the fact that they are by no means chronic office seekers, and therefore, we denounce as a political subterfuge the pronouncement in the Republican Platform in which it attempts by inuendo to assure the white electorate that it is opposed to Negro office holders, and thereby in its efforts to gain the support of a certain element of the white electore offers a gratuitous insult to the colored electorate at large."

"We cannot believe that the great body of the God fearing men and women whose labors and sacrifices have made Virginia a distinguished member of the family of States will subscribe to the sophistry that a class

of our citizens who wrought mightily for her development for 250 years and that too, without a single pay day shall be denied the right to participate in the political affairs of the government and in party councils upon the untenable grounds that another group of citizens pays into the coffers of the State the greater part of its revenues."

"We believe too that character and experience are necessary qualities to be possessed by any one offering for the suffrage of the electorate, but we fail to see how one can ever demonstrate the excellence of his character who never has been put to the test, or gained experience in office which he is never allowed to hold."

"We condemn as utterly evasive and wilfully misleading the attempt to confuse the participation of any group of people in politics with a desire to change the social understanding always existing between the races in this State and while we respectfully and unreservedly demand to be treated as other citizens with all the rights, privileges and immunities accorded them, including the rights to vote, and to be voted for, still we resent the insinuation coming from certain sources that we desire or intend in anywise to disturb the very cordial relations existing between the best of both races in Virginia."

Negroes Advised To Vote Their Own State Ticket And Support Democrats For Local Offices.

It appears that there is a tendency of the Negroes, where there is a break with the Republican Party to make friends with the Democratic Party, as for example, after the election in Virginia, John Mitchell, Jr., of Richmond, president of a bank and editor of a paper, who was the candidate for governor on the ticket put out by the Negroes, in commenting on the results of the election said:

"Our line of campaign was to nominate colored candidates for every office where the 'Lily-Whites' had named any candidate, and in my instructions and advices, I advised the colored people to vote for our State ticket, and in all of the city and county contests to support the local Democratic nominees. It was understood that every vote for our State candidates was a half-vote for Senator Trinkle as Governor, and the other Democratic officials on the ticket with him."

Negro Women Take Active Interest In Politics And In Qualifying To Vote.

In some quarters doubt was expressed as to whether Negro women would take an active interest in politics by qualifying themselves to vote and by participating in elections. This doubt was dissipated during the election of 1920. In every part of the country the Negro women showed much interest in qualifying themselves for voting and in exercising the franchise. In many places woman suffrage clubs were organized.

In Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee and Texas, there were colored women voters' leagues, whose especial business was to give instructions to the colored women with reference to qualifying and voting. Another significant thing was that they were active in seeing that the men of the race took more interest in qualifying for voting. In some cities of the South the registration was unusually heavy. Among these places were: Baltimore, Savannah, Atlanta and Jacksonville. In the State of Tennessee, the registration of Negro women was reported to have been large.

Grandmother Clause Proposed For Disfranchising Negro Women.

A bill was introduced in the North Carolina Legislature known as the Grandmother Clause for Women Voters and was designed to protect

the right to vote until 1925 by provision exactly the same as that under which many white illiterates had been hitherto registered.

The bill was intended to protect the illiterate white women, and did not take account of the fact that the Grandfather Clauses, respecting qualifications for voting had been declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court. The general idea with reference to Negro women voting in the South was that they would be prevented from voting, in the same way that Negro men had been prevented from voting, and that the so-called disfranchisement laws would be made to apply to Negro women in the same way that they had been made to apply to Negro men.

Fear Vote Negro Women Causes Congressman To Urge White Women Qualify For Voting.

On November 6, 1921, the Atlanta Constitution published a letter from Thomas M. Bell, representative in Congress from the 9th Georgia District, in which he wrote:

"Editor, *Constitution*: I believe you will agree with me when I say it is of the utmost importance that we maintain white supremacy in Georgia and in the South. The recent constitutional amendment enfranchises the Negro women, and I fear thay will at the last moment, register and vote, as they have in Virginia."

"I know you are intensely interested in this matter, and I am writing you to suggest that you urge the ladies of the State to register and be prepared to vote. It may be obnoxious to many of them, but this is better than to suffer bitter humiliation when it is too late to remedy it. I hope and trust you will have something to say in each edition of your paper about this important matter until the registration books close. By so doing you will have done your country and fellowman an invaluable service."

Granting Suffrage Negro Women May Change Attitude South Toward Negro Suffrage.

Many are of the opinion that it is very probable that the granting of suffrage to women will eventually have a salutary effect on politics in the South and assist in changing the attitude of the South toward Negro suffrage. If as is stated, the ballot is an effective weapon of protection, the women of the South, colored included, will take advantage of it. If the South is developed and keeps pace along all lines with other parts of the nation, then universal suffrage in the South as in other parts of the country must eventually obtain.

Total Number Males And Females Voting Age In Southern States In 1920.

STATE	WHITE		NEGRO		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	White	Negro
Alabama	357,822	344,209	215,915	225,215	702,031	441,130
Arkansas	328,115	296,788	123,939	118,295	624,906	242,231
Florida	185,157	169,959	95,092	85,916	355,116	181,008
Georgia	428,759	417,269	282,779	292,551	846,028	575,330
Kentucky	584,721	560,804	73,091	70,790	1,145,525	143,881
Louisiana	290,374	273,643	178,623	180,628	564,017	359,251
Mississippi	215,098	206,561	225,700	227,963	421,659	453,663
North Carolina	433,875	429,180	167,240	175,516	863,055	342,756
South Carolina	206,033	197,263	183,474	193,456	403,296	376,930
Tennessee	488,515	480,929	120,947	124,448	969,444	245,395
Texas	1,086,862	957,408	196,055	188,373	2,044,270	384,428
Virginia	437,083	418,040	176,036	175,195	855,123	351,231

Bill For Reduction Southern Representation Fails Passage In House Representatives.

A bill presented by Representative Tinkham of Massachusetts designed to reduce representation in Congress from states where there was restriction of the suffrage, after receiving considerable consideration, was rejected. This bill was introduced in connection with the reapportionment of the membership of the House on the basis of the 1920 Census. There was a division among Negroes themselves as to the advantage and disadvantage of having such a bill enacted. Arguments in favor of the reduction were:

"1. That it would lessen the national power of government to exclude its colored people, and so lessen the power to perpetuate that disfranchisement."

"2. That it would make it more difficult to extend disfranchisement to any other State, inasmuch as such State would have to consider the very interesting question of its prospective loss of power as a State."

"3. That it would put a premium on the re-enfranchising of the already disfranchised Negro: for a State could increase its votes in Congress and the Electoral College by increasing the voting strength of its population."

"4. That it would revive those almost devitalized amendments to the Constitution, and give recognition to the black man's human and citizenship rights which would impress the whole country and the world."

"5. That, as a corollary or consequence of all this, it would temporarily lessen the power of the States which are incorrigibly opposed to the equal citizenship of colored people, would make it harder to legislate against the Negro as a race anywhere, especially in Congress, and easier to get through certain sorely needed national legislation, like anti-lynching laws and anti-Jim-Crow laws. And it would give the Negro voter of the free States a greater portion of weight against the unlawful opposition to his race."

The arguments advanced against reductions were:

"1. That it would license the South to disfranchise the Negro by permitting it to pay the constitutional fee."

"2. That it would encourage other States like Illinois, Indiana and Ohio where the Negro's political strength is growing, to get rid of it by following the example of the South."

"3. That it would constitutionally or effectually decitizenize the Negro."

"4. It is a presupposition of all these objections that the disfranchising State would be permanently satisfied with the reduction of its representation and power in the nation."

In the hearing before Congress in connection with the proposed enactment of the Tinkham Bill, it was claimed by Congressmen from Southern states that Negroes were not disfranchised. The representatives of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, offered testimony to show that there was disfranchisement. Their testimony, however, was not conclusive.

The fact nevertheless remains that only a comparatively small number of Negroes vote in the South, and that although before a Congressional Committee, it may be difficult to establish beyond a reasonable doubt that Negroes are prevented from voting, nevertheless the small number that vote in the South would seem to indicate that the laws enacted in Southern States to restrict suffrage, (disfranchisement laws) do in effect disfranchise a very large majority of Negro voters.

Laws Restricting Suffrage Operate to Disfranchise Both Whites and Negroes.

The table which follows shows: (1) the number of votes cast in the 1920 Presidential Election in ten Southern States; (2) the per cent that the total number of votes cast by whites and Negroes was of the total number of males, whites and Negroes, of voting age, and (3) the per cent the number of Democratic votes cast was of the total white males of voting age. These figures indicate, that from one-half to four-fifths of the males of voting age are not voting, (83 percent in South Carolina and 47 per cent in Florida), and that the restricting of *the suffrage operates to disfranchise both whites and Negroes.*

State	VOTES CAST				NUMBER OF MALES OF VOTING AGE IN 1920			PER CENT TOTAL AND DEMOCRAT VOTES CAST TO TOTAL MALES AND WHITE MALES VOTING AGE.	
	Democrat	Republican	All Others	Total	White	Negro	Total	Per Cent Total Votes Cast To Total Males Voting Age	Per Cent Democrat Votes Cast To White Males Voting Age
Alabama	163,254	74,690	3,126	241,070	357,822	215,915	573,737	42.0	45.6
Arkansas	105,618	69,874	5,111	180,603	328,115	123,939	452,054	39.7	32.1
Florida	90,515	44,853	11,455	146,823	185,157	95,092	280,249	52.4	48.8
Georgia	107,162	41,089	473	148,724	428,759	282,779	711,538	20.9	24.9
Louisiana	87,354	38,538	-------	125,892	290,374	178,623	468,997	26.8	30.0
Mississippi	69,277	11,576	1,639	82,492	215,098	225,700	440,798	18.7	32.2
North Carolina	305,477	232,847	446	538,770	433,875	167,240	601,115	*44.7	*35.4
South Carolina	63,490	2,632	28	66,150	206,033	183,474	389,507	17.0	30.8
Tennessee	206,558	219,829	2,239	428,656	488,015	120,947	609,462	*35.3	*21.3
Texas	289,688	115,640	8,194	413,522	1086,862	196,055	1,282,917	32.2	26.6
Virginia	141,670	87,458	1,873	231,001	437,083	176,036	613,119	37.7	32.4

*Women voted in North Carolina and Tennessee in the Presidential Election of 1920.

Suggested Plans For Increasing Number Negro Voters In Southern States.

The growing intelligence of Negroes and the progress which they are making along all lines, bring to the front the question of their admission, to a greater extent, to the exercise of the franchise.

Numerous suggestions have been made, as for example, in 1918, the *Columbia (S. C.) State*, in an editorial, recommended that Negroes be admitted to the Democratic Party in South Carolina; that in 1876 there were many Negroes who were at that time voting the Democratic ticket. The editorial concluded with the suggestion that 15,000 or 20,000 Negroes be enrolled in the Democratic Party; that such a "policy" could not possibly do it any harm, and they would be a reinforcement against the dangerous division of the whites. These men would have pride in their party affiliations and the general result would be improved racial relationship.

In 1920, Oscar W. Adams, Editor of the Birmingham (Ala.) Reporter, a Negro newspaper, wrote a letter to the Editor of the Birmingham News, (white) relative to Negroes voting. The Birmingham News in reply suggested that it would be a good thing to increase the number of Negroes that were voting and suggested a plan where by this might be done.

Suggestion Made That Committee Representative Negroes Recommend Negroes For Voting.

"Why may there not be a beginning of an experiment in this matter? For instance, as a suggestion, why should not some representative body of high class Negroes be encouraged to investigate into the standing and record of several hundred of the best of their race as they see them? Why could not that body after such an investigation certify the list of some limited number of colored residents to another corresponding committee of representative white men? And then, why should not the resultant list of intelligent, industrious, honest Negroes be turned over to the County Registers by that advisory body with a recommendation that the qualifications of the list for registration should be legally passed upon."

"This program would be an experiment worth trying. It would not result in any large addition of Negro voters. It would not endanger white supremacy. It could not lead to Negro supremacy

James W. Johnson, Secretary for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, took the ground that such a plan would be untenable. He maintained that:

"In the first place, there is no body of Negroes in Birmingham, 'representative' enough or 'high-class' enough to be given the power to draw up a list of the colored citizens of that town who should be allowed to vote. And in the next place, there could be no corresponding committee of white men 'representative' enough, or wise enough, or good enough, or anything else enough to be given the power of passing on that list."

Negro Newspapers Of The South Active In Urging Negroes To Qualify And Prepare For Voting.

The Negro newspapers of the South are active in urging Negroes to qualify and prepare for voting. Prominent among these papers are; the Atlanta Independent, the Savannah Tribune, the Southwestern Christian Advocate, the Birmingham Reporter, the Nashville Globe, the East Tennessee News, the Richmond Planet, the Norfolk Journal and Guide, the Dallas Express and the Houston Observer.

As an example, the *Savannah Tribune* of October 29, 1919, headed a column of instructions relative to voting with the following heading: "Information for Those Who Wish to Qualify, Register and Vote." A summary of the instructions given was that you must have paid all taxes which you owed the State of Georgia since becoming 21 years. "You can select one of the following conditions, and qualify to register under it, namely: good character clause, educational clause and property clause. You must tell the registrar under which clause you wish to qualify. You do not have to pay taxes for any State except for the time you have been in Georgia. The registrar has nothing to do with the taxes of other States. Soldiers do not have to stand good character, educational or property tests. All honorably discharged soldiers can qualify by presenting their discharge papers and paying all taxes, if any, that they owed the State of Georgia. If for any cause you are unable to get registered, come to headquarters, 468 West Broad Street."

Concerning white primaries, the instructions pointed out that white Democratic Primaries are not elections, but have only the force and effect of naming conventions. No qualified voter can be denied the right to cast his vote at the general election.

The Negro Active In City Politics.

Negroes are taking more and more interest both North and South in city politics. This for the reason that they are appreciating to a larger degree their civic responsibilities and the benefits which come in a civic way through politics, for example, educational, sanitary, etc.

Negroes were members of city councils during 1919-1921 as follows: L. B. Anderson and R. R. Jackson, Chicago; Warren T. McGuinn and William L. Fitzgerald, Baltimore; Dr. Charles H. Roberts and George W. Harris, New York City; Richard A. Cooper, Philadelphia; Thomas W. Fleming, Cleveland, (Ohio); Robert H. Logan, Pittsburg, (Pa.); Dr. Sumner A. Furniss, Indianapolis, (Ind.); Charles Scott, Worcester, (Mass.); F. F. Wright, Cambridge, (Mass); J. A. Adams, Annapolis, (Md.); J. F. Stepney, Annapolis, (Md.); George Combs, Nicholasville, (Ky.); Dr. T. E. Stevens, Cleveland, (Tenn.); John W. Lewis, Morrisville, (Pa.); Peter Blackwell, Steelton, (Pa.); Joseph Nottage, and A. L. Browning, Palatka, (Fla.) Amos M. Scott was elected in 1921 as one of the city magistrates in Philadelphia.

Negroes Elected Members State Legislatures.

During 1919-1921, several Negroes were elected members of State Legislatures: to the New York Legislature, J. C. Hawkins, lawyer; to the Ohio Legislature, Henry Higgins, business man; to the Missouri Legislature, W. M. Moore, business man; to the Pennsylvania Legislature, J. C. Asbury, lawyer and Andrew Stevens, banker; to the New Jersey Legislature, W. G. Alexander, physician; to the West Virginia Legislature, T. J. Nutter, lawyer, re-elected and H. V. Capehart, lawyer, re-elected; to the California Legislature, F. M. Roberts, editor, re-elected; to the Illinois Legislature, three, A. H. Roberts, lawyer, re-elected, Warren Douglas, lawyer, re-elected, S. B. Turner, lawyer and editor, re-elected; to Washington Legislature, J. H. Ryan, editor. Dr. Woodfin of Ironton, Ohio, was elected County Coroner.

Negro Policemen Urged As means Of Preventing Racial Friction.

The demand is growing, especially by the Negroes themselves, that in the districts of cities where the Negro predominates Negro policemen should be used. It is urged that this would be a means, not only of reducing crime, but likewise of preventing racial friction. The experience in connection with the use of Negro policemen seems to bear out claims.

The following cities employ one or more Negro policemen: Boston, Cambridge, Everett, New Bedford, Melrose, Lynn, (Mass.); Bridgeport, Hartford and Waterbury, (Conn.); Buffalo, Utica and New York City, (N. Y.); Atlantic City, Plainfield, Trenton, Hackensack and Newark, (N. J.); Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Chester, Uniontown, Erie and Sharron-Farrall, (Pa.); Baltimore, (Md.); Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Steubenville, Toledo and Youngstown, (Ohio); Detroit, (Mich.); Evansville, Indianapolis and Terre Haute, (Ind.); Chicago, Cairo, East St. Louis, (Ill.); Kansas City (Kans.); Minneapolis and St. Paul, (Minn.); Des Moines, (Iowa); Knoxville and Memphis, (Tenn.); Omaha, (Nebr.); Tampa, (Fla.); St. Louis and Kansas City, (Mo.); Austin, Houston and Galveston (Tex.); Muskogee, Oklahoma City and Tulsa, (Okla); Denver, (Colo.); Wheeling, (W. Va.); Spokane, Seattle and Tacoma, (Wash.); Los Angeles and Oakland, (Calif.)

Negro policewomen are being used in the following Cities New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Indianapolis, Detroit, Chicago, Des Moines, San Antonio, Los Angeles and Petersburg, Va.

The following cities have Negro probation officers to work in connection with the Juvenile Courts: New York, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Louisville, Indianapolis, Richmond, Atlanta and Savannah, (Ga.); Huntsville, Montgomery, Birmingham, Selma, Tuscaloosa and Mobile, (Ala.)

President Harding In Address To South Declares Against Social Equality But Urges Economic And Political Equality.

President Harding, in a speech delivered at Birmingham, (Ala.) on October 26, 1921, discussed the race problem at length. This is the first time that any President of the United States has devoted a formal address to this problem.

The main points of this address were: first, the race problem is no longer sectional, but is now national and even international. The time, he stated, had passed when the people of the South could assume that the problem of races was peculiarly and particularly their own. The problem of races is a problem of Africa, of South America, of the Pacific, of the South Seas, of the world. Second, because of division on race lines the South is not making any real contribution to solving national issues. Third, there should be "an adjustment of relations between the two races in which both can enjoy full citizenship, the full measure

of usefulness to the country and of opportunity for themselves, and in which recognition and reward, shall at last be distributed in proportion to individual deserts, regardless of race or color." Fourth, the suggested way out of the difficulty was that the question of social equality should be disregarded and that economic equality, political equality, and equal educational opportunities should be given to the Negroes.

Concerning social equality the President said:

"Men of both races may well stand uncompromisingly against every suggestion of social equality. Indeed, it would be helpful to have that word, 'Equality,' eliminated from this consideration; to have it accepted on both sides that this is not a question of social equality, but a question of recognizing a fundamental, eternal and inescapable difference. We then have made real progress when we develop an attitide in the public and community thought of both races which recognizes this difference."

President Harding Advises Negroes To Divide Their Vote And Cast Both Democrat And Republican Ballots.

Concerning political equality the President said "I would say, let the black man vote when he is fit to vote. Prohibit the white man voting when he is unfit to vote." As to economic equality he said, "I mean it in precisely the same way and to the same extent that I would mean it if I spoke of equality of economic opportunity as between members of the same race."

"In each case, I would mean equality proportionate to the honest capabilities and deserts of the individual." After pointing out that it was bad for the South and also for the nation to have a solidly Democratic South, and a solidly Republican black race, he urged that the Negro vote in the South be divided. He said: "I want to see the time come when black men will regard themselves as full participants in the benefits and duties of American citizenship; when they will vote for Democratic candidates if they prefer the Democratic policy on tariff or taxation, or foreign relations, or what not; and when they will vote the Republican ticket only for like reasons."

Whites And Negroes Both Approve And Condemn President Harding's Recommendations.

The President's address on the race problem received nation wide attention and was extensively commented on by both the white and Negro press. There was a great diversity of opinion expressed concerning it. Some of the white papers approved all of the President's recommendations and others approved of certain ones as a whole or in part. Some of the Negro papers approved of all of the President's recommendations and others approved of only certain ones, and severely condemned the others.

South Gives Expressions Of Approval And Disapproval President Harding's Speech.

Some papers took the ground that the speech was purely political and was a frank bid to break the solid South, but that in so doing he had lined up with the Lily-Whites and deserted the Negroes. It can be said that the expressions of approval of the President's Birmingham speech were much more numerous than were the expressions of disapproval.

The expressions of disapproval were to the effect that the President did not understand the race problem, and therefore should not undertake to meddle with something he knew nothing about. The *Houston (Tex.) Post* said: "No

one doubts but that Mr. Harding's intentions were good, but effects of such remarks uttered by a President in a State like Alabama are calculated to be more harmful than helpful, in solving the problem under discussion. The risk was great that many of the Negroes would misconstrue his language and exaggerate his meaning, and under the inspiration of his encouragement assume an attitude that will make for friction between the races."

The Little Rock, (Ark.) News feared that the speech would make the ignorant and vicious of both races more vicious and that the President had stirred up a hornet's nest and done violence to the South's cherished tradition of white supremacy by proclaiming political equality as the goal of the new dispensation.

The Nashville (Tenn.) Banner said that the South resents intermeddling whether that intermeddling comes from high or low.

The expressions of approval were to the effect that the President had stated only what forward-looking Southerners had been saying for years, or as the *Birmingham News* said: "The South will have no quarrel with President Harding upon his address. If the speech was greeted in a measure of silence, it was because such statements from the President were astounding, and the people were thinking and reflecting. It was not a matter for cheering, but for study." There was general approval of the President's social equality idea. The *Jacksonville (Fla.) Metropolis* said: "Taken broadly, there is nothing in the speech to which the South can object since Mr. Harding placed strong emphasis upon his opposition to race equality or anything approaching it."

The Baltimore Sun called the President's address a brave utterance and said that the South must meet the President's challenge in like spirit. Any improvement possible between the races must come through the application of candor and courage.

The *Asheville (N. C.) Citizen* said that the address touched the conscience of the whole country in pleading for a greater measure of economic opportunity for the colored men for encouragement to the black men in developing the pride of race that comes from racial progress.

The *Spartanburg (S. C.) Journal* said that the position taken by President Harding might be described as an amplification of the position taken by Abraham Lincoln who declared that it is utterly impossible for two diverse races to live on the same soil on equal social and political terms.

The *Atlanta Constitution* said: "There is no reason why the whole so-called Negro problem should not be solved along the very lines laid down by the President and solved to the satisfaction of the whole nation, removing the race question as a political issue, and enabling the whole people of every section—North, South, East and West—to consider the economic issues on their merits."

Negroes Approve The Economic And Political Equality Section But Disapprove The Social Equality Section President Harding's Speech.

As was the case with the white press the Negroes of the country in general approved of President Harding's speech. They especially commended that part of it which dealt with the economic and political equality for the race and for equal educational opportunities. Where there were objections they were generally against the stand taken by the President with reference to social equality. The Associated Negro Press in a bulletin sent out by its Department of Opinion said:

"There are two features of the address that have come in for more comment than any of the others. The two are 'Political Equality' and 'Social Equality.'

"The discussion of the 'Social Equality' portion of the address has been very extensive within the group, as well as without. There is a vast difference of opinion concerning the advisability of this reference. Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Dr. Kelly Miller, Dr. J. E. Moorland and others, commonly classified as the

'intellectual group,' are in the section of those who think 'Social Equality' reference in the address was untimely, and yet insist, since the reference was made, there should be no barrier set up by any nation, or individual, seeking to dictate the policy of social selection between individuals."

"There has seemed to be more excitement and alarm, by both races, on this phase of the President's address, than any other. It is noticeable that the active political group, headed up by R. R. Church, Henry Lincoln Johnson, Perry Howard, Walter Cohen and others, in the Republican party accept the address as a masterpiece of carefully expressed opinion."

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois speaking editorially in the Crisis said, "Mr. Harding meant that the American Negro must acknowledge that it was a wrong and a disgrace for Booker T. Washington to dine with President Rosevelt! The answer to this inconceivably dangerous and undemocratic demand must come with the unanimous ring of twelve million voices, enforced by the voice of every American who believes in Humanity."

Professor Kelly Miller of Howard University, in an open letter to President Harding, said among other things, "I think that no biologist or psychologist who has regard for his reputation would care to venture the opinion that race differences are inescapable and eternal."

"Candor compels me to say, Mr. President, speaking deliberately on behalf of the thoughtful element of the Negro race, that your platform based upon the assertion of 'fundamental, inescapable and eternal differences' of race is calculated in the long run, to do the Negro as great harm as the Taney Dictum (The Negro has no rights which the white man was bound to respect) would have done, had not the aroused conscience of the nation negatived the interpretation which the author placed upon it. From the Negro's point of view you have attempted to build a superstructure of righteousness upon a fallacious foundation . . . If you write at the top of the page the declared and accepted doctrine of 'fundamental, inescapable, and eternal differences of race,' it then makes no difference what you may write underneath, the Negro would be degraded into an inferior caste which would render any form of equali'y impossible."

The Crusader Magazine took the ground that the speech meant:

"(1) the denial of Social Equality to the Negro; (2) the plan of supporting such Negro leaders as will acquiesce in this denial, and in utilizing white control of Negro schools to further increase the number; (3) the claim of inherent Negro inferiority; (4) the unwritten Southern law that 'black men cannot be white men,' which after elimination of color change as a recognized impossibility, simply means that black men cannot expect to enjoy all the rights and privileges of American citizenship enjoyed by white men, citizens and aliens; (5) the South's plan for exclusive industrial education as against any higher education for Negroes; (6) the South's noisy opposition to racial amalgamation while silently indulging in its practice."

The editorials on the President's address in the Negro Weekly Press were disposed to discuss the meaning of social equality. In several instances this was done in a very searching and thoroughgoing manner. The following are some of these comments:

The *New York News* was of the opinion that "The Birmingham address would stand forth as the most helpful and wholesome political utterance of the decade in America."

The *New York Age* remarked: "Few of our Presidents have exhibited such moral courage in pleading for just treatment of the Negro, in the section where that quality has been so severely lacking. The President's insistence that men of both races may well stand uncompromisingly against every suggestion of social equality was undoubtedly necessary in order to keep the uneasy consciences of the whites from balking at this bugbear. The fact that the whites have done so much in the past to bring about a quasi 'social equality' by the mixing of the blood of both races, has rendered them unduly sensitive on this point."

The Atlanta Independent said, "Now, as to his utterances on social equality, that was gratuitous so far as the Negro is concerned. The

Negro has never asked nor invited social equality. That has been the bugaboo of his enemies.

"At no time has the Negro shown any desire for social equality—that is the least of his dreams. That is a matter that will take care of itself—it is not a subject of government. He has always been satisfied with his own people—all he wants is a square deal in his right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness which is guaranteed by the Federal Constitution. This guarantee is expressed in the 14th and 15th Amendments, and if these Amendments are enforced by the President, the Negro is satisfied. They guarantee to him economic, educational, civil and political equality, and that is all the Negro asks. Social equality is nothing more than an irridescent dream—nobody wants it and nobody seeks it."

The Richmond Planet observed that the distinguished occupant of the White House remarks that racial amalgamation there cannot be. "This was rather an amusing statement, when many of the people in Alabama, whom he took to be white people were in reality colored ones. There is every reason to believe that more amalgamation between the races is going on in the Southland behind closed doors than in the Northland with its matrimonial publicity."

"No colored leader of renown or of recognized respectability in the Southland will take issue with President Harding upon the fundamental statements uttered by him. All of them have repudiated 'social equality.' It would seem then that our President was busily engaged in a task of telling white and colored people of Alabama just what they already knew."

The comment of the St. Louis Argus was that: "In the first place, we believe it ill-advised that he as President of the United States should have attempted to discuss a subject which he himself admits does not exist. It is a bugaboo—a time-worn saying, with many aliases, that have been used in the South to cheat, rob, murder, lynch, burn, disfranchise, Jim-Crow, segregate and ostracize the Negro for the past half century."

"There is a mistaken idea on the part of most, if not all white people of this country, concerning the Negro's ambition, hope and aspiration. The so-called social equality is the least of our expectations. But we are ambitious to have every opportunity to develop our brain in the arts and sciences of the world, just as any other citizen of the United States. We have hopes that our boys and girls shall so prepare themselves that they may be able to take their places in the drama of life along side all men and women, where ability counts, regardless of race or color."

"Our aspirations are as lofty as the skies, and the rungs of the ladder by which we expect to reach them are limited only by the measure of our souls."

"We want to be men, free men, enjoying every right that others enjoy, limited only by our ability We want to breathe the sunlight of God's love in the 'Land of the free and the home of the brave,' and be anything we are big enough to be."

The Houston (Tex.) Informer's criticism was; "President Harding, like countless others of his race, confused 'Social Equality' with 'Social Intermingling.'"

"This criticism on our part was hurled at the chief executive for his refreshing and illuminating ignorance on this phase of the subject which he endeavored to elucidate on in his Dixie discourse."

"It is possible for a man to be another's social equal and then not be his social companion."

"Social equality really means the recognition of one standard of citizenship and is differentiated from 'Social Intermingling,' which means the mixing and mingling of all peoples and races."

"Social equality is based and founded on the 'Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man,' doctrine, and was proclaimed to the world in the American Declaration of Independence which said: 'We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and pursuit of happiness.'"

"There is a physical law which holds that 'water will seek its level,' and those who become unduly alarmed and enraged because of President Harding's utterances are misapplying and misdirecting quite a bit of energy that hey will doubtless need later."

"Not even the most ignorant and vicious member of the colored race has the remotest idea of even trying to overthrow our constitutional form of government and he challenges no man's 'supremacy.'"

"The colored American only asks that the American white man, especially in the South, give him a man's chance, and at the same time aid him to be the best possible citizen of this commonwealth."

The Chicago Defender said, "The only comment which we wish to make about the divine command of the President to the races on social equality is to suggest that what he really meant was lawful amalgamation. He simply got his terms a bit mixed.

"His association with Senator Underwood and other Southern gentlemen will easily account for that. What they mean is that no black woman shall have the right to bring her half-white child into court and force the white father to give that child the name it ought to have. We would respectfully point out to the President that amalgamation there always has been and amalgamation there always will be, the passions of men being what they are, and especially until the white women of the South teach their male children that the honor of no woman can be safe until the black woman is fully protected from dishonorable men, be they white or black, and especially from white men, under the present unfair laws of the South."

The Wilmington (Del.) Advocate's comment was: "This matter of social equality is a vague unreal and evanescent thing. Who is to define what it is? If such a thing really exists it is regulated by the individual.

"Is it social equality to want to ride in first class manner when a colored person pays a first-class fare? Is it social equality, when being in a strange city, or home city a colored pe son desires to get a bite to eat, having the price to pay for it goes to a place where food is sold, to buy it? Is it social equality for a colored person to desire to hear good music, see an uplifting drama and buy a seat where his means will permit? Is it social equality for a colored person to patronize the public libraries and the institutes of fine art for the cultural benefits to be derived from them? How much of social equality is there in colored children attending mixed schools and having that helpful contact, that beneficial understanding that is so easily obtained in the formative years of life between the races? If these things mean social equality, then the colored people want them, and if these United States fo m a real democracy they are entitled to them, or this country is not the land of the free and the Constitution of the United States is a misnomer and the Declaration of Independence is a dead letter."

White People's Ideas Erroneous Concerning Negroes And Social Equality.

The idea concerning the Negro and social equality, which appears to be uppermost in the minds of most white people, is that the greatest desire and ambition of Negroes are to have social intermingling with white people, that is, "just to be with them." This is not true. The almost universal statements of Negroes are that they do not care to be with white people just for the privilege of mixing with them as such.

The question, however, of having the same protection and the same privileges under the law a whites, with reference to marriage, is held by all Negroes; that is, that the women of the race shall be afforded under the law, the same protection as white women are afforded. In the various states of the South and in the states of other sections of the country where there are laws against intermarriage, it is very difficult or almost impossible for a Negro woman or girl to bring suit against a white man for seduction.

Absence Of Laws Prohibiting Inter-Marriage Of Races Does Not Promote Race Mixture.

In those states where the law permits marriage between whites and Negroes, there is less actual mixture of the races than in the states where there are laws prohibiting this. In other words the principal source of miscegenation is still in the South where the States have laws prohibiting marriages between the races. As an example, an investigation, of marriages by nationalities in New York City from 1908 to 1912 in which 101, 854 marriages or 59.4 per cent of the total for the period were examined, showed that of a total of 6,641 colored marriages, only 62 or nine-tenths of one per cent were mixed marriages.

Poetry A Vehicle For Expression Racial Consciousness.

A considerable amount of poetry is being written by Negroes. In addition to numerous book of poems, much of this poetry is being published in Negro newspapers.

The titles of many of the poems are indicative of a growing racial consciousness, as for example: "A Prayer to Ethiopia," "Africa," "True Liberty," "Come to My Arms O Ephraim," "Battl Hymn Negro Land," "To Africa," "The Star of Hope," "The Flag of the Free," "Memories of Ethiopia," "The Tale of Two Races," "The Black Man's Plaint," "A Prophecy of Ethiopia," "What Americans Want," "I am White by Color Only," "Race Consciousness," "Ye Sons of Ham," "Black Ba d" "Go Ephraim Tell the Story," "A Voice from Flanders' Fields," and "Freedom's Call."

Manifestitations Racial Consciousness.

The growth of racial consciousness among Negroes is manifesting itself in various ways. There is a growing race pride, an increasing interest in race literature, more faith in Negro leadership, the demand for patronage of Negro business, the boycotting of white firms which do not treat Negroes with courtesy, the moving away from communities in which lynchings have taken place, and boycotting of white insurance companies whose agents fail to treat Negroes with courtesy.

Organization An Indication Of The Growth Racial Consciousness.

Organization is an indication of the growth of racial consciousness. This means not only organization through the church, secret societies and those forms of organizations which are generally common; but in addition organization for the betterment of conditions, for better educational facilities for civic improvement for economic development and for a greater participation in politics. Here the tendency is not so much for office holding as to secure those benefits which may be derived from participation in politics; a larger share in those things which come through politics, as for example, paved streets, well lighted streets, clean streets and alleys, water and sewer facilities and most important of all, protection under the law.

Some White People Through Ignorance Use Terms Obnoxious To Negroes.

Negroes resent the use of the term "darkey" for the same reason that white groups resent the use of the terms, dago, sheenies, hunkies, greasers, polocks, red necks, tallies, hill billies, rosin shavers, etc.

It is pointed out that much of the use of the term "darky," etc., by white people is through ignorance of the fact that these terms are obnoxious to Negroes. A white speaker who had lost his grip on a colored audience by using the term "darky," said when told of the cause of his failure that he had always supposed that the pithet, "darky" was a particularly endearing, affectionate and acceptable term to colored people because he had seen it in so many kindly stories. "He had not reflected that colored people did not write a single one of those kindly stories."

An active campaign is being carried on against the practice of newspapers to present facts relating to Negroes in a bad light. The references in newspapers to Negro women as Negresses, to Negro children as pickaninnies and to Negroes as darkies is especially resented.

The *Brooklyn (N. Y.) Standard Union* carried this headline in its issue of April 17, 1921. "Darky Priest Writes Poems to Aid His Cause." This referred to a white Catholic priest who was working among the Negroes of Brooklyn. In the *New York Herald* of April 17, 1921, there was a picture of seven Negro children, under which was the legend, "These Lucky Seven Little Pickaninnies are All Prize-Winners in the Baby Contest." No such reference would have been made to a similar group of white children.

Americanism And Use Of Oppressive Nicknames.

With the idea of having the boy scouts and members of other boy organizations subscribe to a pledge called the "Code of Honorable Names" the United States Commissioner of Education formulated and sent out a pledge which read as follows:

"My name for every true man in these United States shall be the honorable name of 'American.'"

' My reference to all 'new Americans' born in other lands shall never be dishonored by slurs, nicknames or hyphens."

"My purpose shall be to discourage in the native born the love for titles, to help every alien to forget his hyphen, and be proud of the name American, and to stamp out the use of such nicknames as words of derision of the foreign-born."

"We pledge ourselves never to use, and to discourage everywhere the use of such words as Dago, Dutchy, Froggy, Ginny, Greaser, Heiny, Horwat, Hunky, Mike, Mick, Paddy, Sheeney, Spaghetti and Wop as applied to any foreign-born resident of the United States of America."

The New York Age, after commenting editorially on this pledge, suggested that it would be a good beginning toward the abolishing of the use of the term "Nigger," among both whites and Negroes if the colored boy scouts, colored school boys and colored boys everywhere took a pledge something like this:

"My name for every true man, boy, woman and girl in these United States shall be the honorable name of 'American.' I myself will be true, and will expect and demand that name as my title."

"I pledge myself never to refer to any class of Americans by any slur or offensive nickname, and to resent being referred to or spoken to in a like manner."

"I further pledge that I shall never use the epithets which are often applied to my own race, and shall endeavor to discourage their use among colored people everywhere."

Discussion Continues Concerning Use Of Terms Negro, Colored, Afro-American.

During the period 1919-1921, there was a continuation of the discussion concerning what term most appropriately designates the group of African descent in the United States. The Boston Guardian announced that it had decided to cut out the word "Negro," and to use in its stead, American or Black American. In explanation of this it was stated that:

"After studying all of the most important works on the term Negro, we find that in Africa there are a very few people in an unimportant tribe who are true Negroes; all the rest, four hundred million, are Africans. If you were born in America you are American; if a descriptive noun must be used, then the words Black American can be used correctly. The word Negro places all of Black Americans in an inferior tribe of people. We may be of African extraction, it is true, but after a clan of people have lived in any country three hundred years certainly it can be assumed that this extraction could be left out and Black American used as a correct and legitimate title."

A writer in the Richmond Planet, stated that he wanted to be called Negro and pointed out that while it might be true that the original word, Negro was restricted to a single tribe, there was only one tribe in 'Albion' bearing the name of 'Angles.' "But the descendants of the Saxons and of the Jutes are no less proud than the descendants of the Angles in saying that they are (Angles) English.

"Very appropriately our race is termed Negro. Its name's derivation has proceeded exactly as the term "Jew" (from one tribe of twelve) and the term 'Caucasian' from a very small number of people in the Caucasus. For all the term came by synecdoche, by a figure of speech giving the name of a part to the name of the whole."

Should Not Use Term "The Negro" To Refer Without Distinction To Negroes.

There is a general complaint among Negroes that the tendency is to have the general term, "The Negro," to refer to Negroes without any distinction. The term, "The Negro," generally refers to whatever class of Negroes the writer happens to be acquainted with, which is usually the lower type, generally the servant class.

This is illustrated by the article, "African Folk," in the *Atlantic Monthly* for October, 1921 and also by two recently published books "The Birthright" and "White and Black." It is further illustrated by sociologists and other scientific writers on the Negro, who in this respect become unscientific. On the other hand, when these writers think of the white race, they instinctively consider the group, the class to which they belong, and put that forward as the type of the white race. It would be just as logical to take the whites of the slums of cities and refer to them as "The Whites," or the poor whites of the South and refer to them as "The Whites," meaning the entire white race, or as being typical of the entire white race, as to take a particular class or even individuals of the Negro race and refer to them as the "Negro;" that is, as typical of the Negro race.

The New Negro What Is He, What Does He Want?

The question is being asked, "is there a new Negro" or is it the same Negro with changed ideals, a changed point of view, and with a new spirit? It is further asked, "if there is a new Negro what does he want?" One observation is, that although lacking the personal contact with the whites

which the Old Negro had, the new Negro on the other hand, has developed an individual independence and also a confidence in himself, in the race, in race enterprises and in racial understanding which the "old Negro" never had. He has a knowledge of what other Negroes are thinking and doing. Self-defense is another characteristic which the new Negro has developed.

The World War Did Not Produce The New Negro.

In an article under this title, Professor Robert T. Kerlin, of Lexington, (Va.) in a paper read before the Southern Sociological Congress in Washington, in 1920, pointed out that the reaction of the Negro to the World War has been along the line of a more developed racial consciousness and a determination to struggle for all that democracy means. He says:

"Another type of colored man has come upon the stage: the Negro who is struggling for manhood rights, for political, economic and social freedom, for all that democracy means to the most favored. We are baffled by his attitude and his ambitions. We have made no provision in our social system for this new man in the old color. Tradition is mighty, prejudice is subtile and prevailing. The romancers have so engaged our fancies with the delectable old-timer that the new-comer finds all our mental chambers occupied. The World War brought this new Negro upon the stage of our national life, but the World War did not produce him. The fifty years since Emancipation, fifty years of struggle and upward striving through semi-servitude have done that."

Negro Not Demanding Anything Which Belongs To Another.

In his struggle to rise the Negro is not trying to deprive any other group of its rights and privileges. "He is not demanding anything that belongs to another; but he is demanding rights that are his, to acquire the identical things that other Americans enjoy. And he is specific in his demands. He asks for equal opportunity to develop himself by his own labors. He asks equal opportunity to compete with every other American for the identical fruits and blessings achieved by any other American under the American form of government. The Negro asks no gifts, but an equal opportunity to acquire any and everything other men acquire through honest toil and sacrifice."

Why The Negro Wants To Exercise The Right Of Suffrage

James H. Thomas writing in the Gospel Plea, states very clearly why the Negro wants to exercise the right of suffrage.

"He wants this because it is his right by every standard of citizenship in a democracy. He was born under the Stars and Stripes, and has followed her in every war since first she was flung to the breeze. His blood is in her red, his fidelity in her blue, his chivalry in her white, and to the lustre of her every star his industry adds a proper share. He wants the right of suffrage because he is a taxpayer, and taxation without representation is still tyranny. He wants it because he should be consulted in every matter relating to the public welfare, and suffrage is the only way in which his sentiments can be made to count effectively. He wants this right for self-protection. The town whose officers are elected independently of his ballot takes his taxes and then leaves his residence section in the dark, his streets unpaved, and unpoliced, and provides no adequate protection against fire. The sheriff whose tenure of office is in no sense dependent upon the will of the black man, winks at, and even connives with the mob composed of his constituents. Justice always nods while the man who has no vote is giving his testimony, only waking in time to tip the scales in favor of the other party.

Prayer of the Race That God Made Black.

We would be peaceful, Father—but, when we must,
Help us to thunder hard the blow that's just!

We would be peaceful, Lord, when we have prayed,
Let us arise courageous—unafraid!

We would be manly, proving well our worth,
Then would not cringe to any God on earth!

We would be loving and forgiving, thus
To love our neighbor as Thou lovest us!

We would be faithful, loyal to the Right—
Ne'er doubting that the Day will follow Night!

We would be all that Thou hast meant for man,
Up through the ages, since the world began!

God, save us in Thy Heaven, where all is well!
We come slow—struggling up the Hills of Hell.

—*Lucian B. Watkins.*

First Song By Negro Expressing Hate.

It is said that in all the Negro folk-songs there is not a single line of hate. This is true not only of the songs but until recently of Negro poetry. In Shackleford's "Pray For Your Enemies," we have, however, a Hymn of Hate, which calls down curses, woes and intensified punishment upon "those who lynch the Negro."

Pray for Your Enemies.

'Tis commanded in the Scriptures
That we pray for our foes,
Even those who heap upon us
Our burdens and our woes.
I believe in this commandment,
And shall take it unto me,
And for those who lynch the Negro
This my daily prayer shall be:

May their days be "days of sorrow"
And their home the house of death,
And may dread and terror seize them
With the drawing of each breath;
May the pains their victims suffered—
Multiplied ten thousand fold—
Rend their very soul asunder
Till their errors they behold.

May their children share the burdens
Of the wrongs which they have done;
May the aftermath to follow
Spare not daughter neither son.
May their children's children curse them
Whom they should have blessed for birth,
Had their place in life been other
Than the "vilest scum of earth."

May their wells of water fail them,
And their cattle be destroyed.
May they "have no pleasure in them,"
Nor the sins they once enjoyed.
May the flood, the plague and famine,
Hedge them in on every hand,
Till their petrifying corpses
Shall pollute the very land.

And may those who hold high places
And their duty fail to do,
Be included with the guilty
When the punishments due.
May the whole world turn against them
Who defend a lyncher's name.
May they be cut off from mercy
While they revel in their shame.

May the wrath of God burst o'er them,
Blast, and blight each foul life
Till they reap the ripened harvest
Of their hellishness and strife.
Yea, unless they shall repent then,
May the bitterest of ends
Rest on them and theirs forever,
On the lynchers and their friends.

—*Theodore Henry Shackleford.*

The Negro's Creed.
(A Satire.)

I believe in the inherent inferiority of my race.

I believe the Anglo-Saxon race is divinely ordained, because of its color, to the estate of "white supremacy."

I believe my place in human society is that of a subordinate—a "hewer of wood," for all the other races of mankind.

I believe it is a crime for individuals of my race group to aspire to the same levels of life in the world about them that members of other race groups have attained.

I believe the Christian Church should assume this fact of race inferiority and teach and preach the same to my race.

I believe those other agencies, the jim-crow regime, the masked mob, the savage orgies exhibiting quivering, burning human beings,—natural and inevitable concomitants of the inferior race theory,—are legitimate and defensible methods of keeping me in "my place."

I believe I should be contented with that type of education which comports with the theory of inherent race inferiority.

I believe the other races are sufficiently wise and good and devoid of racial prejudice to be wholly entrusted with the government of my inherently inferior race.

I believe I should, therefore, not hold any public political or civic office.

I believe I should not vote.

I believe that absolute justice will be accorded me in the courts.

I believe resolute appeal and effort for better opportunities and living conditions for my group is "dangerous agitation," and though this is the method pursued by other race minorities to advance themselves in the family of race groups, should be refrained from my group. I should remain mute under oppression.

I believe I should refrain from living in cities and entering as a laborer into those civilizing industries that make me keen of intellect and deft of hand, and which pay a living wage, but that I should remain on the farm where the labor systems keep my family and me under nourished and where peonage is rampant.

I believe my race group should accept blindly and following these compromising, sycophant "race leaders" chosen and ordained for us by other race groups because for self and profit they promulgate programs and employ tactics to inveigle our group, to accept and subscribe to this theory of inherent race inferiority.

I believe that inasmuch as the problem of race adjustment does not fall within the pale of Christian ethics, it must be solved not by the clear, convincing, conclusive teachings of Jesus, but by the crass materialistic philosophy of those who strive with the sword.

I believe that under these conditions as a Negro, I can develop the highest type of patriotism and personal character, and that I can be most respectful an reverent toward law and order.

I believe the integrity and dignity of my race group suffer no impairment by this creed and that this group is by far the most favored of any group domestic or foreign living under the Stars and Stripes.

The Garvey Movement
An Expression
Growing Racial Consciousness.

The Universal Negro Improvement Association, or the Garvey Movement as it is more popularly known outside of the Organization, was established some five years ago for the purpose of improving and placing on a firm basis the commercial status of the Negro, and for the redemption of Africa.

It is essentially an outgrowth of the growing racial consciousness, and is perhaps the first attempt to unite all the black people in the world in a movement for their social and political uplift. It was made possible by the conditions brought about by the World War and the impetus which that event gave to national and racial consciousness throughout the world. Much has been written both for and against the Garvey Movement. Those who oppose it state that the Movement cannot succeed; that Marcus Garvey is visionary; that the organization of the Black Star Line Steamship Company and the other business enterprises of the Association are not founded on sound economic principles, and are in the end doomed to failure.

The central thought of the Garvey Movement is, "Africa for the Africans;" that is, the establishing of a nation of black people. The especial emphasis is not upon the disabilities and wrongs which the Negro suffers in the United States. He is to have a nation of his own, therefore it is not necessary to give especial attention to the creating of a place for the Negro within any other nation.

At the 1920 convention of the organization a Declaration of Independence of "The First International Convention of the Negro Peoples of the World," was drafted and adopted. It contained fifty-four Articles, and may be reckoned as an expression of what the Negro wants; that is, so far as the wants of the Negro were voiced by the members of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities League.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS OF THE NEGRO PEOPLES OF THE WORLD.
Preamble.

"Be it Resolved, That the Negro people of the world, through their chosen representatives in convention assembled in Liberty Hall, in the City of New York and United States of America, from August 1 to August 31, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and twenty, protest against the wrongs and injustices they are suffering at the hands of their white brethren, and state what they deem their fair and just rights, as well as the treatment they propose to demand of all men in the future."

We complain:

I. "That no where in the world, with few exceptions, are black men accorded equal treatment with white men, although in the same situation and circumstances, but, on the contrary, are discriminated against and denied the common rights due to human beings for no other reason than their race and color."

"We are not willingly accepted as guests in the public hotels and inns of the world for no other reason than our race and color."

II. "In certain parts of the United States of America our race is denied the right of public trial accorded to other races when accused of crime, but are lynched and burned by mobs, and such brutal and inhuman treatment is even practiced upon our women."

III. "That European nations have parcelled out among them and taken possession of nearly all of the continent of Africa, and the natives are compelled to surrender their lands to aliens and are treated in most instances like slaves."

IV. "In the southern portion of the United States of America, although citizens under the Federal Constitution, and in some states almost equal to the whites in population and are qualified land owners and taxpayers, we are nevertheless, denied all voice in the making and administration of the laws and are taxed without representation by the State governments, and at the same time compelled to do military service in defense of the country."

V. On the public conveyances and common carriers in the Southern portion of the United States we are jim-crowed and compelled to accept separate and inferior accommodations and made to pay the same fare charged for first-class accommodations, and our families are often humiliated and insulted by drunken white men who habitually pass through the jim-crow cars going to the smoking car."

VI. "The physicians of our race are denied the right to attend their patients while in the public hospitals of the cities and States where they reside in certain parts of the United States."

"Our children are forced to attend inferior separate schools for shorter terms than white children, and the public school funds are unequally divided between the white and colored schools."

VII. "We are discriminated against and denied an equal chance to earn wages for the support of our families, and in many instances are refused admission into labor unions, and nearly everywhere are paid smaller wages than white men."

VIII. "In Civil Service and departmental offices we are everywhere discriminated against and made to feel that to be a black man in Europe, America and the West Indies is equivalent to being an outcast and a leper among the races of men, no matter what the character and attainments of the black man may be."

IX. "In the British and other West Indian Islands and colonies, Negroes are secretly and cunningly discriminated against, and denied those fuller rights of government to which white citizens are appointed, nominated and elected."

X. "That our people in those parts are forced to work for lower wages than the average standard of white men and are kept in conditions repugnant to good civilized tastes and customs."

XI. "That the many acts of injustices against members of our race before the courts of law in the respective islands and colonies are of such nature as to create disgust and disrespect for the white man's sense of justice."

XII. "Against all such inhuman, unchristian and uncivilized treatment we here and now emphatically protest, and invoke the condemnation of all mankind."

"In order to encourage our race all over the world and to stimulate it to a higher and grander destiny, we demand and insist on the following Declaration of Rights:

1. "Be it known to all men that whereas, all men are created equal and entitled to the rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and because of this we, the duly elected representatives of the Negro peoples of the world, invoking the aid of the just and Almighty God to declare all men, women and children of our blood throughout the world free citizens, and do claim them as free citizens of Africa, the Motherland of all Negroes."

2. "That we believe in the supreme authority of our race in all things racial: that all things are created and given to man as a common possession; that there should be an equitable distribution and apportionment of all such things, and in consideration of the fact that as a race we are now deprived of those things that are morally and legally ours, we believed it right that all such things should be acquired and held by whatsoever means possible."

3. "That we believe the Negro, like any other race, should be governed by the ethics of civilization, and therefore should not be deprived of any of those rights or privileges common to other human beings."

4. "We declare that Negroes, wheresoever they form a community among themselves, should be given the right to elect their own representatives to represent them in Legislatures, courts of law, or such institutions as may exercise control over that particular community."

5. "We assert that the Negro is entitled to even-handed justice before all courts of law and equity in whatever country he may be found, and when this is denied him on account of his race or color such denial is an insult to the race as a whole and should be resented by the entire body of Negroes."

6. "We declare it unfair and prejudicial to the rights of Negroes in communities where they exist in considerable numbers to be tried by a judge and jury composed entirely of an alien race, but in all such cases members of our race are entitled to representation on the jury."

7. "We believe that any law or practice that tends to deprive any African of his land or the privileges of free citizenship within his country is injust and immoral, and no native should respect any such law or practice."

8. "We declare taxation without representation unjust and tyrranous, and there should be no obligation on the part of the Negro to obey the levy of a tax by any law-making body from which he is excluded and denied representation on account of his race and color."

9. "We believe that any law especially directed against the Negro to his detriment and singling him out because of his race or color is unfair and immoral, and should not be respected."

10. "We believe all men entitled to common human respect, and that our race should in no way tolerate any insults that may be interpreted to mean disrespect to our color."

11. "We deprecate the use of the term 'nigger' as applied to Negroes, and demand that the word 'Negro' be written with a capital 'N.'"

12. "We believe that the Negro should adopt every means to protect himself against barbarous practices inflicted upon him because of color."

13. "We believe in the freedom of Africa for the Negro people of the world, and by the principle of Europe for the Europeans and Asia for the Asiatics, we also demand Africa for the Africans at home and abroad."

14. "We believe in the inherent right of the Negro to possess himself of Africa, and that his possession of same shall not be regarded as an infringement on any claim or purchase made by any race or nation."

15. "We strongly condemn the cupidity of those nations of the world who, by open aggression or secret schemes, have seized the territories and inexhaustible natural wealth of Africa, and we place on record our most solemn determination to reclaim the treasures and possession of the vast continent of our forefathers."

16. "We believe all men should live in peace one with the other, but when races and nations provoke the ire of other races and nations by attempting to infringe upon their rights, war becomes inevitable, and the attempt in any way to free one's self or protect one's rights or heritage becomes justifiable."

17. "Whereas, the lynching, by burning, hanging or any other means, of human beings is a barbarous practice, and a shame and disgrace to civilization, we therefore declare any country guilty of such atrocities outside the pale of civilization."

18. "We protest against the atrocious crime of whipping, flogging and overworking of the native tribes of Africa and Negroes everywhere. These are methods that should be abolished, and all means should be taken to prevent a continuance of such brutal practices."

19. "We protest against the atrocious practice of shaving the heads of Africans, especially of African women or individuals of Negro blood, when placed in prison as a punishment for crime by an alien race."

20. "We protest against segregated districts, separate public conveyances, industrial discrimination, lynchings and limitations of political privileges of any Negro citizen in any part of the world on account of race, color or creed, and will exert our full influence and power against all such."

21. "We protest against any punishment inflicted upon a Negro with severity, as against lighter punishment inflicted upon another of an alien race for like offense, as an act of prejudice and injustice, and should be resented by the entire race."

22. "We protest against the system of education in any country where Negroes are denied the same privileges and advantages as other races."

23. "We declare it inhuman and unfair to boycott Negroes from industries and labor in any part of the world."

24. "We believe in the doctrine of the freedom of the press, and we therefore emphatically protest against the suppression of Negro newspapers and periodicals in various parts of the world, and call upon Negroes everywhere to employ all available means to prevent such suppression."

25. "We further demand free speech universally for all men."

26. "We hereby protest against the publication of scandalous and inflammatory articles by an alien press tending to create racial strife and the exhibition of picture films showing the Negro as a cannibal."

27. "We believe in the self-determination of all peoples."

28. "We declare for the freedom of religious worship."

29. "With the help of Almighty God, we declare ourselves the sworn protectors of the honor and virtue of our women and children, and pledge our lives for their protection and defense everywhere, and under all circumstances from wrongs and outrages."

30. "We demand the right of an unlimited and unprejudiced education for ourselves and our posterity forever."

31. "We declare that the teaching in any school by alien teachers to our boys and girls, that the alien race is superior to the Negro race, is an insult to the Negro people of the world."

32. "Where Negroes form a part of the citizenry of any country, and pass the civil service examination of such country, we declare them entitled to the same consideration as other citizens as to appointments in such civil service."

33. "We vigorously protest against the increasingly unfair and unjust treatment accorded Negro travelers on land and sea by the agents and employees of railroad and steam ship companies and insist that for equal fare we receive equal privileges with travelers of other races."

34. "We declare it unjust for any country, State or nation to enact laws tending to hinder and obstruct the free immigration of Negroes on account of their race and color."

35. "That the right of the Negro to travel unmolested throughout the world be not abridged by any person or persons, and all Negroes are called upon to give aid to a fellow Negro when thus molested."

36. "We declare that all Negroes are entitled to the same right to travel over the world as other men."

37. "We hereby demand that the governments of the world recognize our leader and his representatives chosen by the race to look after the welfare of our people under such governments."

38. "We demand complete control of our social institutions without interference by any alien race or races."

39. "That the colors, Red, Black and Green, be the colors of the Negro race."

40. "Resolved, That the anthem 'Ethiopia, Thou Land of Our Fathers,' etc., shall be the anthem of the Negro race.

The Universal Ethiopian Anthem.

(Poem by Burrell and Ford.)

I

Ethiopia, thou land of our fathers,
Thou land where the gods loved to be,
As storm cloud at night suddenly gathers
Our armies come rushing to thee.
We must in the fight be victorious
When swords are thrust outward to gleam;
For us will the vict'ry be glorious
When led by the red, black and green.

Chorus.

Advance, advance to victory,
Let Africa be free;
Advance to meet the foe
With the might
Of the red, the black and the green.

II

Ethiopia, the tyrant's falling,
Who smote thee upon thy knees
And thy children are lustily calling
From over the distant seas.
Jehovah the Great One has heard us,
Has noted our sighs and our tears,
With His spirit of Love he had stirred us
To be One through the coming years.
CHORUS—Advance, advance, etc.

III

O, Jehovah, thou God of the ages
Grant unto our sons that lead
The wisdom Thou gave to Thy sages
When Israel was sore in need.
Thy voice thro' the dim past has spoken,
Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hand,
By Thee shall all fetters be broken
And Heav'n bless our dear fatherland.

CHORUS—Advance, advance, etc.

41. "We believe that any limited liberty which deprives one of the complete rights and prerogatives of full citizenship is but a modified form of slavery."

42. "We declare it an injustice to our people and a serious impediment to the health of the race to deny to competent licensed Negro physicians the right to practice in the public hospitals of the communities in which they reside, for no other reason than their race and color."

43. "We call upon the various governments of the world to accept and acknowledge Negro representatives who shall be sent to the said government to represent the general welfare of the Negro peoples of the world."

44. "We deplore and protest against the practice of confining juvenile prisoners in prisons with adults, and we recommend that such youthful prisoners be taught gainful trades under human supervision."

45. "Be it further resolved, that we as a race of people declare the League of Nations null and void as far as the Negro is concerned, in that it seeks to deprive Negroes of their liberty."

46. "We demand of all men to do unto us as we would do unto them, in the name of justice; and we cheerfully accord to all men all the rights we claim herein for ourselves."

47. "We declare that no Negro shall engage himself in battle for an alien race without first obtaining the consent of the leader of the Negro people of the world, except in a matter of national self-defense."

48. "We protest against the practice of drafting Negroes and sending them to war with alien force without proper training, and demand in all cases that Negro soldiers be given the same training as the aliens."

49. "We demand that instructions given Negro children in schools include the subject of 'Negro History,' to their benefit."

50. "We demand a free and unfettered commercial intercourse with all the Negro people of the world."

51. "We declare for the absolute freedom of the seas for all peoples."

52. "We demand that our duly accredited representatives be given proper recognition in all leagues, conferences, conventions or courts of international arbitration wherever human rights are discussed."

53. "We proclaim the 31st day of August of each year to be an international holiday to be observed by all Negroes."

54. "We want all men to know that we shall maintain and contend for the freedom and equality of every man, woman and child of our race, with our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor."

These rights we believe to be justly ours and proper for the protection of the Negro race at large, and because of this belief we, on behalf of the four hundred million Negroes of the world, do pledge herein the sacred blood of the race in defense, and we hereby subscribe our names as a guarantee of the truthfulness and faithfulness hereof in the presence of Almighty God, on this 13th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty.

Pan-African Congress Adopts Resolutions And Sends Communication To League Of Nations Concerning Needs Of Native Labor In Africa.

The Pan-African Congress which is an effort to assemble in deliberation representatives of the different groups of people of Negro descent in a world congress, held its first session in Paris, France, February 19, 20 and 21, 1919. The second Pan-African Congress was held in 1921. Sessions were held in London, Brussels and Paris, August 28, 29 and 31, and September 2, 3, 5, and 6.

It was reported that there were 110 delegates representing 26 different groups of people of Negro descent, namely: British Nigeria, Gold Coast and Sierra Leone, the Egyptian Sudan, British East Africa, former German East Africa, French Senegal, the French Congo and Madagascar; Belgian Congo, Portuguese St. Thome, Angola and Mozambique, Liberia, Abyssinia, Haiti, British Jamaica and Grenada, French Martinique and Guadeloupe, British Guiana, the United States of America, Negroes resident in England, France, Belgium and Portugal, and fraternal visitors from India, Morocco, the Philippines and Annam. The substance of the resolutions adopted by the Second Pan-African Congress was:

"I. The recognition of civilized men as civilized despite their race or color."

"II. Local self-government for backward groups, deliberately rising as experience and knowledge grow to complete self-government under the limitations of a self-governed world."

"III. Education in self-knowledge, in scientific truth and in industrial technique, undivorced from the art of beauty."

"IV. Freedom in their own religion and social customs, and with the right to be different and non-conformist."

"V. Cooperation with the rest of the world in government, industry and art on the basis of Justice, Freedom and Peace."

"VI." The ancient common ownership of the land and its natural fruits and defence against the unrestrained greed of invested capital."

"VII. The establishment under the League of Nations of an international institution for the study of Negro problems."

"VIII. The establishment of an international section in the Labor Bureau of the League of Nations, charged with the protection of native labor."

The Congress also sent the following communication to the League of Nations concerning having a section of the International Bureau of Labor to deal with problems as they affect native Negro labor.

"First: The Second Pan-African Congress asks that in the International Bureau of Labor a section be set aside to deal particularly and in detail with the conditions and needs of native Negro labor especially in Africa, and in the Islands of the Sea. It is the earnest belief of the Congress that the labor problems of the world cannot be understood or properly settled so long as colored, and especially Negro labor is enslaved and neglected, and that a first step toward the world emancipation of labor would be through investigation of native labor."

"Secondly: The Second Pan-African Congress wishes to suggest that the spirit of the modern world moves toward self-government as the ultimate aim of all men and nations and that consequently the mandated areas, being peopled as they are so largely by black folk, have a right to ask that a man of Negro descent, properly fitted in character and training, be appointed a member of the Mandates Commission so soon as a vacancy occurs."

"Thirdly and finally: The Second Pan-African Congress desires most earnestly and emphatically to ask the good offices and careful attention of the League of Nations to the condition of civilized persons of Negro descent throughout the world. Consciously and unconsciously, there is in the world today a widespread and growing feeling that it is permissible to treat civilized men as uncivilized if they are colored, and more especially of Negro descent. The result of this attitude and many consequent laws, customs and conventions is that a bitter feeling of resentment, personal insult and despair is widespread in the world among those very persons whose rise is the hope of the Negro race."

"We are fully aware that the League of Nations has little if any direct power to adjust these matters, but it has the vast moral power of world public opinion and of a body conceived to promote peace and justice among men. For this reason we ask, and urge that the League of Nations take a firm stand on the absolutely equality of races and that it suggest to the Colonial Powers connected with the League of Nations the forming of an International Institute for the study of the Negro Problems, and for the Evolution and Protection of the Negro race."

Department Justice Investigates Radicalism And Sedition Among Negroes As reflected In Their Publications.

On October 17, 1919 a resolution was passed in the United States Senate requesting "A Report on The Activities of The Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice against Persons Advising Anarchy, Sedition and The Forcible Overthrow of The Government." This report was published as Senate Document Number 153 of the 66th Congress, First Session. One section of the Report was devoted to a report on "Radicalism and Sedition Among the Negroes As Reflected In Their Publications." Twenty-six pages were devoted to excerpts from newspapers and magazines published by Negroes to show that there was much radicalism and sedition rife among them. The summary of the report was:

"Among the more salient points to be noted in the present attitude of the Negro leaders are, first, the ill-governed reaction toward race rioting; second, the threat of retaliatory measures in connection with lynching; third, the more openly expressed demand for social equality, in which demand the sex problem is not infrequently included; fourth, the identification of the Negro with such radical organizations as the I. W. W. and an outspoken advocacy of the Bolsheviki or Soviet doctrines; fifth, the political stand assumed toward the present Federal administration, the South in general, and incidentally, toward the peace treaty and the League of Nations. Underlying these more salient viewpoints is the increasingly emphasized feeling of a race consciousness, in many of these publications always antagonistic to the white race and openly, and defiantly assertive of its own equality and even superiority."

The general attitude of the Negroes concerning this report, was that there was considerable hysteria on the part of those who made the investigation, and that they did not go deep enough into the subject to really get the Negroes' point of view and what in any other group of people would have been taken as a simple statement of facts as to discriminations, etc., were held to be radicalism and sedition among the Negroes. As a confirmation of the contention of the Negroes, was the fact that of the five thousand or more persons arrested for radicalism and sedition, not one Negro was included in the arrest.

Pullman Car Not Railroad Coach Within Meaning Kentucky Law To Separate Races On Trains.

On March 17, 1921, the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia handed down a decision that the Jim-Crow Car Law in Maryland was unconstitutional and void so far as it applied to inter-state colored passengers. The effect of this decision is that State laws, separating races on trains and in cars are valid if at all, only in the state enacting such law and in such state only as applied to transportation entirely within the confines of such state.

In October, 1921, Judge William Reed of the Paducah (Ky.) Circuit Court held that a Pullman sleeping car is not a railroad coach within the meaning of the Kentucky statutes, and that when whites and Negroes rode in a Pullman coach there was not a violation of the Kentucky State Law concerning the separation of the races on railroad trains.

United States Government Responsible For Damages Arising From Failure To Enforce Jim-Crow Car Law.

On April 19, 1920, the Supreme Court of the United States rendered a decision holding that the South Covington and Cincinnati Street Railway Company, which operates inter-urban cars between Cincinnati and cities across the river in Kentucky, should abide by the separate coach laws of Kentucky. The Company contended that its principal business was inter-state commerce.

"The carriage of passengers between Cincinnati and the Kentucky cities across the Ohio river." The United States Supreme Court in handing down its decision, confirmed the ruling of the Court of Appeals of the State of Kentucky, that the South Covington and Cincinnati Street Railway Company operated "by means of its control, ownership and lease of, and from the Cincinnati, Covington and Erlanger Railway Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, an inter-urban railroad company," which had been authorized to construct and operate an electric railroad in Kentucky and had been incorporated under the general railroad laws of that State.

On October 17, 1921, the United States Supreme Court handed down a decision to the effect that the United States was responsible under the Act of 1920 for damages arising from failure to enforce State rules and laws, regulating transportation within State borders. Under this ruling three white men were awarded $400 damages because three Negroes were permitted to ride in a railroad car with white passengers from Pascagoula to Biloxi, (Miss.)

Nashville Passes Ordinance To Enforce Jim-Crow Car Law On One Man Street Cars.

The city of Nashville, (Tenn.) is experiencing trouble in having the regulations enforced relative to the separation of races on street cars. This relates mainly to one man cars on which the motorman acts as conductor. On February 1, 1921, a fine of $2,000 was assessed the Nashville Street Railway Company for violating the statute providing for the separation of races on street cars.

The case was appealed to the State Supreme Court for the purpose of making a test of the law. In July the State Supreme Court upheld the decision of the lower court. As result of this decision, on September 19, an ordinance was introduced in the City Council of Nashville, providing for the enforcement of the Jim-Crow Car Law on street cars. On November 21, the Street Car Railway Company pled guilty of having violated the law by permitting the co-mingling of whites and Negroes in cars, and was fined $25 in each case of violation for a total of $500.

Tenancy As Related To The Negro Problem.

Professor D. Y. Thomas of the History and Political Science Department of the University of Arkansas, in the Manufaturers' Record, June 17, 1920, had a very illuminating article on the subject of "Tenancy as Related to the Negro Problem."

He was of the opinion that so far as the rural population is concerned, the crux of the Negro problem is economic. It involves the question of landlord and tenant, and has mainly to do with the question of accounts and settlement. It is suggested that there should be some system of keeping accounts that would be required by law. "Keeping accounts," the writer urges, "should be required by law." Some officer, perhaps the county judge should be empowered, and when requested by either party, should be required to audit these accounts.

Peonage Continues, The Jasper County Horror.

In the spring of 1921 investigations by the Federal government of peonage charges against Georgia planters uncovered a most horrible situation in Jasper County. John S. Williams, a planter there, had made a practice of buying out prisoners from the Atlanta and Macon Stockades, and taking them to work on

his plantations. It began to be rumored that some of these men disappeared, and that no trace of them was to be found. An investigation revealed the fact that the Williams plantation was a murder farm. The bodies of eleven Negroes were found who had been done to death; six by drowning in Yellow river, and five had been killed and buried on the plantation. The farm boss, a Negro, Clyde Manning, confessed that under the directions of Williams he had done the most of the killing. Williams and Manning were tried, and given life sentences.

The Dorsey Pamphlet As To The Negro In Georgia.

The general situation revealed by the "Jasper County Horror," and outbreaks of lawlessness in the State caused Governor Hugh M. Dorsey to call a conference of citizens at Atlanta, April 22, 1921. The facts which he placed before them were contained in a pamphlet entitled, "As To The Negro In Georgia."

He gave four reasons for calling the conference. These were: "The Negro Lynched," "The Negro Held in Peonage," "The Negro Driven Out by Organized Lawlessness," and "The Negro Subject to Individual Acts of Cruelty." He stated: "Under these four headings, in the following pages, I have grouped 135 examples of the alleged mistreatment of Negroes in Georgia in the last two years. Without design, or the knowledge of each other, Georgians, with one exception, have called these cases to my attention as Governor of Georgia. The exception noted was the appeal of two Negroes to Washington for protection. Their appeal was forwarded to me, as Governor, with the request that I should act if I could do so without adding to the danger in which the Negroes stood. No effort has been made to collect cases. If such an effort were made, I believe the number could be multiplied."

Governor Dorsey Makes Suggestions To End These Conditions.

Governor Dorsey suggested as a remedy for ending these conditions:

"1. Publicity, namely, the careful gathering and investigation by Georgians, and not by outsiders, of facts as to the treatment of the Negro throughout the State and the publication of these facts to the people of Georgia."

"2. An organized campaign by the churches to place in every section of Georgia a sufficient number of Sunday Schools and churches, where in their separate places of worship the young and old of both races will learn from suitable teachers the gospel of justice, mercy and mutual forbearance for all."

"3. Compulsory education for both races."

"4. The organization of State Committees on race relations, one Committee composed of leading white citizens, another of leaders among the Negroes, and local committees made up in the same manner in each county of the State, the committees to confer together when necessary concerning matters vital to the welfare of both races."

"5. The repeal of Code Section 716, which together with 715 reads:

'715. Procuring money on contract for services fraudulently. If any person shall contract with another to perform for him services of any kind, with intent to procure money or other things of value thereby, and not to perform the service contracted for, to the loss and damage of the hirer, or, after having so contracted, shall procure from the hirer money, or other things of value, with intent not to perform such service, to the loss and damage of the hirer, he shall be deemed a common cheat and swindler, and upon conviction shall be punished as for a misdemeanor.'

'716. Proof of intent to defraud. Satisfactory proof of the contract, the procuring thereon of money or other thing of value, the failure to perform the services so contracted for, or failure to return the money so advanced with interest thereon at the time said labor was to be performed, without good and sufficient cause, and loss or damage to the hirer, shall be deemed presumptive evidence of the intent referred to in the preceding section.'

"6. The enactment of laws—

"(a) Establishing a state constabulary under proper safeguards and authorizing the Governor, upon his own motion, to send members of such force into any County of the State to quell disorder or to protect the life and property of any citizen."

"(b) Imposing a financial penalty upon any County in which a lynching may occur, when the officials of that county have failed in their duty."

"(c) Authorizing the Governor of the State to appoint at any time any three judges of the Superior Court to act as a commission to investigate any lynching occuring in any county of the State and empowering the Governor to remove from office any public official found by such commission to have failed to enforce or uphold the law."

"(d) Giving the Governor the discretion and power in any case of mob violence or lynching to authorize and direct any judge of the Superior Court to draw grand and petit juries from the State at large for the consideration and trial of such cases, and authorizing the Governor to designate the place at which the trial or trials shall be held."

Peonage Result Farming System Of The South.

Peonage is a direct result of the South's farming system and the laws which, as a result of this system, have been enacted to govern labor contracts and to punish crime. The situation in Georgia is typical. It was pointed out in connection with the discussion that arose relative to the "Jasper county horror" that a trial judge in a county court or the criminal branch of any court having jurisdiction over misdemeanor cases invariably imposed, "fine sentences," with alternative "work sentences," as for example, the judge imposes a sentence of $100 or 12 months on the road, $100 or 6 months on the road, or $25 and 3 months on the road.

The custom is for an employer of labor to pay the fine imposed, and to make an agreement with the offender that he will work out the amount of the fine at a rate of perhaps 50 cents per day. The offender is charged for rations or other food, money or clothing advanced him by his employer. The result generally is that the victim gets deeper and deeper into debt and peonage results. Under the contract labor law of 1903, the planter is able to hold these convicts, and throw them back into jail upon the slightest infraction of his command, and in due course have another fine imposed.

Probation And Parole Laws Also Help To Foster Peonage.

The Georgia probation law passed in 1913, it is charged, also helps to foster peonage in that it allows the defendant to serve a sentence outside, "The confines of the chain gang, jail or other place of detention under the supervision of the court."

The court also has, in those counties which do not have a regularly salaried probation officer, agreed to appoint a volunteer probation officer to aid the probationer in abiding by the terms of his or her probation. Only about 12 of the 120 counties in Georgia have regularly appointed probation officers. The law, there, permitting the farming out of misdemeanor convicts under the probation act, permits of very grave abuses. The parole law enacted in 1908, is also said to foster peonage, in that a prisoner, even a life termer after serving a minimum time can be paroled to an individual for an indefinite period, which may be for years.

Five States Pass Laws Against Lynching.

Although both Republican and Democratic political leaders had pledged support against lynchings in their party platforms during the previous political campaigns, an anti-lynching bill introduced in the Legislature of Missouri, failed of passage. Lynching legislation was recommended to the Legislatures by the Governors of Arkansas and Texas.

A bill introduced in the Alabama Legislature, but not passed provided: "For the suppression of lynching and mob violence in the State of Alabama; to require the presiding judges of the Circuit Court to make written report to the attorney general of every such occurrence within their circuits, to make mandatory the bringing of impeachment proceedings against a sheriff from whose custody, or from the custody of whose deputies or jailers a prisoner is taken; to provide that the taking of a prisoner from such by a mob shall be *prima facie* evidence of wilfull neglect of duty and incompetency on the part of the sheriff."

An act, however, was passed which empowered the Governor to employ a special force of not over thirty men as State Law Enforcement Officers. These men are under the immediate direction of the Governor, and are vested with the authority of sheriffs. This statute specially provides that this force is to be used to suppress mobs and bring members of mobs to justice. An annual appropriation of Fifty Thousand Dollars is made to carry into effect the purpose of this statute.

The 1920 session of the Kentucky Legislature passed a law, "to suppress mob violence and prevent lynching; providing for the punishment of persons violating the provisions of the act and for the removal of officers permitting a prisoner to be injured or lynched by a mob.

The penalty for lynching shall be death or life imprisonment. The penalty for attempted lynching shall be confinement in the penitentiary for not less than two years nor more than twenty-one years." "The Governor of the State is given power to summarily remove from office any sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable or any other peace officer, or any jailer who permits a prisoner to be taken from his custody and unlawfully put to death."

The 1921 session of the North Carolina Legislature passed, "An Act To Promote Due Administration Of Justice And To Lessen The Crime Of Lynchings." It permits the judge holding the court in which an indictment is found to transfer trial of the case to another court without preliminary appearance of the defendant before him. Thus an accused Negro may not only be sent to a distant county for safe-keeping, but may remain there for unprejudiced trial without even a temporary return to the neighborhood of the alleged crime. It is believed that the law will greatly aid in securing justice for those accused of serious crimes.

The 1921 session of the West Virginia Legislature passed an anti-lynching bill, the provisions of which are as follows:

"Section 1. That any collection of individuals, five or more in number, assembled for the unlawful purpose of offering violence to the person or property of any one supposed to have been guilty of a violation of the law, or for the purpose of exercising correctional powers or regulative powers over any person or persons by violence, and without lawful authority, shall be regarded and designated as a 'mob,' or 'riotous assemblage.'"

"Section 2. That the term 'serious injury,' for the purpose of this act, shall include any injury to property, which shall cause damage to the owner thereof, or any injury to the person which shall temporarily or permanently disable the person injured from earning a livelihood."

"Section 3. The putting to death of any person within this State by a mob or riotous assemblage, shall be murder, and every person participating in such mob or riotous assemblage by which a person is put to death, shall be guilty of murder, and upon the conviction thereof shall be punished as provided by chapter one hundred and forty-four of Hogg's Code of West Virginia."

"Section 4. Any person or persons who shall compose a mob or riotous assemblage, with the intent to inflict damage or injury to the person or property of any individual charged with crime, or under the pretense of exercising correctional powers over such person or persons by violence, and without lawful authority, shall be subject to a fine of not less than One Hundred Dollars, nor more than One Thousand Dollars, and may be imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty days nor to exceed twelve months for each and every offense. Any person or persons who shall compose a mob or riotous assemblage, and who inflict damage or injury to the person or property of any individual charged with crime shall be guilty of a felony and shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than one year nor more than ten years for each and every offense.'

"Section 5. Any person or persons, composing a mob or riotous assemblage under the provision of this act, who shall by violence inflict serious injury to the property or to the person of any other person upon the pretense of exercising correctional powers or regulative powers over such person or persons, and without authority of the law, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon the conviction thereof shall be punished by confinement in the penitentiary not exceeding five years; any person suffering serious injury to his property or to his person by a mob, shall have an action against the county or city in which such serious injury is inflicted for such damages as he may sustain, to an amount not to exceed Five Thousand Dollars."

"Section 6. The county in which such person charged with crime, and wherein such person has been taken from a State, county or municipal officer and lynched and put to death, shall be subject to a forfeiture of Five Thousand Dollars, which may be recovered by appropriate action therefor, in the name of the personal representative of the person put to death, for the use of his dependent family or estate. Such action may be brought in any State court. If such forfeiture is not paid upon recovery of judgment therefor, the court rendering such judgment shall have the power to enforce the payment thereof, and may compel the collection and levy of a tax therefor, or otherwise compel the payment thereof by mandamus or other appropriate process, and every officer of such county, and every other person who disobeys or fails to comply with any lawful order of the court, shall be liable to punishment according to law as for contempt and to any other penalties provided for by law."

"Section 7. That in the event any person so put to death, who shall have been taken from any State, county or municipal officer in one county, by a mob or riotous assemblage of five or more persons, and transported out of such county before such killing shall have taken place, and the fact that such killing occured out of said county from which such person may have been taken, shall not relieve the said county from which he was taken from such State, county or municipal officer from the liability provided by this act. And if the person shall be taken from such officer or officers, be transported from, and put to death and lynched in another county outside of the county wherein he was taken from such officer or officers, no county through which such person may have been transported, or in which such person has been lynched and put to death, shall be liable to damages hereunder, unless it is clearly shown that the officers or citizens in such county or counties participated in aided, abetted or encouraged such unlawful putting to death."

"Section 8. That every State, county or municipal officer having the duty or power of preservation or conservation of the peace at the time and place of any such putting to death, or the committing of serious injury to the person or to the property as prescribed in this act, who has reasonable cause to believe that the same is to be done, or is attempted to be done, and neglects or omits to prevent the same, and every such officer from whose custody such person may be taken by such mob or riotous assemblage, and put to death by the same, or whose property or person suffers serious injury at the hands of said mob or riotous assemsemblage, shall be guilty of negligence in the discharge of his official duty, and the county or city which shall have been sued and compelled to pay damages as herein provided, may recover same from such negligent officer by appropriate action upon his official bond."

"Section 9. That in any prosecution for any of the offenses defined herein, and any action for the forfeiture imposed as herein provided, every person who has participated in the lynching or in the putting to death of, or in the infliction of great bodily violence or serious injury to the person or property of any person, without authority of the law, and every person who entertains or has expressed any opinion in favor of lynching or in the justification or excuse thereof, or whose character, conduct or opinion have been or are such as, in the judgment of the court may tend to disqualify him for impartial and unprejudiced trial of the case, shall be disqualified to serve as a juror, and in any action or prosecution, any attorney, interested in the case, shall be entitled to make full inquiry thereof, and to produce evidence thereon; and every person who refuses to answer any inquiry touching his qualifications on the ground that he may thereby criminate himself shall be disqualified as aforesaid."

The 1921 session of the Minnesota Legislature passed; "AN ACT to prevent lynching; to fix indemnity for the dependents of any person lynched, and to provide for the removal from office of the sheriff and deputy sheriffs having charge of any person lynched."

"Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota."

"Section 1. Lynching is the killing of a human being, by the act or procurement of a mob."

"Section 2. Whenever any person shall be lynched, the county in which said lynching occured shall be liable in damages to the dependents of the person lynched in a sum not exceeding Seven Thousand Five Hundred Dollars to be recovered in a civil action."

"Section 3. Any sheriff, deputy sheriff or other officer having the custody of any person whom it is sought by a mob to take from his custody who shall fail, or neglect to use all lawful means to resist such taking, shall be deemed guilty of malfeasance, and shall be removed from office by the Governor in the manner and upon the same procedure as is provided by law for the removal from

office of county officers guilty of malfeasance or nonfeasance in the performance of their official duties."

The Law Punishes Lynchers.

It would appear that there is more of a tendency to endeavor to use the machinery of the law in punishing lynchers. There were numerous instances during the year where judges instructed grand juries to bring indictments against lynchers.

In most cases, however, the recommendations of the judges were either not acted upon or no indictments were returned. In five instances, however, the members of mobs were brought to trial, and in three of the cases, convictions were secured. Four men were indicted for storming the Wayne County, North Carolina jail, and one of these was convicted and sentenced to four years in prison.

At Jonesboro (Tenn.) 14 men were indicted for storming the jail and 3 were convicted and sentenced to prison for three or more years. Fifteen men were indicted for attempting to take a prisoner from jail at Houston (Va.) One was convicted and fined $5,000 and one year in jail.

County Made To Pay Damages To Widow Of Negro Lynched.

The law of South Carolina relative to lynchings states: "Parties injured either in person or property as a result of any mob or riot have action against a county in damages." Under this provision, suit was brought in Laurens by the widow of Joseph Stewart, a Negro who was lynched in April, 1920. The court awarded a verdict of $2,000 damages.

The *New York World*, commenting editorially on this verdict says: "The damages fall considerably below the valuation at which a human life is held in some other States, but the point is that they are assessed against the county authorities for failure to protect a prisoner from the mob. If it is going to cost even $2,000 to lynch a Negro in South Carolina, it is conceivable that the price may prove a deterrent to lynchings."

"It may be indeed, that the precedent will materially affect lynch law in the South and elsewhere by impressing public officials with a keener sense of their responsibilities."

Federal Bill To Halt Lynching.

On January 26, 1922, the House of Representatives of the United States Congress passed the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill. The Bill is now before the Senate where there was opposition on the ground of its unconstitutionality. The Bill as passed by the House, among other things provides that:

"Any State or municipal officer charged with the duty of protecting the life of any person who may be put to death by a mob, and who fails to make all reasonable efforts to prevent the killing, or any such officer, who, being charged with the duty of apprehending or prosecuting any person participating in a mob murder, fails to make all reasonable efforts to pursue the matter to final judgment, shall be punished by imprisonment for not exceeding five years or by a fine of $5,000 or less, or by both fine and imprisonment. Any person who participates in a mob murder is declared to be guilty of a felony and subject to imprisonment for life, or for a term of not less than five years."

"It is provided further that 'any county in which a person is put to death by a mob or riotous assemblage shall forfeit $10,000, which sum may be recovered by an action therefor in the name of the United States against such county, for the use of the family, if any, of the person so put to death; if he had no family, then to his dependent parents, if any; otherwise for the use of the United States. Payment may be enforced by the United States District Court in which the judgment is obtained. If the person put to death shall have been transported by the mob from one county to another and there put to death, each county through which he was transported is made jointly liable with the others for the $10,000 forfeit."

Some Southern Papers Favor Some Oppose Federal Anti-Lynching Bills.

The anti-lynching bill proposed for enactment by Congress received both support and opposition from Southern newspapers. The Louisville, (Ky.) Courier-Journal makes the following statement: "A real blow is struck at lynching by the bill, now pending in Congress, which includes a provision under which a county in which a lynching occurs would pay to the victim's heirs a substantial sum of money. A law against crime is valuable only if there are means of enforcing it. Putting into a lynching law penalties for persons convicted of having participated in a mob murder does little good if nobody can be convicted because grand juries make no sincere effort to discover evidence upon which indictments could be returned.

Federal grand juries might not do better than the grand juries of States. But if the law should provide that when a lynching occurs the county treasury shall be drained of $10,000 for the benefit of the heirs of the victim, then the discovery of evidence and the return of an indictment would not be a part of the process of punishing the community for the crime of a mob."

The Birmingham, (Ala.) Age-Herald, in its issue of November 4, 1921, says that the proposed Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill is an invasion of the rights of states and counties to enforce their own laws. Continuing the discussion it stated: "Lynchings must be rooted out by beginning at the bottom and not the top. Courageous threats have time and again prevented such outrages and they can be stopped completely by strict enforcement of State Laws."

The *Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette* maintained that in introducing the anti-lynching bill, Dyer was simply playing politics and said that it was the duty of the South to stop lynchings. "The people of the South," the *Gazette* said, "must stop this atrocious crime in the South." "It gives the world a false impression of Southern citizenship. It adds to the shameless disrespect for law evident throughout the entire United States and unfortunately more evident in the South than in any other section. Lynching can be eradicated only by the creation of a public sentiment that will not tolerate it. Lynching is a cowardly crime. Not many of the members of a lynching mob would dare to enter on an adventure so lawless if they knew public sentiment would demand the running down and punishment of the lynchers. Quick and sure punishment for crime is the best way to bring respect for the law. Respect for the law is absolutely necessary to a campaign for the eradication of lynching."

In Spite Of Evidence To The Contrary It Is Still Maintained That Lynchings Are For The One Cause.

The Columbia, (S. C.) Record in discussing the attacks on the South for lynchings by both Northern and Southern papers said:

"Where the press, much of it anyway, misses the point, so far as we can see, is the fact that they do not touch on the causes of practically 100 per cent of the lynchings of Negroes in the South. They know, or they should have learned it long ago, that practically all of the Southern lynchings are due to charges of one nature—attacks on white women. Crimes

of this sort are not so frequent in other parts of the world, but where they are, the anger of the people and the demand for swift vengeance is just as pronounced."

Eighty Per Cent Of Lynchings For Crimes Other Than Rape.

In the thirty-seven years, 1885-1921, there were 829 persons, 60 white and 769 Negroes put to death by mobs, under the charge of rape or attempted rape. This is one-fifth or 20.2 per cent of the total number of persons, 4,097, who were lynched during that period. On the other hand, 3,268, or four-fifths of those lynched were put to death for causes other than rape. This refutes the charge that the majority of lynchings are for the crime of rape.

Lynching Record For 1921.

According to the records compiled by the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute, there were 72 instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings. Of these 8 were in Northern States and 64 were in Southern States. In 1920 there were 56 such instances, 46 in Southern States and 10 in Northern States. In 66 of the cases, the prisoners were removed, or the guards were augmented, or other precautions taken. In 6 instances armed force was used to repel the would-be lynchers. Concerning the cases of lynching, there were 19 instances in which prisoners were taken from the jail and 16 instances in which, before reaching a jail, they were taken from officers of the law.

There were 64 persons lynched in 1921. Of these, 63 were in the South and one in the North. This is three more than the number, 61 for the year 1920. Of those lynched 59 were Negroes and 5 whites. Two of those put to death were Negro women. Nineteen, or less than one-third of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape. Four of the victims were burned to death. Three were put to death and then their bodies were burned. The charges against those burned to death were: murder, 2; rape and murder, 2.

The offenses charged against the whites were: murder, 4; rape, 1. One of the women put to death was charged with assisting man to escape who had killed an officer of the law. The other was charged with inciting racial troubles. The offenses charged against the Negro men were: murder, 11; attempted murder, 3; rape, 15; attempted rape, 3; killing men in altercation, 4; no special charge, 3; wounding men, 4; furnishing ammunition to man resisting arrest, 2; leaders in race clash, 2; charge not reported, 3; assisting man to escape who had killed officer of the law, 1; making improper remarks to woman, 1; threatening to kill another, 1; entering young woman's room, 1; insulting woman, 1; writing note to woman, 1; attacking a man and woman, 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred, and the number in each State are as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 6; Florida, 6; Georgia, 11; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana 5; Mississippi, 14; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 4; South Carolina, 5; Tennessee 1; Texas, 7; Virginia, 1.

Ku Klux Klan Attracts National Attention.

On December 14, 1915, Colonel William J. Simmons organized a new Ku Klux Klan along lines similar to the one established during the days of Reconstruction. Its headquarters are in Atlanta, (Ga.). From 1918 to 1921, there was such a rapid growth of the Klan that it attracted national attention largely for the reason that it was stated the Klan was opposed to Negroes, Catholics and Jews and stood especially for white supremacy. The leaders of the Klan on the other hand, denied that the Klan was organized to terrify Negroes and that it was not intended to be hostile to Catholics and Jews.

In a demand for a congressional investigation five specific charges were brought against the Klan. These were: "(1) the use of the United States mails to further its schemes for making money; (2) failure to meet the requirements of the income tax laws by pretending it is a simple fraternal order; (3) conspiring to induce or intimidate citizens and bar them from their rights under the Constitution; (4) interfering with the exercise of the American rights of religious freedom; (5) abrogating the promise of security from unreasonable search, seizure and abduction and mob violence."

Why Negroes Are Opposed To Ku Klux Klan

The grounds of the opposition of Negroes to the Ku Klux Klan are: that since it stands for white supremacy it naturally is opposed to Negroes. There is constantly before Negroes the old Ku Klux Klan under the guise of which, and in the name of which many atrocities were committed against Negroes. It is further charged that the disguises and secrecies practiced by the Klan offer to unscrupulous persons abundant opportunity to do many things under the name of the Klan; that is, any unscrupulous person or groups of persons could disguise themselves in Klan regalia and commit whatever deviltry or crime they might devise.

An article in the *Atlanta Constitution* of October 23, 1921, by Dr. M. Ashby Jones, gave the following statement concerning the claims of the Klan that only 100 per cent Americans could enter the order: "When we turn to the constitution of the Klan for its definition of a '100 per cent American,' we find that it excludes a large proportion of those who are granted citizenship by the constitution of the United States. No foreign-born citizen, no citizen who professes the Roman Catholic religion, no citizens of the colored races, and none of our Jewish citizens are considered to be a hundred per cent American. Here is certainly one most apparent source of opposition to this organization. There is no objection raised to the right of a society to exclude from its membership any one whom it pleases but here is an order which declares that its fundamental purpose is to develop a high type of Americanism and at the very outset gives a definition of Americanism, which is in direct conflict with the definition given by the Constitution of the United States."

RIOTS 1919-1921.

In the three years, 1919-1921 some of the most serious race riots which have taken place in the history of the nation occurred. The riots which occurred during these years were as follows: in 1919, Charleston; South Carolina; Chicago, Illinois; Elaine, Arkansas; Knoxville Tenn., Longview, Texas; Omaha, Nebraska; and Washington, D. C.; in 1920, Duluth, Minnesota; Independence, Kansas; Ocoee, Florida; in 1921, Springfield, Ohio; Tulsa, Oklahoma.

The Near Riot At Birmingham.

On March 1, 1919, there was a near riot at Birmingham, Alabama, which if carried out, would have been one of the worst in the history of the nation. There were two chief causes of the trouble. On February 15, a policeman was killed by a supposedly Negro soldier, who also was killed. It was found later that this Negro was a professional freight car

robber who had dressed himself in a soldier's uniform. The general public however did not know this.

About two weeks before this incident, a street car conductor got into a dispute with a colored woman about a fare and threatened to slap her. A Negro man interferred, killed the conductor, escaped and was not apprehended. These two occurences, and the rough methods of the police in combing the Negro districts in efforts to find the man, were the main causes of the antagonism which arose on the part of the whites and Negroes. A report spread among the whites that Negroes would attack the whites on the night of March 1. A similar report among Negroes was, that whites would attack them on this night. Both races armed themselves. Police records of sales of firearms showed that on that day more than $10,000 worth of firearms and ammunition were purchased. Pawn shops' sales were: 204 revolvers, 40 rifles and over 1,000 rounds of ammunition. Hardware stores' sales were: 75 revolvers. Sales of three dealers in sporting goods were: 70 riffles, many revolvers, and an aggregate of $6,000 worth of ammunition.

The Riots At Duluth, Ocoee, Independence And Springfield.

On June 15, 1920, there was a riot at Duluth, Minnesota. A mob estimated at 5,000 persons took possession of police headquarters and seized six Negroes held in connection with an alleged criminal attack on a young white girl. Four lines of hose in the hands of firemen called out to quell the mob, were taken away from them and turned upon the police. Stones and sticks were used to break the windows of the jail. Three of the Negroes were lynched.

On election day, November 3, 1920, there was a riot at Ocoee, Fla. The trouble grew out of a refusal of election officials to permit a Negro to vote on the ground that he had not paid his poll tax. Another report was that it was a concerted attempt to prevent Negroes from voting. In the fight which ensued, two white men were killed and several others were wounded. One Negro was lynched. The mob then surrounded the Negro settlement and destroyed it by fire. Twenty dwellings, two churches, a school house and a lodge hall were burned. A number of Negroes perished in the flames. According to newspaper reports, the number was five. According to investigations made by a representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the number was estimated to be between 32 and 35. Among these was a number of women and children.

On December 16, 1920, there was a riot at Independence, Kansas. The reported causualties were 1 white and 1 Negro killed and 3 whites wounded. The trouble grew out of the insistence of whites to search the houses of Negroes for a Negro whom it was alleged had murdered and robbed a grocery keeper.

At Springfield, Ohio, March 11-12, 1921, there was a race riot. The casualties were: a policeman and a Negro wounded. The trouble was an outgrowth of a reported assault some days earlier by an unknown Negro on an eleven year old white girl. Rumors that he had been arrested caused crowds to assemble at the jail on three successive nights. They dispersed when it was proven that no Negro had been arrested. A riot was precipitated when police attempted to disperse a crowd of Negroes. Three companies of National Guard troops were called out, and the city was practically placed under martial law.

The Riots At Charleston, Longview, Omaha And Knoxville.

On May 10, 1919, there was a serious riot at Charleston, South Carolina, between Negroes and sailors from the Naval Training Station, assisted by some white civilians. A Negro was accused of shooting a sailor. The casualties, according to reports were: 2 Negroes killed and some 20 Negroes and 8 sailors wounded.

At Longview, Texas, on July 11, 1919, there was a race riot. Reported casualties were: 4 white men wounded. The principal residences of the Negroes were burned. The reported cause of the riot was efforts by the whites to punish a Negro school teacher who was accused of the publication in a Negro newspaper, of statements derogatory to a young white woman of the county, about whom a Negro had been lynched some weeks before.

On September 28, 1919, there was a most serious riot at Omaha, Nebraska. A Negro was lynched and his body burned. The Mayor of the city, who attempted to prevent the lynching, was dragged by a rope around his neck for a half block. The end of the rope was placed over a trolley pole and twice the Mayor's body was drawn from the ground before he was rescued. The county court house was burned. One member of the mob was killed and some 50 or more persons were reported wounded. The cause of the riot was an alleged rape which later developments indicated, had not occurred.

On August 30-31, 1919, there occured at Knoxville, Tennessee, one of the most serious riots of the year. It began with the storming of the jail to get a Negro prisoner accused of murdering a white woman. The prisoner had previously been removed to Chattanooga, Tennessee, for safekeeping. A large quantity of whiskey, stored in the basement of the jail, was confiscated by the mob. The jail was wrecked, and all of the white prisoners, sixteen in number, were released. The rioting spread to the Negro section of the town. The casualties were: 1 Negro and an officer of the National Guardsmen killed, and 7 whites and 6 Negroes seriously wounded.

The Washington Riot.

From July 19-23, 1919, one of the most serious riots in the history of the nation occurred in the capital of the country. The trouble grew out of reports of alleged attacks by Negroes on white women. On July 19, soldiers, sailors and marines on leave in the city, invaded the Negro section of southwest Washington. In the rioting which followed a policeman was shot and 2 Negroes were severely beaten. The next day the rioting was renewed on a larger scale and continued until the 23rd. The reported casualties were: killed, 3 Negroes, 4 whites; wounded, some 30 or more persons.

Incidents Leading Up To Washington Riot.

The charge was made that the newspapers were to a large extent responsible for the riot. An examination of what was published during the two weeks immediately preceding the riot appeared to substantiate this charge as is indicated by the following headlines, as printed in Washington papers:

JULY 8—WASHINGTON STAR

"Woods Scoured in Hunt for Negro
Police Have Clue Which May Lead to
Capture of Woman's Assailant"
"Has Scar on Left Hand."

JULY 10—WASHINGTON TIMES

"Colored Residents of
District Determined
to Capture Criminal."
"Local Branch of N. A. A. C. P. Issued a Statement
Urging that Nothing be Left Undone to Bring to
Justice all those Implicated in the Outbreak
of Lawlessness."

JULY 11—WASHINGTON HERALD

"Negro Round-up will Continue."
" 'Necessary for Capture of Women's Assailant' "
Says Inspector Grant.

JULY 13—WASHINGTON HERALD

"Negro Fiend in Custody
District Police Believe."
"Suspect held unable to verify actions on Fateful Day.
Though not Identified Positively
By Any Woman Victim."

JULY 17—WASHINGTON TIMES

"Assailant is
Frightened Away
When She Screams."
"Another Daring Attack on a White Girl
was Made in Washington by a Negro Last Night."

The papers on the morning of July 19 reported that, "The sixth attack by Negroes on white women during the last four weeks on the streets of the nation's capital was reported today. In this case, the assailants were frightened away, but in four other cases the victims were robbed or injured. Rewards totaling more than $2,000 raised by private subscription, are standing for the arrest of the culprits. One Negro held by the police has been identified by two women as their assailant, but the police say the evidence is only circumstantial. Citizen searching parties have been out, and at one time thought they had a man located in the most fashionable section of the city close by the homes of many nationally known men." On the night of the 19th, the riot began.

Unfounded Tales Negro Crime Deplored.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Daily News, on July 25th wrote: "The newspaper reports of what is happening in Washington have most frequently indicated that the causes of the outbreaks were attacks by colored soldiers on white women. Though this is a serious and sinister charge to repeat day after day in the dispatches that go to the entire nation, the fact is that there have been no supporting details, no particulars of knowledge or information such as any court of law or any intelligent person requires before arriving at an opinion or a conviction."

"In one instance a dispatch contained the following three sentences: 'Even while the rioting was at its height early today reports of another attack upon a white woman came. Frightened away once, her assailant hid and seized her as she left her house. She escaped only when all but stripped of her clothing.' "

"Here we have the gravest sort of a charge. No names are given, no locations, no witnesses—a wild inflammatory tale sent out on the swift wings of rumor and gabble and tattle for the consumption of a nation of people struggling to set an example to the rest of the world on the value of self-control during a great world crisis."—(*By Carl Sandburg, Chicago, (Illinois) News, July* 25, 1919.)

The Chicago Riot.

From July 27, to August 4, 1919 there was a race riot in Chicago, Illinois. The riot started at a Lake Front Bathing Beach and was precipitated by white bathers throwing stones at a Negro boy who as a result was knocked from an improvised raft into the water and drowned. The Chicago Commission on Race Relations reports the following casualties resulting from the five days of rioting:

Killed, 38; whites, 16; Negroes, 22. The number wounded was about 537; whites, 178; Negroes, 342; race uncertain, 17. The number of persons arrested and accused of various criminal activities during the riot was, 229, of whom 154 were Negroes and 75 were whites. The number of persons indicted for general criminal participation in the riot, but not involving murder was: 128, of whom 81 were Negroes and 47 were whites. There were 21 persons indicted for murder. Of this number 5 were convicted; 2 whites and 3 Negroes. The sentences imposed were: whites, 1 to State Reformatory for an indefinite time, and 1 to penitentiary for life; Negroes, 1 to penitentiary for 20 years, and 2 to penitentiary for life.

Incidents Leading Up To The Chicago Riot.

There were a series of events which led up to and foreshadowed the Chicago riot. On April 22, there were according to press reports, a series of fights on the South-Side between whites and Negroes.

Associated press reports characterized this clash as a race riot, and said: "Fifty policemen were posted in the district after the outbreaks had been quelled. Racial feeling has been gaining in intensity, the police say since the encroachment of Negroes from what is known as the South-Side "black belt" into a district further southward." The *Chicago Defender* in its issue of that week carried as a headline to its report of the affair: "WHITE POLICEMEN CAUSE SOUTH-SIDE RIOT." "Officers Make no Effort to Perform their Sworn Duty."

Night Battle Planned.

On the night of June 23, there was another clash, a report concerning which said: "A race war, threatening for weeks, assumed proportions

on Chicago's South-Side last night, when 200 police were rushed to the Washington Park district. One colored man is dead; another was said to be dying last night. Both were victims of a small army of white men who early yesterday set out with the avowed intention of 'cleaning out the blacks.' "

Information was generally circulated among both whites and colored that a big fight was to be waged sometime during the night in Washington Park. Police of the South Park board, 200 strong, were rushed to the park and kept an all-night vigil. Several hundred reserves were ordered on duty at the Englewood, Fiftieth Street, New City and Stock Yards stations. A special police guard was established at Kenney's undertaking establishment, 5438 S. Halsted St., where the body of the slain Negro was held. Yesterday's developments convinced police, city officials and others who have studied the racial problem that Chicago must deal with one of the most difficult situations in its history."

On July 1, a press dispatch from Chicago reported that: "One Negro is dead and five whites and 1 Negro are injured, following a race riot here last night. Charles W. Jackson, Negro, who, according to the police, did the shooting plunged down an embankment. His neck was broken while attempting to escape a crowd of white men. His brother was severely beaten. Trouble started when two girls complained that the brothers had insulted them."

Under title, "The Urgent Race Question," the *Chicago Tribune*, in an editorial on July 23, said: "Disturbances in Washington between the white and colored residents must remind us here in Chicago, where the need for adjustment of relations is so great that we are headed for trouble on a large scale if some conciliatory process is not undertaken." The ill tempered have, or at least employed, only one means of expression, and that is violence. Continuance of this sort of expression can only result in recruiting to the aid of each violent faction all those either similarly disposed or by racial instinct inspired to take part."

The Elaine Riot.

From October 1-3, 1919, there was a race riot in the vicinity of Elaine, Phillips County, Arkansas. The immediate cause of the riot was that on the night of September, 30, at a Negro church near Elaine, one officer of the law was killed and another seriously wounded.

According to the reports given out by the whites, these two officers, while passing the church on their way to arrest a bootlegger who lived in the vicinity, were fired upon by Negroes assembled in the church. According to the reports of the Negroes as to what took place, it was stated that while assembled in the church, they were first fired upon by the whites; that the fire was returned, and resulted in the killing of one white man and the wounding of another. The real cause of the riot appears to have grown out of the efforts of Negro tenants to organize for the purpose of securing more just settlements and equitable prices from the white planters for cotton.

Reports Concerning What Took Place Conflicting.

There were conflicting reports as to what took place. Those given out by the whites stated that: "On the morning of October 1, a posse from Helena was sent to Elaine. This posse was met by a force of armed Negroes who fired upon the posse. Additional posses were organized at other centers of population in the county and rushed to Elaine. United States Troops were sent from Camp Pike at Little Rock, to the scene of the trouble.

The reports of the Negroes were: That on October 1, a posse of whites began to arrest in an indiscriminate manner both Negro men and women; that in the course of making the arrests no explanations were given, and that their homes were forcibly invaded without search warrants, and both men and women were subjected to abuse and personal violence; that they made efforts to defend themselves against what they considered to be violent and unlawful intrusion into their homes; that when more posses came, the Negroes took their families and went into the canebrakes. The fighting lasted until October 3.

The number killed was variously reported to have been from 15 to 50 Negroes and from 5 to 10 whites. The official reports gave 5 whites and 18 Negroes. Several hundred Negroes, men and women were arrested. Later all but about 200 were released. During the latter part of October, and the first part of November 1919, something over 100 of these were indicted and brought to trial. Twelve were found guilty of first degree murder and sentenced to be electrocuted; 54 were sentenced to prison term.

There was a strong feeling in Arkansas and throughout the country that the Negroes arrested and convicted in connection with the Elaine riot had been unjustly dealt with. Money was raised for their defense, able lawyers were employed, and their cases were carried through the courts of Arkansas and to the United States Supreme Court. Many of those sent to prison were later through legal procedure, released and the cases of those sentenced to death are still pending in the State courts and the United States Supreme Court.

The Tulsa Riot.

From May 31 to June 1, 1921, what was in many respects the most serious race riot in the history of the country took place at Tulsa, Oklahoma. The Negroes fought back with even a more dogged determination than they did during the Chicago and Washington riots.

The reports as to the number of persons killed varied from 30 to 200. The official reports gave 10 whites and 21 Negroes killed, and some 500 or more wounded. The Negro section of the city, an area of 44 blocks, was burned and a property loss of over a million and a half dollars was sustained. Some 5,000 persons were rendered homeless.

Immediate Causes Tulsa Riot.

Numerous causes of the riot were given. Among these were: bad political conditions, Negro agitators, arrogance and impudence of the Negroes, the work of the Ku Klux Klan, the desire of the white people to gain control of the valuable property which the Negroes of the city owned. When all the facts, however, are considered, it would appear that the riot was not premeditated; it was probably not the result of bad political conditions nor envy of the whites because of the prosperity of the Negroes; neither does it appear that alleged propaganda from the outside had anything to do with it.

The immediate causes leading up to the riot were: first, a misleading report published in a Tulsa paper that a Negro had been arrested for attempting to rape a white woman. The actual charge against the Negro was assault and battery; that is, striking another person. Second, the spreading of the rumor that the Negro would be lynched, and the resulting efforts on the part of some of the Negroes to prevent, by force, a lynching. The record of Tulsa as to lynchings gave good grounds for the supposition that unless the Negroes took action, the accused would be put to death by a mob.

In August, 1920, less than a year previous, a white man charged with killing a taxi cab driver had been taken, (without special effort on the part of officials to hinder) from the same jail in which the Negro was confined and put to death. The third cause of the riot was the failure of the officials both the police and the sheriff to act with firmness and quick decision, and as a result allowing the situation to get beyond their control.

New Attitude Negroes In Race Riots They Are Fighting Back.

Recent race riots have been characterized by a new attitude on the part of Negroes. When attacked they have fought back. This was true in the riots at Washington, Chicago, Elaine and Tulsa. What the Negroes did to defend themselves in the Washington riot was thus described by the correspondent of a Negro paper.—*The New York Age.*

"The colored people of the District of Columbia have shown what a people can do when assailed on all hands by mob fury and deserted by the police power of the District and by the Federal Government, both of which to all intents and purposes threw their organized influence against the colored people, the victims of the fury of the mob."

"Disorganized as they were, and without leadership, when the rioting was started Saturday night and continuing through Sunday and Sunday night, without any effective interference on the part of the police, colored people were prepared on Monday to defend themselves, after a fashion, and began to do so with a grim determination to exact a life for a life. They entered into the strife with more determination than the whites who started it, and they stuck to the job all the week like heroes of many battles."

White Press On Attitude and Actions Negroes During Washington Riot.

The following shows that there was both condemnation and praise of the action of the Negroes in defending themselves from attacks during riots.

"Negroes, no matter what the provocation, should leave their defense to constituted authority."—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

"It was deplorable that whites should have attempted to take the law into their own hands. It was no less deplorable that the Negroes should have retaliated."—*Syracuse Post Standard.*

"The Negroes who have gone about the city in motor cars shooting wildly at others are no more to be condemned than the white men who have raged through the streets afoot and have attacked Negroes without warrant."—*Washington Star.*

"The Negroes left unprotected or at least, inadequately protected by the officers of the law, are fighting back."—*Albany Journal.*

"There can be no settlement of any issue of the race question until the Negro, like every other man in the country, shall have his day in court. Deplorable in every respect, most of the retaliatory violence on the part of Washington blacks was nothing more than the response of primitive man to the suppression of that right."—*New York World.*

Blame for Riots Placed by Negroes On Whites.

The immediate blame for the riots according to the Negroes was the aggression of the whites. In Washington, the riot started with attacks of whites upon Negroes. In Chicago the stoning of a Negro boy and his resulting death by drowning precipitated the trouble. It was also charged that in Washington, the police were unable to control the situation. The National Government was blamed for not using adequate military and naval forces that were in and around the city to crush the riot in its incipiency.

At a meeting of Negroes toward the end of the riot, it was charged that the outbreak was a result of a carefully planned conspiracy to clean up the city. It was also charged that the presence of a large Southern element in the city which objected to the presence of Negroes on street cars and in other places, helped to aggravate the situation.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People issued a statement that said: "For a number of years there has been a well-directed propaganda issuing principally from the South, which has had as its purpose placing the brand of rapist on the Negro race." "This propaganda has been partly successful in establishing in the public mind the idea that there is the direct relation of cause and effect between rape and mob violence against the Negro."

Some Southern Papers Place Blame On North For The Riot.

The blame for the riots in Washington and Chicago was placed by some Southern papers on the North. The following are examples:

"The most depressing aspect of the race question is the intolerance that is incessantly cropping out against the Negroes in the communities that have set themselves up as their friends."—*Columbia (S. C.) State.*

"The supposed friends of the black man became his worst enemies, and the war of races was the inevitable result."—*Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial Appeal.*

"Northern people have maintained a hypocritical attitude in respect to Negroes, and outbreaks like that at Chicago tears off the mask."—*Nashville (Tenn.) Banner.*

Some Northern Papers Place Blame On Whites

Editorial comments by a number of Northern papers placed the blame for the riots on the whites. Among these papers were: "*The Hartford* (Conn.) *Post;*" "*The Hartford* (Conn.) *Courant;*" "*The Indianapolis* (Ind.) *News;*" "*The Newark* (N. J.) News;" "*The New York* (N. Y.) *Mail;*" "*The New York* (N. Y.) *Post;*" "*The Pittsburgh* (Pa.) *Leader;*" and "*The Troy* (N. Y.) *Times.*"

"Stripped of all verbiage the situation in Chicago represents an attack by an overwhelming majority upon a suppressed and comparatively powerless minority."—*New York (N. Y.) Mail.*

"A half-century of neglect, mistreatment, lynch law and unlawful discrimination has brought its accumulated animosities to a head. For this the white races must accept the blame."—*Newark (N. J.) News.*

"And now that the war has brought the North a quota of Negro laborers, large enough to compete in some instances with whites, now that Negroes, because of increased housing needs, have set foot in precincts of Chicago hitherto sacred to the white race, the people of the North have shown themselves utterly unjust and impatient, intolerant to a degree the Southerners would not defend in themselves."—*New York (N. Y.) Globe.*

"The Negro cannot be held doubly responsible for his own destroyed confidence in the barbarous defiance of law by the white man which carried him slowly to the wreck. The white man is in control of every means of authority. He must shoulder whatever blame there is for the race rioting."—*Pittsburgh (Pa.) Leader.*

Political Conditions Blamed For Chicago Riot.

One of the most frequent charges concerning the Chicago riot was that it was the result of the very bad political conditions which obtained in that city. It was charged that race prejudice alone was not respon-

sible for the riot. It was pointed out that there was police graft, oppression, favoritism of the predatory rich and of the predatory poor; likewise there was protection by politicians of both vice and crime. In this same connection the blame for the failure to stop the riots in their incipiency was placed on the police. The riot in Chicago was started by the refusal of a policeman to arrest a man for the almost deliberate murder of a Negro boy. It was charged by the Negroes of Washington, that during the riot there, the police were mainly active in arresting black men.

Blame For Riots Placed By Whites On Negroes.

The blame for both the Chicago and Washington riots was placed by some on the Negroes. It was charged that in Washington the Negroes did not cooperate in running down the criminals of the race; that they made themselves obnoxious, obtrusive and disagreeable to white people. Negro bootleggers having grown fabulously rich as a result of prohibition, it was further charged, flaunted their riches in the face of white people and made advances to white women.

Another reason advanced was that the white blood in the Negroes was trying to seek its proper level. It was also charged that the recognition accorded the Negroes during the World War had made them uppish and that the high wages which so many of them received had turned their heads.

Bolsheviki Propaganda Among Negroes Blamed For Riots.

There was a wide spread assertion that one cause of the outbreak of race riots was the Bolsheviki propaganda which had been circulated among Negroes, particularly by the Industrial Workers of the World or the LEFT WING SOCIALIST MOVEMENT.

The United States Department of Justice and the Lusk Committee, created by the New York Legislature, made special investigations of this charge. Although propaganda was circulated to some extent, by the I. W. W. and other agencies, it did not appear that this was so widely done as was rumored. It also further appeared on the other hand that Negroes were not influenced to any extent by this propaganda. The assumption on which the investigations were based was that the Negroes were the aggressors and started the riots. As a matter of fact, however, they were not the aggressors, but acted throughout the riots on the defensive.

Causes of Riots Some Explanations Given As.

The principal causes of the Washington riot were said to be as follows: The special featuring by the Washington papers of the alleged attacks by Negroes on white women; the police in their zeal for searching for bootleggers relaxed their efforts to maintain law and order; the whites exasperated by the reported failures of the police to cope with the situation undertook to handle it in their own way; the presence in the city of a large Southern element which attempted to apply Southern methods to the situation; police inefficiency which failed to handle the riot situation and to deal at the beginning, with individual cases of rioting. An intense racial animosity which had been developing for some time reached its climax. Race feeling was intensified and hoodlums of both races roamed about making life unsafe. There developed a blind race prejudice demanding that Negroes needed to be taught their places.

The chief causes alleged for the Chicago riot were: that in addition to deep seated, congenital prejudices, there were the rotten political situation in the city; the neglect of the police and their encouragement in some instances of mobs; failure of the police to restrain the lawless element of both races; the migration in large numbers of Negroes into the community; the consequent intensified housing situation; the conflicting interests as they related to the extension of neighborhood life, especially the enlargement of the districts where Negroes lived; the disposition of the Negroes not to recede from what they considered a just position. The whites on the other hand seemed determined not to give way before a penetration of Negroes into neighborhoods heretofore inhabited only by whites.

The Public Mind And Race Riots.

How the public mind views the Negro probably has had a great deal to do with race riots. The mind of the general public is being constantly impressed with the fact that the Negro should be considered as an inferior and as a joke. In this connection, a writer in the *New York Globe*, in a series of articles discussing race riots pointed out that:

"All arrested Negroes are 'burly.' Beautiful sentimental stories are written when an ex-slave or dear old Mammy dies, but their sons who have sometimes become really important figures are ignored, even when they achieve important business success or perform some exceptional service. A Negro family moving into a new community or section of the city is referred to as an 'invasion.' Many publications use the small 'n' in spelling Negro, even in one case after using capital letters before the words Chinese, Lithuanian, Czech, and Jew in the same sentence."

"By such means the public mind is constantly impressed that the Negro is inferior and a joke. If the commendable features of Negro life were fairly presented it would serve to develop a more evenly balanced mental attitude toward the subject, and as a consequence, a more liberal public view of the subject."

Race Riots Solutions For Proposed.

Immediately following the Washington riot, a number of suggestions were made for checking and preventing riots. It was proposed that: the government apply force; that rioters be sternly dealt with; that there be recognition of the Negroes' grievances; and that there be sympathetic efforts to improve their conditions. Residential segregation was also proposed as a solution.

After the Chicago riot there were numerous suggestions and solutions proposed for checking and preventing riots. Among these were: that there be an impartial enforcement of existing laws; an improvement of living conditions; a change in the attitude of whites toward Negroes. It was also proposed as a solution that both races come to a common understanding. Segregation was also proposed as a solution; that is, the establishing of residential racial zones for whites and Negroes. This appears to have had the backing of the Kenwood Property Owners Association. A segregation resolution was introduced in the City Council by Alderman Terence F. Moran.

National Association For The Advancement Of Colored People Adopts Program For Advancing Negroes' Interest.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People,

at its 1921 annual meeting, held in Detroit: (1) directed the attention of the nation to the Tulsa riot and (2) pledged itself to work to secure clemency for the convicted soldiers now in prison at Leavenworth; "(3) commended the Department of Justice for its activity in the investigation and prosecution of peonage cases in the South. (4) endorsed the bill introduced by Representative Tinkham of Massachusetts asking for an investigation of disfranchisement; (5) asked the President of the United States to call a conference to discuss world disarmament; (6) recommended the encouragement of colored women to exercise their right to vote; (7) urged the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives now in charge of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill to expedite this bill and report it favorably."

The Association's program for the year is to work for:

"1. The right to vote under the same conditions as other persons vote."

"2. A federal law against lynching and mob violence."

"3. Justice for the convicted peons in Arkansas."

"4. Equitable treatment for Negro soldiers and sailors."

"5. Abolition of the 'Jim-Crow' cars in inter-state traffic."

"6. Free public schools for all children."

"7. The appointment of an Inter-Racial Commission of high class, fair-minded men and women representing both races, to make a scientific survey of race relations."

"8. The withdrawal of our military forces from Haiti and carefully planned aid for Haiti and Liberia."

"9. The weight of our influence to secure Justice for the natives of Africa, particularly in the former German colonies."

"10. A world-wide attempt to promote Peace through inter-racial understanding and equality, and through a wider recognition of the basic identity of race and labor problems."

President Harding Recommends Commission On Race Problem.

In his message to Congress on April 12, 1921, President Harding said:

"Somewhat related to the foregoing human problems is the race question. Congress ought to wipe the stain of barbaric lynching from the banners of a free and orderly, representative democracy. We face the fact that many millions of people of African descent are numbered among our population, and that in a number of states they constitute a very large proportion of the total population. It is unnecessary to recount the difficulties incident to his condition, nor to emphasize the fact that it is a condition which cannot be removed.

There has been a suggestion, however, that some of its difficulties might be ameliorated by a human and enlightened consideration of it, a study of its many aspects, and an effort to formulate, if not a policy, at least a national attitude of mind calculated to bring about the most satisfactory possible adjustment of relations between the races, and of each race to the national life. One proposal is the creation of a commission embracing representatives of both races to study and report on the entire subject. The proposal has real merit. I am convinced that a mutual tolerance, understanding, charity, recognition of the inter-dependence of the races, and the maintenance of the rights of citizenship, lies the road to righteous adjustment."

United States' Occupation Haiti And Santo Domingo Condemned..

In 1916, United States Marines were landed in Santo Domingo and occupation by the United States Government begun. In 1916 and 1917 the same process was employed in Haiti and since that time these two Republics have been more or less under the direct control of a foreign nation. There has been much objection to this, both in the United States and in Haiti and Santo Domingo. For a time there were many articles published and circulated throughout the United States showing the benefits that had come as a result of the United States taking over the control of these two Republics. The situation in Haiti was called to the attention of the general public in a large way by a personal investigation made by James W. Johnson, then Field Secretary for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

After a visit to the island he reported that many crimes and atrocities were being committed by the American Marines, and that the people of the United States did not know the real facts in the case. As a result of this report and the consequent general discussion, there was a demand for a congressional investigation. In the meanwhile the Navy Department made an investigation which reported that the statements made by Johnson and others relative to the acts of the Marines in Haiti and Santo Domingo were exaggerated. In the meantime three deputations, one from Santo Domingo and two from Haiti came to the United States asking that the occupation be discontinued. The President of Santo Domingo, Dr. Francisco Henriquezy Carvajal, came to the United States in the early part of 1921 to present the case of his country before the government at Washington. He stated that the occupation of Santo Domingo was neither justified by treatment nor the fundamental principles of international law and constituted a complete violation of the Monroe Doctrine under the rights and protection it is supposed to give to all Latin American countries.

In the autumn of 1920, a Committee from Haiti, headed by Chief Justice Bonamy of the Haitian Courts and M. Praesil, noted for his knowledge concerning international law, came to Washington to protest against the American Occupation.

In February, 1921, H. Paulens Sannon, former Haitian Minister to the United States and Stenio Vincent, a former chairman of the Haitian Senate, came as a committee representing the Haitian people through the patriotic union of Port-au-Prince, to tell the American people just what the Marine Corps had done in Haiti.

They charged that the inquiry conducted by the United States Navy was more or less of a comedy.

On June 14, 1921, a proclamation was issued formally announcing that the United States would withdraw its military government from the Dominican Republic. The Occupation, however, would continue until such time as, "until a duly elected president of the Republic shall have taken office and until a convention of evacuation shall have been signed by the president and confirmed by the Dominican Congress."

Congress finally in 1921 appointed a Congressional Committee to investigate conditions in Haiti and Santo Domingo. This Committee in its report submitted to Congress in 1922, recommended that with certain modifications the United States continue its Occupation in Haiti and Santo Domingo.

Mr. Johnson in his report pointed out that the Haitian like the American Negro suffers because of the many unfavorable reports which are circulated concerning his ignorance and low status of culture. He points out, however, that—

"To know Haitian life one must have the privilege of being received as a guest in the houses of the latter, and they live in beautiful houses. The majority have been educated in France; they are cultured, brilliant conversationally, and thoroughly enjoy their social life. The women dress well. Many are beautiful and all vivacious and chic. Cultivated people from any part of the world would feel at home in the best Haitian society. If our guest were to enter the Cercle Bellevue, the leading club of Port-au-Prince, he would find the courteous, friendly atmosphere of a men's club; he would hear varying shades of opinion on public questions, and could scarcely fail to be impressed by the thorough knowledge of world affairs possessed by the intelligent Haitian. Nor would his encounters be only with people who have culture and savoir vivre; he would meet the Haitian intellectuals, poets, essayists, novelists, historians, critics. Take for example such a writer as Fernand Hibbert. An English authority says of him, 'His essays are worthy of the pen of Anatole France or Pierre Loti.' And there is Georges Sylvaine, poet and essayist, conferencier at the Sorbonne where his address was received with acclaim, author of books crowned by the French Academy, and an Officer of the Legion d'Honneur. Hibbert and Sylvaine are only two among a dozen or more contemporary Haitian men of letters whose work may be measured by world standards. Two names that stand out preeminently in Haitian literature are Oswald Durand, the national poet, who died a few years ago, and Damocles Vieux. These people, educated, cultured, and intellectual, are not accidental and sporadic offshoots of the Haitian people; they are the Haitian people and they are a demonstration of its inherent potentialities."

"However, Port-au-Prince is not all Haiti. Other cities are smaller replicas, and fully as interesting are the people of the country districts. Perhaps the deepest impression on the observant visitor is made by the country women. Magnificent as they file along the country roads by scores and by hundreds on their way to the town markets, with white or colored turbaned heads, gold-looped-ringed ears, they stride alone straight and lithe, almost haughtily, carrying themselves like so many Queens of Sheba.

"The Haitian country people are kindhearted, hospitable and polite, seldom stupid but rather quick-witted and imaginative. Fond of music, with a profound sense of beauty and harmony, they live simply but wholesomely. Their cabins rarely consist of only one room, the humblest having two or three, with a little shed front and back, a front and rear entrance, and plenty of windows. An asthetic touch is never lacking—a flowering hedge or an arbor with trained vines bearing gorgeous colored blossoms. There is no comparison between the neat plastered wall, thatched-roof cabin of the Haitian peasant and the traditional log hut of the South, or the shanty of the more wretched American suburbs. The most notable feature about the Haitian cabin is its invariable cleanliness."

Language Handicap The Haitian Masses.

In the pamphlet, "Self-Determining Haiti," it is pointed out that "Haiti's great handicap has been not that her masses are degraded or lazy or immoral. It is that they are ignorant, due not so much to mental limitations as to enforced illiteracy. There is a specific reason for this. Somehow the French language, in the French-American colonial settlements containing a Negro population, divided itself into two branches, French and Creole. This is true of Louisiana, Martinique, Gaudeloupe, and also of Haiti. Creole is an Africanized French and must not be thought of as a mere dialect.

The French-speaking person cannot understand Creole, excepting a few words unless he learns it. Creole is a distinct tongue, a graphic and very expressive language. Many of its constructions follow closely the African idioms. For example, in forming the superlative of greatness, one says in Creole, 'he is great among great men,' and a merchant woman, following the native idiom, will say 'you do not wish anything beautiful if you do not buy this.' The upper Haitian class, approximately 500,000, speak and know French, while the masses, probably more than 2,000,000 speak only Creole. Haitian Creole is grammatically constructed, but has not to any general extent been reduced to writing, therefore these masses have no means of receiving or communicating thought through the written word. They have no books to read. They can not read the newspapers. The children of the masses study French for a few years in school, but it never becomes their everyday language. In order to abolish Haitian illiteracy, Creole must be made a printed as well as a spoken language. The failure to undertake this problem is the worst indictment against the Haitian Government."

"This matter of language proves a handicap to Haiti in another manner. It isolates her from her sister republics. All of the Latin-American republics except Brazil speak Spanish and enjoy an intercourse with the outside world denied Haiti. Dramatic and musical companies from Spain, from Mexico and from the Argentine annually tour all of the Spanish-speaking republics. Haiti is deprived of all such instruction and entertainment from the outside world because it is not profitable for French companies to visit the three or four French-speaking islands in the Western Hemisphere."

Reported Discriminations Against Negro Labor In The Canal Zone.

From time to time complaint comes from the Canal Zone that there is discrimination in wages paid to white and Negro labor by the United States Government in the Canal Zone. On the Canal Zone, an employee is either, "A Gold Employee," making more than $75.00 per month, or "A Silver Employee," making less than $75.00 per month. The general rule is that no one not an American citizen will be offered work as a "Gold Employee." The "Silver Employees" are in the majority since the Canal was built and is being kept up mainly by West Indian Negroes.

The Race Problem In The British Possessions West Indies.

The World War had a marked effect upon the Negroes of the British possessions of the West Indies who are in the main divided into two classes, black and colored (mulattoes.) One effect was a tendency to break down the caste barrier which had hitherto rather sharply separated the blacks from the colored people.

The three classes in the British West Indies are, the blacks, the colored and the whites. There is also a growing demand for educational and economic improvements. The demand for educational improvements is that education be made to adapt itself more to the needs of the people; that is, to become more vocational. There is also a demand for higher wages. At present those desiring economic development are compelled to migrate, either to the United States or to the Canal Zone. By economic development here is meant mainly a larger wage and an opportunity to work at diversified occupations.

It was suggested that one way to help wipe out the debt, which the British Empire owed the United States for funds advanced during the World War, would be to sell the British West Indies to the United States. There was general opposition to this among the black people on the ground that they had more privileges under the English rule and less discrimination than they would have under the American rule.

Conditions In The Virgin Islands And Danish West Indies Reported To Be Bad.

In 1917, the United States bought from Denmark for twenty-five million dollars, the Danish West Indies and changed the name to the Virgin Islands. The nation forgot that it had purchased the Islands until 1920, when a joint commission from the Senate and the House was sent to make an investigation there. According to this report the monetary systems of the Islands were antiquated and the Danish laws, dating back three centuries were inapplicable to our form of government. It is further reported that there was a great need for health and sanitary improvement. The reports from the colored people of the island were that under United States rule much of the discriminations and abuses practiced upon the blacks on the mainland were being brought to the Islands.

Germany Continues Propaganda Against France's Use Of Black Soldiers.

For a number of years Germany has been carrying on a propaganda against France using black troops. As far back as 1913, objections were raised against the employment of black soldiers in Europe. Against this objection, General Mangin of the French Army, pointed out that there were several precedents in history. "William of Orange used black troops when he landed at Torbay on the 5th of November, 1688; Richelieu at the siege of LaRochell, and Maurice of Saxony at Fontenoy and Lawfeld. Napoleon quartered Negro regiments all round the French coast and they fought on the French battleships. And our regiments of 'Turcos,' who fought so gallantly in the Crimea and Italy, contained many black soldiers."

When the World War began, Germany contended that no black soldiers should be used in Europe. Against this objection it was pointed out that Germany had no means of transporting troops from Africa. The Germans, however, used thousands of black soldiers in defense of her African possessions. The greatest difficulty which the British experienced in conquering German East Africa was on account of the stubborn resistance which theGerman black soldiers offered. France, Belgium and Great Britain all used black troops in fighting the battles of the World War.

During the four years of the World War, France used about one-half million black troops. They fought on all her battle fronts. When the war closed she had some 150,000 combatant black troops. They were recruits from Senegal, the Soudan, Somalli Land and Madagascar. They won distinction in many battles and contributed no small part to the success of the allied armies. Germany raised objections to these black troops, notwithstanding the fact that at the same time she was using black soldiers against the British in Togo Land and in East Africa.

Among the French troops used in the Occupation of the Rhine under the provisions of the Versailles Treaty, were at first some black soldiers. Against these Germany carried on violent propaganda especially in the United States. It was charged that these black troops were committing all sorts of atrocities. In defense of these black soldiers it was officially announced that only 7,490 were in the Rhine Army of Occupation, and at the time when the propaganda against their use was most active, April, 1921, there had been no French Negro troops on the Rhine for eight months. There were also denials from Germany against the alleged atrocities. The *Christian Pilgrim*, a German paper, said, that in the interest of truth that at Spire, Germany, where there were black troops, they were held in higher esteem than the white garrison which preceded them. "The black troops of the Occupation in the main conducted themselves very correctly for complaints have been heard they should rather have been directed against a certain class of young German women."

In September 1921, a year after the French black soldiers had been withdrawn from the Rhine, propaganda against their use there, was still being circulated in the United States. The State Department at Washington began an investigation in June of 1920, and got reports from the Commander of the American Army of Occupation, from the Inter-Allied Rhineland High Commission, American Department and from the American Mission at Berlin. The report was issued as Senate Document Number 397 of the 66th Congress. The conclusions as given by the Inter-Allied High Commission were:

"The wholesale atrocities by French Negro Colonial troops alleged in the German press, such as the alleged abductions, followed by rape, mutilation and murder and the concealment of the bodies of the victims, are false and intended for political propaganda."

Native Labor Problem As Result Of World War Acute Throughout Africa.

The native labour problem throughout Africa has become acute as a result of the conditions brought about by the close of the World War. Periodicals relating to Africa carry such articles as: "Labour in Portuguese Africa;" "Forces Labour in Kenya Colony;" "Labour in British East Africa;" "Labour in Portuguese West Africa;" etc. The more or less general charge is made that there is systematic effort to have the natives labour under penal conditions.

East African Native Forced By Law To Compulsory Labour.

A most serious phase of the labour problem has developed in Kenya Colony formerly the British East Africa Protectorate. A large part of the colony consists of highland suitable for European settlement. As result there is a white community of over five thousand. Farms and plantations under European management and requiring labour for their development, have been established. The native population numbers nearly three millions.

In 1912-1913, a native labour commission was appointed to consider the difficulty in regard to a labour supply. A voluminous report was issued. The problem has recently become more acute as a result, partly of the exacting demands made by the World War upon the native population and partly as a result of a scheme for the settlement of the ex-soldier, which naturally increased the demand for labour. In October 1919, under the instructions of the Governor of the Colony, a labour circular was issued. In it, "attention was called to the shortage of labour in certain areas, and the Governor expressed a hope that 'by insistent advocacy of the Government's wishes,' an increasing supply of labor would result. District officers were told that the necessity for an increased supply of labour could not be brought too frequently before the various native authorities. They were instructed to 'exercise every possible lawful influence to induce able-bodied male natives to go into the labour field.' Native chiefs and elders were told that they must at all times render all possible lawful assistance on the same lines, and that it was part of their duty 'to advise and encourage all unemployed young men to go out and work on plantations.' District commissioners were to keep a record of the names of those chiefs and headmen who

proved helpful, and of those who were not, and to report to the Governor. Finally it was hinted that if the labour difficulties continued it might be necessary to bring in other and special measures to meet the case."

East African Bishops Issue Memorandum Against Forced Labour.

The circular issued relative to labour in East Africa early came to the attention of the missionaries. Although it made no mention of compulsion, it created serious alarm among those in touch with native life. There was no doubt in the minds of those acquainted with the situation in the colony as to what would be the result.

The Bishops of Mombasa and Uganda and Dr. J. W. Arthur of the Church of Scotland immediately issued a memorandum in which attention was called to to the grave abuses to which the new policy was likely to lead. It was pointed out that a wish of the Government is to the native mind not distinguishable from a definite order.

Mr. John H. Harris, in a pamphlet, "Back to Slavery," says:

"The new labour system in East Africa raises primarily a moral issue of exceptional magnitude, and secondly, a question of fact. The primary issue raised is whether the white race has any title at all to claim a property value in the person of the African, and the second issue, whether it is, or is not a fact that the African is so inherently indolent as to be impervious to the ordinary inducements of industry, and that in fact he 'knows no other law than force?' It is unthinkable that public opinion will tolerate, at this stage of civilization, any declaration which implies a property right in the person of the African; such a suggestion is morally untenable.

The question of fact is happily capable of several tests. Is it, or is it not true, that the African is so inherently idle that he responds only to force. It may be true that he has periods of idleness—he is not alone in that—it may be true, probably is so, that he labours intermittently. But what is equally true is, that in spite of the fact that the African race is only now emerging from barbarism, is only now attempting to cross, in a decade, the bridge of centuries, the whole race is not only working, but is working hardest where the hand of a considerate administrator beckons onward to a higher rate of progress; so much is this true, taking all things into consideration, it is doubtful whether any race can show so favourable a record."

In Spite Handicap Colour Bar South African Native Becoming Formidable Competitor In Trades Requiring Skill and Ability.

It is stated that in spite of the handicap of the colour bar the natives are becoming formidable competitors in trades requiring skill and ability. One reason for this view is that the white worker is content to act as boss or foreman and to allow the native to do the work. In spite of the fact that natives in the mines, in the railroad service and elsewhere are paid on an average of about 3 shillings a day and that the poor whites draw 12 shillings a day.

It is reported that 120,000 whites have fallen into what is known as the poor whites class, and that they are landless, helpless and hopeless without self respect and sunken in many instances to the lowest depths. It is said that one out of every fourteen whites is a poor white. An article in the A. P. O., under the title, "The Dominant Race and a White South Africa," maintains that, however, much the progress of the colored may be circumvented by law or custom and practice, there is no doubt that in time the colored worker will dominate the industrial field, and finally the social life of South Africa. South Africa will always be a black man's country, despite the desperate appeals to prejudice and race now raised by white labour on the Rand. "Black she has been, Black she is, and Black she will remain as long as the sun shall rise in the east."

Mine Owners Urge Removal Colour Bar Labor Unions Oppose.

At a meeting of representatives of mine owners and mine workers called in the autumn of 1921 some interesting facts were disclosed. A report of this Conference as published in the A. P. O. said: "General Smuts urged relaxing the mining regulations so that the semi-skilled Native need not necessarily be under direct personal supervision of a white and often incompetent miner. On this the white miners took an uncompromising attitude.

Mr. Hendricks, the spokesman of the white miners' union, declared that his Union would never consent to the word 'personal' being deleted. His Union objected to a white miner being in charge of more than one gang of Natives. The ratio of whites to Natives must be maintained. Indeed, he argues, there were already too many Natives employed and too few whites. The mines belonged to the nation and should be put on a national basis. The ratio, he continued, was eight Natives to one white man, whereas it should be no more than four natives to one white, which was the relative proportion of the Blacks to whites."

"Mr. Hendricks said that rather than increase the number of Natives, and permitting them to do semi-skilled work, every effort should be made to make the Native more efficient and less wasteful of his time underground.

"The Chamber of Mines, on the other hand, pleaded for the deletion of the Colour bar. Semi-skilled Natives should be put to work without the unnecessary and expensive white supervision. They pointed out there was much work that could be done by Natives under the direction of a Native boss-boy.

"Mr. Hendricks saw in those suggestions the thin edge of the wedge, and replied that under no circumstances would the white miner accept such a change."

Native Workers On The Rand Go On Strike.

In February 1920, the native workers on the Rand; that is, the reef from which the gold is taken, with Johannesburg as a center, went on a strike. There are some forty or fifty thousand natives working in these gold mines. The strike grew out of a request for increase in wages because of the high cost of living in the country. Picketing and other forms of handling the situation were employed.

Various reasons were advanced as to the cause of the strike. A government commission which investigated the strike, emphasized, "the sense of soreness and discontent in the native in regard to the policies of the government toward the native races." The natives' demand for increase of wages was not made until after a raise had been granted to the European employees. On the point of grievances the report dealt with the question of the colour bar in the mines; that is, not employing natives on skilled or semi-skilled work. It was pointed out that the native and coloured races would not be content forever to be hewers of wood and drawers of water; that they are advancing, and that their advance cannot be artificially arrested.

New Rules And Regulations Proposed Relative To Segregation Natives In Urban Areas.

A new Act for the regulation of the segregation of natives in urban areas was brought before the 1922 session of the Parliament of the Union of South Africa. The main provisions of this proposed Act are reported to be as follows:

"Subject to the approval of the Minister of Native Affairs, after reference to the Administrator, any urban local authority may—

(*a*) Define and set apart one or more areas of land for the occupation and residence of Natives, or increase the extent of any area or areas of land already set apart for that purpose. Any land so defined and set apart is hereinafter called a location;

(*b*) Define and set apart any portion of a location or any other area of land as an area or areas within which, on such terms and conditions as, with the approval of the Administrator and the Minister, the urban local authority may by regulation prescribe, Natives shall be permitted to acquire for residential purposes the ownership or lease of lots. Any area of land defined and set apart under this paragraph is hereinafter called a Native village;

(*c*) Provide one or more buildings or groups of buildings or huts (hereinafter called Native hotels) for the accommodation of Natives on such terms and accommodations as, with the approval of the Administrator and the Minister, the urban local authority may by regulation prescribe.

Whenever it appears to the Minister that the provision made in the area of any urban local authority for the accommodation of Natives is inadequate or unsuitable, the Minister may require the local authority to make all or any of the above stated provisions, and to satisfy him as to area and situation, character of buildings, and provision of water, light, sanitation and other services. Upon the failure of an urban local authority to comply with his requirements within the time fixed, the Minister may himself carry out the work, and recover payment of the cost by action in a competent court, by levying a special rate within the area of the authority in default, or by deduction from any subsidy payable by the Administrator to that authority.

No person other than a Native (except such persons as are specially exempted) shall purchase, hire or otherwise acquire land situated in a Native village or location, or any right to such land or any interest therein or servitude thereof.

Whenever the Governor-General deems it expedient he may by proclamation declare that from a date notified therein all Natives within any urban area, other than those exempted, shall reside in a location, Native village or Native hostel. The exemptions are:

(*a*) Any Native who is the registered owner of immovable property within the urban area valued for rating purposes at seventy-five pounds or more, and resides on such property;

(*b*) Any Native who has acquired immovable property as described in paragraph (*a*) by devolution or succession on death from a registered Native owner whether under a will or on intestacy, so long as he continues to be the owner of and to be ordinarily resident on such property;

(*c*) In the Province of the Cape of Good Hope a Native who, being a registered Parliamentary voter, has been registered as prescribed;

(*d*) Any resident person, being the wife, minor child or bona fide dependent of any Native exempted under paragraph (*a*), (*b*) or (*c*) of this subsection;

(*e*) Any Native who is at the time actually employed in domestic service and for whom sleeping accommodation to the satisfaction of the urban local authority has been provided by his employer;

(*f*) Any Native resident of a Mission house, private hostel or similar institution approved by the Minister;

(*g*) Any Native residing in an area within the local authority's jurisdiction which the Minister has approved for the residence of Natives;

(*h*) Any other Native whose application for exemption has been granted by the urban local authority and approved by a prescribed officer.

Except with the approval of the Minister, no owner, lessee, or occupier of land within three miles of the boundary of an urban area shall allow any Native to

congregate, or reside, on his land or to occupy any dwelling thereon except such Native as is in his bona fide employment.

For the establishing, setting apart, equipping and maintaining of locations, Native villages and Native hostels, the local authority may acquire land, if necessary by expropriation on terms specified, and may borrow moneys to provide facilities for the construction of dwellings, and advance moneys to approved Natives for the same purpose."

Agitation To Give Vote To Natives South Africa.

There is agitation in South Africa to give the vote to the natives. It was withheld from them when the Union of South Africa was formed on the ground that they were uneducated and uncivilized and therefore, incapable of appreciating the value and significance of the vote. Similarly when the coloured people were deprived of the right to send a coloured man to the Union Parliament it was argued that they had never exercised that right and that the act of the Union had not robbed them of anything they had enjoyed at any time. The question of black domination, it is stated, is now being raised.

South African Natives Develop Racial Self-Consciousness Inter-Racial Committee Suggested.

The development of racial self-consciousness among the natives of South Africa was commented upon in an editorial in the *Christian Express*, published at Lovedale, South Africa. This same editorial suggested that the situation could be handled most advantageously for both whites and natives if inter-racial committees were formed. Continuing it said:

"To thinking men and women in South Africa it must be patent that our Native Problem, as we call it, has entered on a new phase. Racial and individual self-consciousness have developed rapidly among thousands of Natives during the last five years, and everything seems to point to a continuous development of ever-increasing velocity in this direction. That it cannot be arrested goes without saying. How then can it be guided into wise channels? At least to begin with it is in our towns that relations between the races are likely to be most difficult. We believe much might be accomplished if a few Christian men and women in each South African town would form an inter-racial committee, of which the leading Natives in the town location would be invited to become members. If these committees were to meet once a quarter and talk frankly upon various phases of the race problem as they find themselves up against it, with a desire to apply to their adjustment the principles of justice, cooperation, service, all in an atmosphere, not of sentimentality, but of mutual good will and sympathy, serious dangers might be avoided and a safe course set. Our difficulties cannot be solved by one section of the population alone: cooperation along the line of mutual interests is essential to any stable settlement It is astonishing how one's old point of view may become modified and adjusted on any matter when one is given the opportunity of seeing it from the standpoint of others."

Native South African Gives Reasons For Causes Native Unrest

Mr. D. D. T. Jabavu, a native South African who received his education at London University and is professor of Bantu languages in the South African Native College, at Alice, Cape Province, in an address before the Natal Missionary Conference at Durban in July 1920, read a

very illuminating paper on, "The Causes of Native Unrest." He mentioned what he considered to be six main causes: first, the high cost of living and the inability of the native to bring pressure to bear to get increase of wages, etc., to meet this high cost of living; second, the successive droughts and consequent failure of crops which have rendered the primitive methods of agriculture unprofitable, neglected and unpopular;

> Third, the taxing of the Natives without representation. The time has passed when the Bantu people in the Union of South Africa can be treated as children. "They have vivid recollections of how their political rights were bargained away in the passification of Vereenig (1902.) They reckon that the Union Act of 1910 unites only the white races and that as against the blacks; for the colour bar clause struck the death-knell of native confidence in what used to be called British fair play."

Fourth, the native has lost faith in his adminstration of justice. The jury system is against the native. The sentences of the magistrates in their severity are distinctively anti-native. Suspended sentences are only for the benefit of the Europeans. Europeans get off lightly and quietly for crimes against natives, such as, murder and rape, while natives for the same offenses are punished with the utmost rigour of the law, amidst press trumpetings and fanfare. A high court Judge was not long ago reported in the "*Daily Dispatch*" as practicing and upholding the differentiation of punishment as between whites and blacks for similar offences.

> Fifth, the educated Native cannot move anywhere without being made to know, "That his black skin is his life long damnation.' "He is practically not recognized as a citizen entitled to a place under the sun." In Pretoria and other cities of the Northern province, the black man is not allowed to use the street cars, and must either walk or hire a private conveyance.
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> "The black man in all public places is either "jim-crowed," or altogether ostracized. In stores he has to wait until all whites are served. In public offices he is bullied by officials. In markets his stock and produce are by tacit agreement earmarked for low prices. His sugar cane is not accepted at the Zululand mills. Evening curfew bells restrict his freedom of movement among his friends and he is cut and snarled at throughout his life."

Sixth, Discriminations on railways. The black man, "at the very start of his journey is buffeted by booking clerks; in the goods' sheds he is unnecessarily anathematized in language that cannot bear repeating. His waiting rooms are made to accomodate the rawest blanketed heathen; and the more decent native has either to use them and annex vermin or to do without shelter in biting winter weather. His accomodation in trains is frequently not equal to the money he pays in fares. There are frequently more people than the half coach or the single coach can contain."

National Congress West Africa Formulates Natives' Needs.

At Accra, Goldcoast West Africa, on March 11-29, 1920, there assembled representatives of the natives of all the British West African Colonies. The Gold Coast Leader, referring to this meeting stated that it was the greatest event in West African history. There was assembled for the first time in the history of the West Coast, leading representatives capable of making articulate the wants and needs of the natives. The conference adopted the name, "The National Congress of British West Africa," and formulated resolutions setting forth in a very explicit manner the wants and needs of the natives. The main features of these resolutions follow:

I.

Legislative (Including Municipal) Reforms and the Granting of the Franchise And Administrative Reforms With Particular Reference to Equal Rights and Opportunities.

"In the opinion of this Conference, the time has arrived for a change in the Constitutions of the several British West African Colonies, so as to give the people an effective voice in their affairs both in the Legislative and Municipal Governments."

"This Conference recommends a Constitution on the following lines:

(1) An Executive Council as at present composed. (2) A Legislative Council composed of representatives, of whom one-half shall be nominated by the Crown and the other half elected by the people, to deal with Legislation generally. (3) A House of Assembly, composed of the members of the Legislative Council together with six other financial representatives elected by the people, who shall have the power of imposing all taxes and of discussing freely and without reserve the items on the Annual Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure prepared by the Governor in the Executive Council and approving of them."

"That this Conference desires to place on record its disapprobation of the invidious distinctions made in the present West African Service by reason of colour, and is of the opinion that all future entries should be based on merit by competitive examinations, and pledges itself to submit proposals there—anent at the proper quarter."

II.

Education With Particular Reference To A West African University.

"That in the opinion of this Conference the time has come to found a British, West African University on such lines as would preserve in the students a sense of African Nationality, and therefore commends that all existing Secondary Schools throughout West Africa or those about to be formed, should promote a course of training that shall best attain the end in view."

"That besides existing Secondary Schools the Conference recommends each section of it to promote a scheme in each Colony whereby Secondary Education on national lines supported by the people may be promoted, and which shall form a further nucleus for the formation of the proposed British West African University."

"That compulsory Education throughout the British West African Colonies be introduced by law, and that the standard of both the Primary and the Secondary Schools be uniformly raised to meet the Standard of the University."

III.

Alien Problems With Particular Reference To The Syrian Question.

"That in the opinion of this Conference the Aboriginal inhabitants of the several Colonies of British West Africa are not 'Aliens' or 'Foreigners' to one another and advocates the avoidance of all discriminatory Ordinances in that relation."

"That the time has arrived for the introduction of Immigration Laws throughout British West Africa so as to keep out undesirable aliens."

"That this Conference having heard the views of its members on the 'Alien Problem, with particular reference to the Syrian Question,' is of opinion that the Colonial Office should be approached with the view of considering whether these Syrians are not undesirables and a menace to the good Government of the land and consequently should not be repatriated from the West African Colonies."

IV.

Commercial Enterprise With Particular Reference To (a) The Scheme of the Empire Resources Development Committee; (b) Banking; (c) Shipping.

"That this Conference views with great disfavour the propaganda of the Empire Resources Development Committee with respect to the British West African Colonies, and is strongly of the opinion that the natural resources of the British West African Dependencies are not for the exploitation of Concessionaires under State control."

"Further, that it condemns any policy which would make such resources available for the liquidation of the Imperial War Debt or any part of it, and pledges itself by constitutional means to oppose strenuously any such policy, and directs that copies of this Resolution be forthwith transmitted to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies and to each of the Governors of the Dependencies and all public bodies and societies whom it may concern."

"That this Conference, being of the opinion that Trade competition in the British West African Dependencies should be free from restriction, views with great dissatisfaction the passing of the Palm Kernels Export Duty Ordinance in the various British West African Dependencies, and pledges itself to make representations at the proper quarter with the object of securing their repeal."

"That this Conference being strongly convinced that the time has come for the cooperation of the peoples of the British West African Dependencies in promoting their economical development, recommends the consideration by the various Committees of the formation of a Corporation, to be known as the British West African Cooperative Association, under the Companies Acts, with powers, inter alia to found Banks, promote shipping facil-

ities, establish Cooperative Stores, and produce buying centres, in such wise as to inspire and maintain a British West African National Economical development."

V.

Judicial Reforms With Particular Reference To An Appellate Court.

"That this Conference, having taken into its deep consideration the question of Judicial Reforms, is strongly of the opinion that further to enhance the integrity and independence of the Judges of the Supreme Courts of the British West African Dependencies, the source and conditions of their appointments should be the same as those of His Majesty's Judges in England."

"That none but duly qualified and experienced legal men should hold Judicial appointments either as Judges of the Supreme Court, or as Magistrates, or as Commissioners, or exercise any functions whatsoever as such throughout British West Africa."

"That the time has come to open definitely to African practitioners of experience all Judicial appointments."

"That this Conference desires to place on record the widespread dissatisfaction throughout British West Africa as to the Constitution of the Appeal Court in which Judges sit on their Judgments, and recommends an early arrangement by which experienced Judges outside the British West African Judiciary might be appointed to form an Appellate Court for British West Africa."

"That in view of the fact that, where Jurisdiction by aboriginal Chiefs obtains in British West Africa the right is inherent in them and only requires regulation in some cases, this Conference desires to record its opinion that every effort should be made to bring the Courts of such Aboriginal Chiefs to the standard of the present day ideas of the administration of justice."

"That, to this end, the Jurisdiction of the Aboriginal Courts be made concurrent with that of the Supreme Court, and the Chiefs encouraged to engage qualified educated men to act as Judges in their Court, so as gradually to raise the Standard of the dispensation of Justice in them."

"That this Conference wholly condemns the barbarous practice of flogging African women for any offence whatsoever, notwithstanding any local Ordinance to the contrary, and also deprecates the resort to flogging in any other case save in suitable cases ordered by a sentence of a Judge or Magistrate of competent Jurisdiction."

VI.

West African Press Union.

"That this Conference desires to record its deep sense of the important part the Press plays in National development, and directs that a Committee of experienced Journalists be appointed to investigate and report upon the best means of promoting greater cooperation in the British West African Press."

"That upon the Committee submitting their report to the President he is hereby empowered together with the Vice-President to circulate copies among all Editors of the several Newspapers of British West Africa, and to invite their opinion for the consideration of the proposed Congress of British West Africa at its next sitting."

"That this Conference is strongly of the opinion that the liberty of the Press is the birthright of every Community within the British Empire, and deprecates any Legislation that threatens such a right, recommends the immediate repeal of any such repressive laws wherever operating in the British West African Dependencies, and directs strong representations to be made upon the matter at the right quarter."

"That, it being desirable that the projected Congress of Africans of British West Africa should own a quarterly Magazine to be known as the British West African National Review and the Official organ of the Congress, this Conference directs that such an organ be established, with Head Office at Seccondee in the Gold Coast, under the editorship of the Honorable Casely Hayford, and that the same be maintained out of the Congress Inaugural Fund."

VII.

Sanitary and Medical Reforms With Special Reference To The Segregation System And The Position of the African Medical Practitioners in The Government Service.

"That this Conference views with marked disfavour the Trades Union spirit of the West African Medical Staff, which attempts to exclude qualified African citizens of British West Africa from entering the Medical Service in their country; records the view that duly qualified African Medical Practitioners are entitled to free entry in the service and to be treated according to merit as to emoluments, rank, promotion and leave; and recommends strong representations to be made at the right quarter upon the matter."

"Further that this Conference is of the opinion that in each of the Dependencies, Hospitals with all modern conveniences and appliances be provided for African patients and their treatment solely assigned to African Medical practitioners, and that proper wards be provided for the better class of Africans."

"That both the European and African practitioners be considered as under one roster, and that one-half of the appointments be assigned to Europeans and the other half to Africans provided that the African Medical Practitioners shall be responsible to the Principal Medical Officer only. It is recommended that all candidates for appointments in the British West African Medical Service should sit to Competitive examinations and that such appointments should depend upon merit."

"That private African Practitioners shall have every facility of treating their patients in the public hospitals provided for the African Community and of having their prescriptions dispensed at any Government Hospital at a reasonable charge without the consent of the Medical Officer in charge had and obtained. Further that they have the right of importing drugs free of duty."

"That to ensure Medical and Surgical assistance to all the people of a given district. Medical Practitioners in the Government Service be appointed to visit each important centre periodically where there is no permanent Medical Officer."

"That in more remote centres dispensaries be provided, and competent dispensers appointed to take charge, with an occasional visitation by a Government Medical Officer."

VIII.

The Policy of the Government in Relation to the Land Question.

"That in the opinion of this Conference the principle of Trusteeship with respect to the lands of the people of British West Africa by Government has been overdone, and that it is proper to declare that the average British West African is quite capable of controlling and looking after his own interests in the land."

"That however welcome occasional advice on the part of Executive Officers may be, it is desirable that in Government dealings with the people in respect of their lands, no steps should be taken which might shake their confidence."

"That this Conference recommends that the Public Lands Acquisition Ordinances should be so modified as to leave the compensation to be paid for lands required by Government to depend upon independent appraisement."

"That it condemns the principle of Government compulsorily acquiring large areas of land at nominal prices, and letting the same or portions thereof to private companies of persons without giving the owners the opportunity of the bargain or the benefit of it."

"That it recommends that in all cases of the acquisition of private lands by Government only such portions as are strictly required for Government purposes, such as Wharves, Harbours, Stores and Official residences, may be retained by Government but the rest, whether laid out or not, should be considered the property of the original owner who shall be entitled to the rents and profits thereof."

"That the following Ordinances operating in Nigeria create hardships on the people and should be repealed: 'Public Lands Ordinance, Expropriation Ordinance and similar Ordinances.'"

"That the principle of collecting ground rents in mining areas in the name of Sanitation and depriving the land owners of the benefit of their surface rights is bad and should be abandoned."

IX.

The Right of the People to Self-Determination.

"That the Conference views with alarm the right assumed by the European power of exchanging or partitioning Countries between them, without reference to, or regard for the wishes of the people, and records the opinion that such a course is tantamount to a species of slavery."

"That this Conference condemns specifically the partitioning of Togoland between the English and the French Governments and the handing over of the Cameroons to the French Government without consulting or regarding the wishes of the peoples in the matter."

"That it respectfully desires an assurance from His Majesty's Government that under no circumstances whatsoever will it be a consenting party to the integrity of any of the four British West African Colonies being disturbed."

X.

The Inauguration of the Congress of Africans of British West Africa.

"That this Conference being fully convinced of the importance of continuing and perpetuating its work, resolved itself into the National Congress of British West Africa."

"That the Congress shall be composed of the several Committees of the Dependencies which appointed Delegates to the Conference."

"That the Congress shall meet once a year, or oftener as occasion may arise."

"That the next sitting of the Congress shall be on or about the 28th day of March, 1921 at Freetown, Sierra Leone."

"That the Central office of the Congress shall be at Seccondee, in the Gold Coast, until and unless altered by a majority vote of the Congress."

XI.

Representation of West African Views in London.

"That this Conference is of the opinion that no time should be lost in preparing the case for the four British West African Dependencies in the light of the Resolutions passed at this Conference and that not more than two representatives from each of the four Dependencies be sent to London at the earliest possible date this year to take the opinion of eminent Counsel through experienced Solicitors as to the safe and proper course to follow to secure the franchise and the other reforms advocated."

"That the representatives be empowered to take such preliminary steps and undertake such propaganda work, and to do all acts necessary and expedient as they may be advised touching the premises."

"That meantime active steps be taken by the different Committees in further enlisting the support of the several Committees and of augmenting the Congress Inaugural Fund."

XII.

Policy.

"It is hereby resolved by this Congress that its policy is to maintain strictly and inviolate the connection of the British West African Dependencies with the British Empire, and to maintain unreservedly all and every right of free citizenship of the Empire, and the fundamental principle that taxation goes with effective representation."

Educational Commission Makes Study Conditions In Africa.

Under the auspicies and cooperation of the Phelps-Stokes Foundation, the Conference of Missionary Societies of Great Britain and Ireland, the Belgian Society of Protestant Missions, the Paris Evangelical Mission Society and the various American Missionary Societies that work in Africa, and with the cooperation of the British, French, Belgian and Portuguese Governments, a Commission made a year's study of the educational conditions in Africa; that is, from September 1920 to August 1921.

The countries visited were: Sierra Leone, Liberia, the Gold Coast, Nigeria, Cameroon, the French Congo, the Belgian Congo, Angola, the Union of South Africa and Rhodesia. The personnel of the Commission was: Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, Chairman, Educational Director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, formerly specialist on racial education in the United States Bureau of Education, and author of the Report on Negro Education in the United States; Mr. J. E. Kwegyir Aggrey, a native of the Gold Coast, educator and sociologist; Dr. Henry S. Hollenbeck, specialist in tropical hygiene; Mr. L. A. Roy, specialist in industrial education, and secretary of the Commission; and Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Wilkie, missionaries of the United Free Church of Scotland on the Gold Coast.

Education And Mission Effort Should Be Closely Related. To Needs Native People.

Among the recommendations made were; 1. "That education and all mission efforts shall be more closely related to the needs of the native people. The lines of adaptation required are, health, the skilled hand skill in wood, clay, iron, grass, or other native materials, cooking and sewing, moral and hygienic recreation, the three R's related to African life, community activities, and all of these directed for the development of sound habits and character."

"2. That educational organization must be planned with due regard for the elevation of the masses and for the development and training of native leaders. These native leaders must have access to the great truths of the physical and social sciences and the inspiration of the history and literature of all powerful and progressive nations."

"3. That missions should provide for adequate supervision of their activities, especially the out-stations. We have sometimes thought that the phrase, 'occupying the territory' is a dangerous and misleading shibboleth that leads to the waste of time, money and energy."

"4. That all missions should understand the relative value of native and European languages in the instruction of the natives. In the lower grades the native languages should prevail; in the upper grades more and more time should be given to the language of the European nation in control.

"5. That the missions should make more effective effort to develop cooperation between the various missions; between missions and commercial concerns; between missions and governments."

"6. That effort should be made to eliminate from mission work all groups that are not prepared by education, temperament, organization or finance, means to enter the foreign field."

"7. That American Missions should become more conscious of the special contribution they can make to Africa. This involves a better understanding of the peculiarly effective educational systems developed for Negroes in the South; of the charm of the name America even in Central Africa; of the freedom

from traditional limitations in building operations, farming, food preparation and other activities and relationships. Furthermore, our greater financial and material resources increase our responsibilities for other parts of the world. Missionary Societies should be deeply moved by the fact that they are undoubtedly the most effective effort of this great nation to share the burdens of the world."

The Negro In Literature 1919-1921.

From year to year standard publishing houses issue books written by Negroes on various topics. Brief reviews of the books by Negroes published in 1919-1921 follow:

"For the Highest Good"—Fenton Johnson: a pamphlet. The *Favorite Magazine*, Publishers, Chicago, 1920. In the introduction the writer says, "This very small book is designed to express what the author feels is necessary for the political guidance of the country he loves. I am one who is constantly seeking the highest good, and therefore everything I have written herein is for the highest good." Johnson is a poet and has written some very excellent verse. His volumes of verse, "A Little Dreaming," and "Visions of the Dust," have caused him to be classed among the best of the present day poets. It is to be regretted that he has attempted to write essays dealing with political and social questions.

"Clouds and Sunshine"—Sarah Lee Brown Fleming: The Cornhill Company, Boston, 1920. In this volume the author has written some very interesting poems. "Clouds and Sunshine," is in three sections. The first section consists of poems which deal with life, death, love, fortune, etc. The second part of the book is in dialect form and shows indications of having followed somewhat closely the Dunbar standards. The third section, as the title "Race Poems," indicates, deals with the race problem. "Clouds and Sunshine," is an interesting collection of verse, and shows that the author has distinct poetical ability just as her novel, "Hope's Highway," published some years ago, indicates her more general literary talent.

"The Black Devils and Other Poems"—Sterling M. Means; The Pentecostal Publishing Company, Louisville, Kentucky, 1919. This volume of verse is dedicated to the black troops who fought in France and Flanders. With a few exceptions all of the selections have as their theme something relating to the Negro in the World War. There are such titles as "The Black Devils," "A Night in Flanders," "A Soldier's Farewell to His Wife," and "The Black Troops at the Battle of The Marne." As in his previous volume, "The Deserted Cabin and Other Poems," the author shows poetical ability.

"The Wings of Oppression"—Leslie Pinckney Hill; The Stratford Company, Boston 1921. A collection of well written verses. Another title for the book might have been "The Spiritual Quality of the Negro." In that section of the work entitled "Poems of My People," the writer has endeavored to "Exhibit something of the indestructable spiritual quality of my race." The other sections are, "Poems of the Times," "Poems of Appreciation," "Songs," and "Poems of the Spirit." In the poems under these sections the writer has attempted to get into harmony "With currents of thought and feeling common to all humanity." There is an implied appeal "to that spirit of human brotherhood by which the world alone must find the path of peace."

"Poems of the Four Seas"—Joshua Henry Jones, jr.: The Cornhill Publishing Company, Boston, 1921. This is a collection of thirty-nine poems that express, "an old but nevertheless fascinating truism—that life is but a little journey through a vale of joys, sorrows, passions and inconsistencies with the inevitable twilight and rest at the end."

"Six Creole Folk-Songs." With Original Creole and Translated English Texts—Maude Cuney Hare: Piano Accompaniment. The Carl Fischer Company, New York, 1921. $1.50. In her introduction the compiler states that: "Creole music is mostly Negro music remodeled by French composers and the melancholy beauty and quavering chant lightened by French influence and deepened by the Spanish. The Creole folk-songs of the New World are those of the people of mixed blood in Louisiana and the bordering south-western states. Mainly African in rhythm, the music was brought to South American countries and to the West Indies, thence to Louisiana, where it received a French and Spanish-American imprint by the settlers of the land. The majority of the songs that survive show a French influence while a few are known in variant form in France. They are interwoven with the history of Louisiana and the neighboring states and were in most instances linked to the dance."

"Rachel, A Play in Three Acts"—Angelina W. Grimke; The Cornhill Company, Boston, 1920. This is a play which deals with the problem of the evil of lynching as it affects the women and children of the race; that is, the danger of it is a curse that blights their very existence. Rachel, the chief character in the play in rejecting her lover and refusing marriage and the bringing of children into the world, is made to say, "I am twenty-two—and I'm old; you're thirty-two—and you're old: Tom's twenty-three—and he is old. Ma dear's sixty—and she said once she is much older than that. She is. We are all blighted: we whose skins are dark—our lives blasted by the white man's prejudice. And little Jimmy seven years old, is blighted too. In a year or two, at best, he will be made old by suffering."

"From the Desert"—John Wesley Holloway: The Neale Publishing Company, New York, 1919. A book of interesting poems dealing in the first part with Negro life and nature, and in the second part with childhood and youth. The title is a misnomer, for these poems are not "From the Desert," but from the rich and fertile life of the Negro in the Southland. The writer shows poetical ability. This volume is a contribution to the growing literature which the Negroes are creating.

"The German War Lord and The British Lion"—Sterling M. Means; The Pauley Company, Indianapolis, Indiana, 1918. This is a series of poems that deal exclusively with incidents connected with the World War as the following titles indicate: "The Great Offensive." "The Fate of the Lusitania," "The Near Eastern Drive," and "The Battle of

Jutland." These poems have no special interest when separated from their connection with the World War.

"The Anthology of Magazine Verse for 1919, A Year Book of American Poetry"—edited by William Stanley Braithwaite; Small, Maynard and Company, Boston 1919. $2.25. This is the seventh annual Year Book of American Poetry which the author has published. As in the previous volumes the author has here attempted to gather into one volume the best selections of American poetry written during the year. Mr. Braithwaite's estimate is authoritatively accepted.

"Negro Folk Rhymes"–Thomas W. Talley; The MacMillon Company, New York, 1922. $2.25. This is a collection of secular folk songs and ballads as contrasted with the Negro religious folk songs. There are in the collection, selections of "Dance Rhymes," "Love Rhymes," "Courtship Songs," "Nursery Rhymes," and a section of wise savings. In addition to the numerous rhymes of the American Negro there are sections of rhymes from Africa and the West Indies. This book is very helpful and entertaining in the slave life of the American Negro.

"The Story of the Great War"—Wm. Stanley Braithwaite; The Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York, 1919. As the title indicates the effort has been to write a story of the Great War in a clear and vivid style so that boys and girls will at once grasp not only the big facts of battles and campaigns, but will also understand the underlying meaning of the world's struggle.

"A Short History of the English Drama"—Benjamin Brawley; Harcourt, Brace and Howe, New York, 1921. The purpose of this volume as stated in the preface is that: "This book makes no special effort to be either original or profound. It aims simply to set forth in brief compass the main facts that one might wish to have at hand in his first course in the English Drama. The present work presupposes only that the student has had an elementary college course in the history of English Literature, and with just so much as a basis, it endeavors to assist him as he passes on to the study of the greatest of the forms that this literature has so far assumed."

"The Dunbar Speaker and Entertainer"—Alice Moore Dunbar-Nelson; J. L. Nichols and Company, Publishers, Naperville, Illinois, 1920. "The best prose and poetic selections by and about the Negro race." The purpose of this volume is to furnish for Negro children literary selections of high quality that at the same time give information and inspire race pride. The selections while relating to the Negro are by both white and Negro authors. "The Dunbar Speaker and Entertainer," should be widely read.

"Who Was Responsible?"—Maggie Shaw-Fullilove; The Abingdon Press, Cincinnati 1919. This is a novel which deals with the drink problem and its resulting evils. The author's purpose in writing the book was that "It may do its small share in arresting the tide of demoralization which some of the vices of society are spreading over the land."

"The Immediate Jewel of His Soul"—Herman Dreer; The *St. Louis Argus* Publishing Company, St. Louis, 1919. This is a novel in which the author endeavors to set forth, as he states, "Some of our immediate aspirations and ideals. It is a story of the earnest Negro trying to rise into great place." This work is more valuable from a literary standpoint for what it has attempted, than for what it has achieved.

"Black and White Tangled Threads"—Zara Wright; 2131 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 1920. $2.50. This work is a novel that deals somewhat with the race problem. The title "Tangled Threads," is derived from what befalls the principal characters in the story. One of the characters, an English woman of high rank is in love with her American cousin, who is married to a wealthy heiress who in turn is the heir to the title which her husband's cousin possesses. The main theme of the story, however, deals with the tangled threads which have arisen as a result of the loves and marriages of individuals with slight traces of Negro blood. The book does not follow the conventional lines and attempt to show that either good or evil results from such marriages, but deals with them as to what might happen in the life of any individual so situated. The story has its beginnings on a plantation of the far South. Here is a beautiful slave girl. One of the sons of the master falls in love with this girl, and runs away with her to the Old World where they are married. A daughter is born. In time both parents die. Meanwhile emancipation has come to the slaves in the United States. The orphan daughter is brought back by the father's brother to the old home in the South and is reared on the same footing as his own daughter and his sister's daughter. The sister is the head of the household. The family has great wealth and high social position. The orphan who is very beautiful, also possesses great wealth in her own right. An English lord falls in love with the orphan. With a full knowledge of the strain of African blood and also in spite of the opposition of the aunt and cousin, he marries the orphan. The aunt's daughter marries an artist, who although he does not know it, also has a strain of Negro blood and is in fact a cousin of his wife. It is thus the threads are tangled.

"Tales of Darkest America"—Fenton Johnson; The *Favorite Magazine*, Publishers, Chicago, 1920. A booklet of interesting and well written stories some of which touch upon the race problem; others as for example; "A Very Important Business Man," and "The Sorrows of a Stenographer," are humorous in strain. It is to be regretted that a more attractive title was not given the booklet, for the stories are in fact, not "Tales of Darkest America," but of "Most Promising America."

"How the Black Man Found the Church"—George F. Bragg; Baltimore, a pamphlet of 16 pages. 15 cents. The writer here gives facts concerning the origin of organized churches among Negroes in the United States. Independent Negro churches had their origin as an outgrowth of the Free African Society which was established in Philadelphia, April 12, 1787. From this Society came the first Episcopal church among Negroes and the African Methodist Episcopal denomination.

"Historical Sketches of the Ancient Negro," A Compilation, Edward E. and Josephine E. Carlisle; The Cosmos Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1920. This work is an attempt to bring together in its ninety-seven pages information relative to the Negro in Ancient History. The work is not critical, and only a few references appear to have been consulted. Among the subjects discussed in the book are: "The Kingdom of Ethiopia," "The Reputed Negro Rulers of Egypt," "References to Ethiopia and Ethiopians in the Bible," "The Queen of Sheba," "Hannibal," and Septimus Severeas, An Emperor of Rome."

"Fact Stranger Than Fiction, Seventy-Five Years of a Busy Life With Reminiscences of Many Great and Good Men and Women"—John P. Green; The Riehl Printing Company, Cleveland, Ohio, 1920. This is an autobiography of one of the leading Negroes of Ohio. He says that he received great encouragement by reading the autobiographies of Frederick Douglass and Booker T. Washington, and he hopes that the story of his own life will "Place before the colored youth another concrete proof of the fact that even in the United States where the handicap of color and former restrictions are so much in evidence, ambition, united with initiative and reasonable endeavor, will surely win success along some worthy and honorable line."

"Alexander Crummell, An Apostle of Negro Culture," Occasional Papers Number 20, American Negro Academy—William H. Ferris; Washington, 1920. In this pamphlet of sixteen pages, the author discusses the contribution of Alexander Crummell to the intellectual progress of the Negro in the United States.

"Report of First Conference of Negro Industrial Welfare Workers"—Pittsburg, 1920. This Conference was held under the auspices of the Negro Industrial Welfare Workers Association of Pittsburg in Cooperation with the Employers' Association of Pittsburg, and the Urban League of Pittsburgh. Problems relating to welfare work among Negroes were considered such as: "Community Program for Negro Workers in Industrial Towns;" "The Negro Family in the New Community:" "Interpreting the Negro to His New Acquaintances:" "Health, Recreation:" "Best Methods of Housing Negro Workers:" "Effect of Broken Family Ties on Workers' Efficiency:" "The Southern Negro and Northern Law;" "Mental Elements in Negro Labor Adjustments;" "Negro's Future in Northern Industry;" "Employment Manager and Negro Labor:" and "Negro as a Skilled Worker."

"The Negro at Work During the World War and During Reconstruction," Statistics, Problems and Policies Relating to the Greater Inclusion of Negro Wage Earners in American Industry and Agriculture—George E. Haynes; Government Printing Office, Washington 1921. This is the second study of Negro labor made by the United States Department of Labor. The first, "Negro Migration in 1916-1917," was published in 1919. This second study covers among other things, the following: "Migration, its Causes and Volume;" "Problems of Negro Labor;" "White and Negro Workers in Basic Industries;" "Statistics on the Meat Packing and Steel Industries;" "Negro Labor in the United States Shipyards;" and "Negro Women in Industry." "The Negro at Work During the World War and During Reconstruction," is an important contribution to the literature of the Negro in industry.

"The History of the Negro Church"—Carter G. Woodson. The Associated Publishers Washington, 1921. $2.00. This brief volume of 330 pages gives in condensed form the history of the origin and development of the Negro church in what is now the United States from its beginnings through the first missionaries to slaves in the seventeenth century down to 1921. One of the most valuable features of the book is the large number of excellent pictures of the first Negroes who distinguished themselves as preachers. The book contains much valuable information. It is written in popular form, and is not a scholarly and exhaustive treatment of the subject. A serious defect of the book is that no references are cited, and no bibliographies are appended.

"A Social History of the American Negro"—Benjamin H. Brawley. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1921. $3.00. This is an important contribution to the books relating to the history of the Negro. The writer places emphasis upon the wrongs, the restrictions and the handicaps under which the Negro labors. Space is also given to the progress which the Negroes have made. It may be urged that too much space is given to particular individuals and incidents. While many would not agree with all of the views expressed by the author, it is nevertheless true that, "A Social History of the American Negro," is a scholarly production, and is an important work which should be consulted by all students of the race problem.

"History of Liberia,"—Thomas H. B. Walker. The Cornhill Publishing Company, Boston, 1921. $2.00. This book is an interesting, well illustrated and informing narrative on the founding and development of the Republic of Liberia. The various incidents and outside (foreign) influences that have had effect upon the Republic are discussed in detail. In addition to the historical treatise the author gives a brief account of the physical conditions of Liberia.

"Colored Girls' and Boys' Inspiring United States History and a Heart-to-Heart Talk About White Folks."—William Henry Harrison, Jr., The Searle and Dressler Company, Allentown, Pa. 1921. $1.50. This book is a compilation of matter taken very largely from the 1918-1919 edition of the Negro Year Book, with special introductions by the author to each section.

"Benson's Essays"—Oscar J. Benson; New York, 1921. A pamphlet of forty-two pages. These essays deal with the following subjects: "On Friendship," "On Learning," "On Beauty," "On Marriage," "On Love," "On Fear," "On Death," "On Justice," "On Success," "On Ethics and Religion," and "On Reading and Studying." The significance of this pamphlet lies in the fact that there are some Negro writers who are interested in subjects that do not deal with the race problem.

"Selected Editorials from the Norfolk Journal and Guide"—The Guide Publishing Company, Norfolk, Virginia, 1921. As the title indicates, this booklet of forty-two pages contains selected editorials from the *Norfolk Journal and Guide*, a weekly paper published at Norfolk, Virginia. The editorials selected are well written and deal with such important subjects as: "Education," "Art," "Business," "Politics," "Thrift," "Health," and "Lawlessness."

"John Merrick, A Biographical Sketch"—R. McCants Andrews; The Seaman Press, Durham, North Carolina, 1920. This is the history of one of the most successful business men which the race has produced. Starting as a bootblack he became in turn a proprietor of barber shops, the founder and head of a flourishing secret society and the president of the largest Negro insurance company in the world. This is a book that is to be read with great appreciation and profit.

"Finding a Way Out, An Autobiography"—Robert Russa Moton; Doubleday, Page and Company, New York, 1920. $2.50. This is an autobiography of the Principal of Tuskegee Institute, and like "Up From Slavery," the autobiography of his illustrious predecessor, "Finding a Way Out," gives the history of one who successfully mastered the diffi-

culties and rose above the environment which the heritage from slavery had placed around him. The book is an important addition to the biographical literature of successful Negroes and forms a valuable companion to Booker T. Washington's "Up From Slavery."

"Unwritten History"—L. J. Coppin; The A. M. E. Book Concern, Philadelphia, 1919. This book is an autobiography of the life of Levi J. Coppin, Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. In addition to being an autobiography, it is especially valuable for the intimate information which is given concerning conditions during the later days of slavery in Maryland. It is not to be understood that there is any formal treatise on slavery in Maryland, but rather the experiences of the Coppin family, free Negroes in that State. This is a valuable publication and should be widely read.

"The Progress of a Race, or The Remarkable Advancement of the American Negro"—J. L. Nichols and William H. Crogman: J. L. Nichols and Company, Naperville, Illinois, 1920. This work is a revision of an earlier edition of this book, published under the same title, and endeavors to bring down to date information, particularly biographical, relative to the Negro. Its chief value is in the biographical information and statistical data given. In this respect as was true of the earlier edition, it is a distinct contribution to the literature relating to the Negro in America.

"Missing Pages in American History, Revealing the Services of Negroes in The Early Wars in the United States of America, 1641-1815"—Laura E. Wilkes; Washington, 1919. This booklet of ninety-one pages contains much valuable information concerning the services and achievements of Negroes as soldiers in the Colonial Wars, the Revolutionary War, and the War of 1812. It is particularly useful as a reference book for classes in Negro history and should be widely used.

"The American Negro Soldier with the Red Hand of France"—Monroe Mason and Arthur Furr; The Cornhill Company, Boston, 1920. "The purpose of this book," states the foreword, "is to give to those who read it an accurate conception of what was experienced by a group of American Negro soldiers in France: that is, the 372nd Infantry, a National Guard unit composed of the First Separate Battalion of Infantry from the District Columbia, the 9th Separate Battalion from Ohio, Company L of the 6th Massachusetts Infantry and the First Separate Companies of Infantry from the States of Maryland, Connecticut and Tennessee. It is a history of this regiment."

"Two Colored Women with the American Expeditionary Forces"—Addie W. Hunton and Kathryn M. Johnson; Brooklyn Eagle Press, New York, 1920. This book is especially valuable for the reason that it gives information relative to all branches of the Negro troops furnished by the United States both combatant and non-combatant. It is the sort of information, unofficial, which can be given only as a result of personal observation and by those directly connected with some phase or branch of the operations of the War. Especially valuable are the illustrations which consist mainly of pictures of Negro officers, groups of enlisted men, scenes in the trenches, etc. Of special interest also is the information which is given relative to the discriminations practiced through the Y. M. C. A. work and in other ways, against the Negro soldiers.

"The American Negro in the World War"—by Emmett J. Scott; Washington, 1919. This book which was prepared by the author while Special Assistant to the Secretary of War, is semi-official. It is well illustrated with pictures of Negro soldiers recruited for the Great War, both while they were in training in this country and while in the trenches, and elsewhere in France. Although the book was prepared for popular reading, its documentary value will increase as time goes by. It will in due course become somewhat of a source book with reference to the history of the American Negro in the World War.

"Negro Migration During the War."—Emmett J. Scott. No. 16 of the Preliminary Economic Studies of the War Made by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, 1920. As the title indicates, this volume presents a study of the migration to the North of Negroes during the three years, 1916 to 1918. Among the subjects presented are: "The Causes of the Migration," "The Stimulation of the Movement," "The Spread of the Movement," "Efforts to Check the Movement," "Effects of the Movement on the South," and "Public Opinion Regarding the Migration." This is an important addition to the literature relating to the migration of Negroes as a result of the World War.

"When Africa Awakes"—Hubert H. Harrison: The Porro Press, New York, 1920. This is an attempt to state the position and the point of view of the Negro, which has come about largely as a result of the effects of the World War. The writer devotes considerable space to the discussion of "The Negro and the War;" "The New Politics;" "The Problems of Leadership;" "The New Race Consciousness;" "Our International Consciousness;" and "Education and the Race." Discarding the controversy of lower and higher education, he maintains that the new knowledge which the Negro needs is, "Of the wider world and of the long past: that is, a grasp of the present situation and a knowledge of history, particularly the part the Negro has played in the long past and its significance." "When Africa Awakes," is an important addition to the literature of the race problem and should be widely read.

"From Superman to Man," Third Edition—J. A. Rogers; Chicago, 1917. By a series of discussions carried on between a Pullman porter and a passenger on the train, a white man, the race problem in practically all of its phases is discussed. The argument of the white passenger is that the Negro is foreordained to inferiority and that under no circumstance should there be any intermixture of the races. The argument of the Pullman porter, which he bases on extracts from various scientific writers such as Finot, Von Luchan, Johnson and Bloch, is that the situation of the Negro is largely due to circumstances, and that given the opportunity he will behave about the same as the members of any other race will behave; and that there is nothing in science to substantiate the assertion of the inferiority of the Negro. "From Superman to Man," is a valuable addition to the literature of the race problem and should be widely read.

"The Approaching Storm and How it May Be Averted. An Open Letter To Congress and The 48 Legislatures of the United States of America"—by J. A. Rogers: Chicago Branch National Equal Rights League of America, 1920. A pamphlet, 50 cents. The various solutions which have been proposed are discussed. In the writer's opinion the threatening storm arises from the oppressions under which the Negro labors and the danger that unless these oppressions are removed, the Negro will take the solution into his own hands.

"As Nature Leads"—J. A. Rogers; Chicago, 1919. $1.60. In this volume the writer sets forth his theory of racial intermixture. He finds in science support for the mixture of races. His conclusion is that racial intermixture, so called miscegenation, is but following nature's lead. He maintains that the whites are mainly responsible for racial intermixture and says: "While every group has a perfect right to keep itself to itself, to entirely control its own affairs, to say where it will and where it will not marry, yet the instant it enters the life of another group, so surely does it forfeit that right, and the other group has now a right to reciprocally interfere. It is clear that in the beginning the black man wished no association with the white and that the white has all along forced his company upon him. If the white man will not leave the Negro alone, but wishes to mix with him, the Negro has a perfect right, that is, if justice is to prevail, to say under what conditions that mixing shall take place."

"It is evident that the irritation proceeds rather from the Caucasian, therefore it is his duty to take the forward steps in adjustment, in short, it would be well to bear in mind that we have not so much a Negro problem as a Caucasian one."

"The Man Next Door"—Algernon B. Jackson; The Neaula Publishing Company, Philadelphia, 1919. The value of this book is that one of the ablest physicians and surgeons of the race has in a dispassionate manner made a keen analysis of the conditions of the Negroes in the United States. His discussions are of the present situation. He endeavors to state the facts as they concern both races to the end that the discussion may assist in effecting an understanding between the races.

"Dark Water Voices from Within the Veil"—W. E. Burghardt Du Bois: Harcourt, Brace and Howe, New York, 1920. "Dark Water" is a companion volume to "Souls of Black Folk," and is mainly the compilation of essays published by the author since "Souls of Black Folk" appeared some years ago. The writer attempts to give a further exposition of the thoughts and aspirations of the Negro. While lacking in some respects the literary finish and intensity of spirit displayed in "Souls of Black Folk," "Dark Water," is nevertheless a distinct contribution to the literature of the race problem, and no student of it seeking for a comprehensive view should omit from his readings what is set forth in "Voices From Within the Veil."

"The Black Problem"—D. D. T. Jabavu: The Lovedale Press, Lovedale, Cape Province South Africa. First edition 1920, second edition 1921. The author, a native African undertakes to state the race problem in South Africa from the black man's point of view. In his preface he states that "The times appeared to be ripe for a statement of a native's opinions on native matters." It also seemed necessary that the native people themselves should receive such friendly criticism and guidance as can be given to them by one of their own race." Continuing he says that "In the third place, the black man is in danger of losing confidence in the possibility of good coming his way from the white man." In the four parts of the book, the political, educational, agricultural and economic, and the social problems are discussed. This little volume is an important addition to not only the literature of the race problem in South Africa, but likewise to the race problem in the United States.

"The Bantu Past and Present"—S. M. Molema; The W. Green and Son Company, Edinburgh, 1920. 25 shillings. This is an ethnological and historical study of the native races of South Africa. An especial value of the book is that the author is himself, a native African, and has to some extent told his own story. It is an important edition to the literature of the history of South Africa and of the race problem there.

Books by White Persons On Or Relating to Negroes.

Each year a number of books by white persons, relating to the Negro are published. Condensed reviews of such books published in 1919-1921 follow:

"The Lynching Bee and Other Poems"—William E. Leonard; The B. W. Heubsch Company, New York, 1920. $1.50. The writer states in his foreword that he has "Brought together chiefly poems that attempt by some union of imagination and criticism to phrase the ominous turmoil of the times." The book does not, as the title indicates, devote itself to the race problem, for as a matter of fact only one chapter of the poems out of the six chapters in the book deals with the race problem. The titles of the other chapters are: "By Court and Decree," "March and Dance," "Piston-Rod and Belted Wheel," "Deep Sea and High Hill," and "Scraps of Paper." The book, nevertheless, is a contribution to the literature relating to lynchings.

"Songs and Tales From the Dark Continent,"—by Natalie Curtis Burlin; G. Schirmer Company, New York, 1920. This book is made up of records from the singings and the sayings of two native Africans, formerly students at Hampton Institute, C. Kamba Simango of the Ndau tribe, Portuguese, East Africa; and Madikane Cele of the Zulu tribe, South Africa. Both the songs and the tales are important additions to African folk-lore. Another important and valuable feature of the book is the illustrations of native musical instrumen ts and textile designs. There are in the collections, spirit songs, love songs, children's songs, laboring songs, dance songs, war songs, and songs of lament. The folk-tales include in addition to animal fables, a story of creation, and some examples of African proverbs.

"Hampton Series Negro Folk-Songs," Books 3 and 4—50 cents each. Recorded by Natalie Curtis Burlin; The G. Schirmer Company, New York 1918 and 1919. Books 1 and 2, published in 1918 are selections of spirituals. Books 3 and 4 are selections of "Work-and-Play-Songs." Among the selections recorded are: "Peanut-Pickin' Song," "Hammerin' Song," "Chicka-Hanka" (A Railroad Work Song), "'Liza Jane," (A Dance-Game Song), "Cott'n Pickin' Song," "Cott'n Dance Song," "Cott'n Packin' Song" and "Cornshuckin' Song." This is a very interesting and valuable addition to the collections of Negro folk-songs.

"The Emperor Jones." A Study of the Psychology of Fear and of Race Superstition.—Eugene G. O'Neill; Boni and Liveright. $2.00. New York, 1921. This is the play which Charles Gilpin, the Negro actor has made famous through the great dramatic power which he has shown in its presentation in New York City and elsewhere. "The action of this play takes place on an island in the West Indies as yet not self-determined." In this same vol-

ume are two other plays by Mr. O'Neill, "Diff'rent," A Story of a Sex-Starved Woman, and "The Straw," A Comedy in Three Acts. These two latter plays do not refer to the Negro.

"The Upward Path," A Reader for Colored Children—Compiled by Myron T. Pritchad and Mary White Ovington; Harcourt, Brace and Howe, New York, 1920. This volume is made up of selections from various Negro writers and consists of poems, stories, sketches and addresses. These bear eloquent testimony of the richness of the literary products of our Negro writers.' 'The Upward Path" is a valuable book for use as a reader in schools, for while the selections give to the child examples of good literary standards, they at the same time instill pride of race.

"The Shadow"—Mary White Ovington; Harcourt, Brace and Howe, New York, 1920. This is a novel very interestingly and entertainly written, that gives in the language of the publishers, "The story of a beautiful Southern girl of aristocratic family whom a strange fate has placed in childhood on the doorstep of a Negro cabin, and whom fate again sends into the white world when she discovers the secret of her birth. A tale of the Negro in his cabin and the master in the great house, as well as of the Northern factory and workshop, with a sane and sympathetic attitude toward Northerner and Southerner, black and white."

"The Life and Works of Paul Laurence Dunbar"—Lida Keck Wiggins; J. L. Nichols and Company, Naperville, Illinois, 1920. This is the same volume as originally published by Dodd, Mead and Company, 1907, and contains Dunbar's complete poetical works, his best short stories, numerous anecdotes and his complete biography. The volume has numerous illustrations, and places in a convenient form the writings of America's most famous Negro poet.

"More E. K. Means"—G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.50. New York, 1919. Ten stories of Negro life. "Further E. K. Means"—G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.50. New York, 1921. Seven stories of Negro life. These are two groups of very interesting and entertaining stories. The same criticism, however, may be made of these two later volumes of E. K. Means as was made of the first volume, published in 1918, namely: "While these stories have literary merit and are well done, they present no truths; they are not stories that are representative of the significant, the important phases of Negro life, but rather are presentations of the comic, the ridiculous features of the lower types of Negroes; those types which each day are becoming less and less representative of what the Negroes in America really are. The chief defect of this class of stories is that the attempt is made to perpetuate characteristics of the ante-bellum Negroes."

"Highly Colored"—Octavus Roy Cohen; Dodd, Mead and Company, New York, 1921. In this work which consists of six stories: "Auto-Intoxication," "All's Swell That Ends Swell," "The Survival of the Fastest," "The Ultima Fool," "Mistuh Macbeth," and "Here Comes the Bride," the writer depicts in a humorous way what he considers the characteristics of the Southern Negro. There is nothing of importance to be gained by reading the book. It is written in Negro dialect and displays the ridiculous side of the old Negro rather than the aims and aspirations of the present day Negro.

"The Wildcat"—Hugh Wiley. The George H. Doran Company, New York, 1920. In this book the author gives the career of the principal character, "The Wildcat," a Negro. He portrays "The Wildcat" as an illiterate, shiftless and carefree person who cares only for dice shaking. There is nothing enlightening in the book. It shows only the ridiculous side of the Negro.

"The Sword of Nemesis"—R. Archer Tracy; The Neale Publishing Company, New York, 1919. This is a book of fiction that treats of conditions in the West Indies and in addition offers interesting information about the problem of shades of color there. Unlike the United States, in the West Indies the Negro population is divided by caste into blacks and coloured (mulattoes) with the latter occupying the superior position. As a result there has developed a considerable caste feeling. The hero of the story is a man of dark complexion who has fallen in love with a beautiful octoroon girl, daughter of a wealthy planter. True love overcomes all obstacles and in due course the two are married. The purpose of the author appears to have been simply to tell a story. This is well done. He also by chance through his characters developes a situationwhich unconsciously throws light upon the race problem in the West Indies.

"Romulus Coucou"—Paul Reboux; Ernest Flammarion Publishers, Paris, 1920. This is a novel with the scene laid in New Orleans and deals with the color question as it enters into the race problem from the standpoint of social relations; that is, the intermarriage of the white and the near white. In the love affair of Romulus Coucou, a near white with a French girl, all phases of the race problem are touched upon, even to lynching which was Coucou's fate. This book is a contribution to the literature of the race problem from the standpoint of the French.

"Psychological Examining in the United States Army," Volume 15 ,National Academy of Sciences—Robert M. Yerkes; Government Printing Office, Washington, 1921. This is report of the psychological examinations of soldiers drafted by the United States for the World War. Chapter VIII, "Intelligence of the Negro," gives the results of the psychological examinations of Negro soldiers. According to these examinations the Negro soldiers show a considerable lower rating than that for white soldiers, and Negro officers' rating below that of white officers. A separation of the Negro enlisted men into yellow and black gave a higher rating for the yellow than for the black. Interesting lights as to how these ratings may have been vitiated is indicated by the following. One observation said: "Speaking English as they did the Negroes felt the artificiality of the situation as they would not have felt it if there had been even a sprinkling of non-English-speaking subjects in the group." Another observation was that, "Beta as usually given is unsatisfactory as applied to Negroes, and suggested as the reason that, 'It unnaturally limits the Negro mind where it is relatively strong—in the use of language.'"

Further sidelights are shown with reference to the ratings of Negroes by the more or less general complaints made unofficially and privately both by the Negro, enlisted men and officers relative to discriminations of one sort or another.

"A Builder of the New South. The Life Work of Daniel Augustus Tompkins"—by George Tayloe Winston; Doubleday, Page and Company. New York, 1920, $3.00. While the entire book is of interest because it deals with the recent development of the South, the chapter on, "Early Life on the Southern Plantation," and "The Old Industrial

South," are of especial interest because of the information given relative to the conditions during slavery times and since. It is an interesting, well written and readable volume. It is a contribution to the literature relative to the development of the new South.

"God's Dealings With the Negro."—R. Mayers; The Richard G. Badger Company, Boston ,1919. $1.50. In this volume, the writer endeavors to point out some of the difficulties, humiliations and wrongs which the Negroes in the South suffer. He has traveled through the South and tells of some of his actual experiences. His conclusion is "That God has dealt very harshly with the Negroes because they have not sought him." It is through the church, the writer feels, that justice to the Negro will ultimately come.

"Africa and the Discovery of America," Volume I—Leo Weiner; Innes and Sons, Philadelphia, 1920. This work is a critical study, "From the Sources," of the influence and part that Africa has played in the discovery of America. The author points out that there are a number of supposedly Indian words which are in reality of African origin, as for example canoe and the appelations for the sweet potato and yam. Tobacco and its smoking, the author brings evidence to show, were introduced into America by Africans. He further points out that in addition to the large number of Negroes who accompanied the early explorers to America, there are evidences which indicate that before Columbus' time Africans had crossed from Guinea to America.

"Primitive Society"—Robert H. Lowie; The Boni and Liverright Company, New York, 1920. $3.00. This book attempts to give in a summary way, important facts relative to primitive society, not, however, to all phases of primitive culture but to those aspects, "Known as social organization; that is, the groups into which society is divided, the functions of these groups, their mutual relations, and the factors determining their growth." While this is a book for the layman, it is approvingly quoted by scholars. Anyone desiring a knowledge about social origin should include this book in his readings. It is of especial interest and value to those desiring information about primitive culture in Africa.

"Old World Traits Transplanted"—Robert E. Park and Herbert A. Miller; Harper and Brothers, New York City, 1921 $2.50. This book is one of the eleven volumes in the series of Americanization Studies, made through funds provided by the Carnegie Corporation of New York. The book endeavors to show what heritages the immigrants have brought to America. In the section defining heritages it is pointed out that: "Different races and nationalities attach values to different things, and different values to the same thing. This is the chief factor in the problem of "Americanization," of harmonizing the life of the immigrants with our own. Every human group has developed in the course of its experience a certain fund of values particular to itself and a set of attitudes toward these values. Thus a poem, a folk dance, a church, a school, a coin, is a value, and the appreciation of any one of these objects is an attitude. The object, the practice, the institution, is the value; the feeling toward it is the attitude. For the purpose of the present study we call the fund of attitudes and values which an immigrant group brings to America—the totality of its sentiments and practices—its "Heritage." This book has value to students of the race problem because of the similarities of the conditions and the problems concerning the man farthest down, be he a peasant in Europe or the Negro in America.

"The Negro; An American Asset."—S. J. Fisher, Board of Missions for Freedmen of Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.; Pittsburgh, 1920. 60 cents. The author is the president and publication secretary of the Board of Missions for Freedmen of the Northern Presbyterian Church, and brings to his task the rich fund of information which in this capacity he has collected. While giving information about the work which his denomination is doing for the Negro, the book is essentially a study of the race problem. He reaches the conclusion that the Negro is not a liability to the Nation, but is an asset. The writer points out that the race problem is not to be defined and solved by the South alone. He says, "Let no one be deterred by the oft repeated assertion that it is peculiarly a Southern problem, intelligible only to those who dwell in contact with so many of this race, and to be handled defined and solved by them alone. With all proper recognition of the closeness of such contact, and familiarity with the difficulties, we challenge the concusion that only those who dwell South of Mason and Dixon Line are fitted for this investigation, or capable of the best method of developing the Negro. Fact and experience are against such a conclusion."

"The Great Menace, Americanism or Bolshevism?"—George Whitefield Mead; Dodd, Mead and Company, New York, 1920. As the title indicates, this book was written to show the danger threatening America from Bolshevism. The writer accepts at face value the various reports that were in circulation in this respect during 1918 and 1920. Subsequent events appear to indicate that these reports were very much exaggerated. "The Great Menace" may be considered the book of the hour and having less and less value as time goes on and we get farther and farther away from the events and effects of the World War.

"Thirty Years of Lynching in the United States, 1889-1918"—Published by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; New York, 1919. 50 cents. This booklet of 105 pages endeavors to make a summary of the facts relative to lynchings in the United States from 1889 to 1918. In addition to tables of lynchings, there is a chronolcgical list of persons lynched in the United States from 1889 to 1918 inclusive, arranged by states. The nationality of the persons is also given. The work is especially valuable as a source book.

"The Soul of John Brown"—Stephen Graham; Macmillan and Company, New York, 1920. $3.00 Books by foreigners on the race problem in the United States are in general, keen and penetrating in their criticisms and observations. Such is "The Soul of John Brown," by Stephen Graham, an English newspaper correspondent, who made an extensive pilgrimage through the South from Virginia to Louisiana to ascertain how after fifty years the ex-slaves were living, what they were doing, how the experiment through liberation had prospered, and what was their future in the American commonwealth. This volume is a report of what he saw and heard. One of the most important features of the book is the insight which is given with reference to the attitude of the average white man in the South toward the race problem. This volume is a distinct and important contribution to the literature of the race problem.

"From Slave to Citizen"—Charles M. Melden; The Methodist Book Concern, New York and Cincinnati, 1921. $1.75. The book is not as the title indicates, a recital of the progress of Negroes since their emancipation; but is a serious discussion by one who has

spent long years in educational work among them of the various phases of the race problem, the obstacles which have confronted them and the helps which they have received during the past century. The purpose of the book, according to the writer, is "To promote good will and a kindly sympathy for the Negro." It is worthy of careful and serious perusal.

"The Racial Prospect"—Seth K. Humphrey; Charles Scribner Sons, New York, 1920. $2.00. This is a rewriting and an expansion of the author's book entitled, "Mankind." One chapter of the book is devoted to the Negro. "The race problem," the writer states" "overshadows every other in that it centers in the mulatto, who is a part of both white and black." The writer is of the opinion that social adjustment should be made such as to to wholly discourage racial intermixing. His discussion of the race problem, or rather of the mulatto does not give any new information or suggestions relative to race adjustment.

"The Great Steel Strike"—Wm. Z. Foster; The B. W. Huebsh Company, New York, 1920. $1.00. This book is an account, as the title indicates, of the great steel strike, 1919-20. One chapter, "National and Racial Elements," is devoted to a description of the part the Negro played in the strike. Some of the Negroes were unionized and struck with the other laborers. The great majority of the Negroes, however, were according to the author used as strike breakers. He stated that "Reports indicate that The Steel Trust recruited and shipped from thirty to forty thousand Negroes into the mills as strike breakers." The race situation became so serious that, "the National Committee for Organizing Iron and Steel Workers requested President Gompers to arrange a conference between prominent Negro leaders and trade union officials to the end that the proper remedies may be indicated." The author maintains the mere opening of the door of the unions to the Negroes will not settle the race problem in industry. In spite of the difficulties, the author is confident that eventually the Negro will take his place side by side and fighting with the white industrial workers.

"The Negro, An Asset of the American Nation"—Rodney W. Roundy, Home Missions Council, New York City, 1920. 10 cents. A pamphlet in which facts relating to the progress and achievements of the Negro are set forth to show that the Negro from a national standpoint, is an asset and not a liability. Attention is called to the fact that the Negro has always been a patriot and that the country has had no war in which he did not play his part. The pamphlet is prepared with special reference to its use by Mission Boards and other agencies working for the uplift of the Negro.

"Crime in America and the Police"—Raymond B. Fosdick; The Century Company, New York, 1920. Contrasts the crime conditions in America and Europe and points out that the rate for homicide, burglary and robbery is very much higher in the cities of the United States than in the cities of Europe. The author devotes some space to the problem of crime among Negroes.

"The Chicago Race Riots"—Carl Sandburg; Harcourt, Brace and Howe, New York, 1919. This booklet is a description of the Chicago race riot of July 1919. from a newspaper correspondent's point of view. In addition to a discussion of the immediate riot, there are chapters devoted to such subjects as: "The Background," "The Negro Migration: "Real Estate;" "Negroes and Rising Rents;" "Unions and the Color Line;" "Demand for Negro Labor;" "New Industrial Opportunities;" and "After Each Lynching." This book is an important contribution to the literature of race riots.

"Negro Migration: Changes in Rural Organization and Population of the Cotton Belt" Thomas Jackson Woofter, jr.: W. D. Gray, New York, 1920. This book is a study of the changes in rural organization and in population of the cotton belt section of the South, which have taken place largely as a result of Negro migration. Many interesting and important facts are brought out, particularly that migrations are: sometimes local; that is, within a county; sometimes from one part of a State to another part of the State, as for example, the movement of the rural Negro population of Georgia is toward the west and southwestern part of the State; sometimes from one section of the South to another section, as well as sometimes toward the North. This book is an important addition to the recent literature on the subject of migration.

"A Social History of the American Family"—Arthur W. Calhoun: Volumes II and III. The Arthur A. Clark Company, Cleveland, 1919. A considerable section of the two volumes is devoted to the discussion of the Negro, "His Morality:" "Slave Breeding:" "Racial Associations of the Slaves with Their Masters' Children:" "Miscegenation During Slavery" "Race Mixture During Slavery Times of Whites with Negroes and of Negroes with Whites" and "Miscegenation Since Emancipation." The author takes the position that slavery to a large extent is responsible for immorality and that since emancipation there has been a steady progress toward higher moral standards.

"The Rising Tide of Color Against White World Supremacy"—Lothrop Stoddard: Charles Scribners' Sons, New York, 1920. $3.00. This book is an important contribution to the literature of the race problem from a world standpoint. In it the author makes a survey of the age-long struggle between the races and its application to the present day world politics. The contents of the book are divided into three parts. Part One, "The Rising Tide of Color," with chapters on; "The World of Color;" "Yellow Man's Land;" "Brown Man's Land;" "Black Man's Land;" and "Red Man's Land," Part Two, "The Ebbing Tide of White," with chapters on "The White Flood;" "The Beginning of the Ebb;" "The Modern Peloponnesian War;" "The Shadowing of White Solidarity;" and Part Three, "The Deluge of the Dikes," with chapters on "The Outer Dikes," "The Inner Dikes," and "The Crisis of the Ages."

"A New Day for the Colored Woman Worker," A Study of Colored Women in Industries in New York City—Nelle Swartz; New York, 1919. This pamphlet of thirty-nine pages is a study of Negro women in industries during the World War. It is a valuable addition to the literature of the Negro women in industries.

"Colored Women as Industrial Workers in Philadelphia," A Study Made by the Consumers' League of Eastern Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, 1920. This pamphlet of fifty pages gives valuable information relative to colored women as industrial workers. Among the subjects covered in the pamphlet are: "Some Industries of Philadelphia Employing Colored Women and the Wages They Pay;" "Collective Bargaining and the Colored Worker," "Her Schooling and Training and How She Finds Employment," "Criticisms by Employers," "Are Colored People Getting a Square Deal?" "Will the Colored and the White Work Together?"

"A Study of the Tenant Systems of Farming in the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta" E. A. Boeger; United States Department of Agriculture, Bulletin Number 337, Washington 1916. This study is based on records relating to the business of tenants on plantations in the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta. Comparison is made between share croppers, share renters and cash renters. Estimates of which system is the best from the point of view of the landlord and the point of view of the tenant are given.

"The Negro Women of Gainesville, Georgia"—Ruth Reed; Phelps-Stokes Fellowship Studies, Number 6, University of Georgia, 1921. This is the first of the Phelps-Stokes Studies made by a woman and is of a small town in North Georgia with a population of some 4,700 whites and some 1,500 Negroes. The conditions of the Negroes were investigated as to, property, homes, employment of women, family incomes, health and morality, education, lodges, insurance and the churches. The Study while painstaking and careful, does not present any new light with reference to conditions among Negroes.

"Forty Years of Public Schools in Mississippi With Special Reference to the Education of the Negro"—Stuart Grayson Noble; Teachers College, Columbia University Contributions to Educations, Number 94. Columbia University, New York City, 1918. As the title indicates, this is more of a historical than an analytical study of public school education in Mississippi. Among the subjects considered in this work are: "The Social and Economic Setting, 1870-1871;" "The Attitude of the Several Social Elements Toward Negro Education;" "Education During the Reconstruction;" "Education Under Southern Rule, 1876-1886;" "The Distribution of the Common School Fund;" "Public Sentiment in Regard to the Education of the Negro Since 1886;" and "The Influence of Education Upon the Life of the Negro."

"Educational Adaptations," Report of Ten Years' Work of the Phelps-Stokes Fund 1910-1920. Thomas Jesse Jones, New York, 1920. In addition to a history of the Phelps-Stokes Fund and a statement of its policies, this pamphlet of ninety-two pages gives important information concerning the purpose of Negro education in the United States and its financial support. There are other chapters on "School Improvement," "Cooperation of the Phelps-Stokes Fund with Other Educational and Religious Agencies," "An Account of the Phelps-Stokes Fellowships at the University of Georgia and the University of Virginia," "The Work of the Fund in Fostering the University Commission on Race Question" and "The Southern Publicity Committee."

"A History of Suffrage in the United States"—Kirk and Porter; The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1919. Price, $1.25. As would be expected, a great deal of attention is given to the problems of suffrage as they relate to the Negro. This book is a valuable contribution to the literature of the subject of the franchise.

"Some Problems of Reconstruction"—Annie M. MacLean; A. C. McClurg and Company, Chicago, 1921. $1.00. This work includes a series of essays on problems facing the American nation today. One of these essays is on the Negro problem. The facts of the problems are stated, and the necessity for their solution is emphasized.

"The Negro in Virginia Politics, 1865-1902"—Richard L. Morton; Phelps-Stokes Fellow in the University of Virginia. $1.50. This is the fourth number in the series of studies on the race problem promoted by the Phelps-Stokes Fund. The book covers in somewhat extended detail, the history of Negro suffrage from its beginning up to 1902. The chief value of the book is in the historical information which is given rather than in the conclusions which the author draws.

"Reconstruction in Louisiana"—Ella Lonn; G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1919. $3. This book is an analysis of the situation in Louisiana during the period of Reconstruction. The book contains a wealth of detailed information and is an important addition to the literature of the Reconstruction Period.

"The Development of State Legislation Concerning the Free Negro" Franklin Johnson; The Arbor Press, New York, 1918. The author has endeavored to present a complete record of all legislative enactments up to 1918, that have ever been adopted by any state and such parts of federal legislation as had to do with the Negro. The book is divided into two parts. Part I considers "The General Development of Legislation," and has chapters on, "The Negro Problem in Legislation:" "General Development of Restrictive Legislation;" "General Development of Protective Legislation;" and "Social Influences Affecting the Legislation." Part II is a detailed review of the laws, first of Federal legislation and second, of legislation in the several states.

"Northern Opinion of Approaching Secession, October, 1859, November, 1860"—Lawrence Tyndale Lowry; Smith College Studies in History, Volume III, Number 4, 1918. This is an interesting compilation of facts (gleaned from periodicals and newspapers of the time mentioned in the title of the treatise) on the opinion of the North toward the unrest caused by slavery in the South. The collected data are well organized and an informing discussion of the situation is given. That the information is comprehensive appears from the full bibliography given in the footnotes on each page.

"The Negro Problem"—Julia E. Johnsen; The H. W. Wilson Company, New York, 1921. $2.25. The purpose of this volume is to furnish an interpretation of the leading aspects of the Negro problem of today in compact and convenient form for the student debater or general reader. Following a preliminary view of the history and status of the Negro there are selected articles on, "Race Prejudice," "Amalgamation," "Education," "Lynching," "Race Riots," "Peonage," "Suffrage," "Segregation," "Colonization," etc. This is one of the handbook series, published by the H. W. Wilson Company and follows the usual plan of this series, reflecting with impartial references, opinions and conditions. This book has a carefully selected, classified and annotated bibliography.

"The Negro as An Economic Factor in Alabama"—Waights Gibbs Henry; Publishing House M. E. Church South, Nashville, Tennessee, 1919. This is a thesis submitted for the Ph. D. degree at Boston University. While showing much laborious effort and painstaking reasearch, there is no special addition to the already extant information relative to the Negro. The chief value of the book is that it emphasizes the point of view of an increasing number of Southern white people who are endeavoring to deal justly with the Negro

"Distinguished Service Citizenship, Proceedings Annual Meeting Southern Sociological Congress for 1919.—J. E. McCulloch, Editor. As at previous meetings of the Congress the papers presented dealt with social improvement under the following heads: "Democracy," "Community Service," "Public Health," "Child Welfare," "Race Relations," "In-

dustrial Progress," and "A Program for Churches." The section on "Race Relations," contains some important papers relative to the race problem.

"The Voice of the Negro"—Robert T. Kerlin; E. P. Dutton & Company, New York 1919. $2.50. The chief value of this book is that from a study of the literature of the Negro, his newspapers and magazines, a Southern white man has attempted to state what the Negro is thinking, how he is feeling and what are his grievances and demands. "The Voice of the Negro," is an important contribution to the literature of the race problem.

"The Negro Faces America"—Herbert J. Seligmann; Harper and Brothers, New York 1920. $1.75. The author presents a very informing discussion of the race problem. His presentation to a very large extent gives the point of view of the white persons who are backing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Especially valuable is the chapter on, "The Scapegoat of City Politics;" that is the Negro. This book is an important addition to the literature of the race problem.

"A Future Menace to World Peace, France's Black Militarism Sidelights on the French Colonial System"—By Ajax; Dietrich Reimer, Berlin, 1919, a booklet of 45 pages. According to this writer, the use of black troops by the French during the World War was to a large extent a failure. They were placed in the most exposed positions and were permitted to be killed off in exceedingly large numbers. In some instances the author claims that from 60 to 70 per cent of a battalion were destroyed. Thousands of others were killed by the cold weather. France, it is maintained, used most severe methods in recruiting these colonials in Africa. This book is clearly a propaganda publication designed to discredit the use of black troops by the French. In contrast we have from the French, and other sources, reports of the excellence of these black troops and the valuable service which they rendered in helping the Allies to win the war. The use of black troops in European wars, the author maintains, is contrary to the principles of international law and the position of France in this matter constitutes a future menace to world peace.

"Colonies and Calumnies, A Reply to Sir Hugh Cliffords German Colonies"—By Han George von Doering, Acting Governor of Togoland; Dietrich Reimer, Publisher, Berlin, 1919. As the title indicates, this booklet of 94 pages is a defense of Germany's treatment of the natives in Togoland. One gathers, however, from a reading of this publication that the question raised is not a just treatment of the natives, but as to whether the German treatment of the natives was less cruel than that of the English, as for example; a considerable space is devoted to the discussion of floggings as administered by the Germans and by the English. If only a part of the charges alleged in this booklet is true there was not just treatment of the natives either in Togoland, as ruled by the Germans or in the adjacent Gold Coast, ruled by the English.

"The Backward Peoples and Our Relations With Them"—Sir Harry H. Johnston; Oxford University Press, Oxford, England, 1920. A booklet of sixty pages in which the writer states that in India, Indo-Malaysia, North and South America, (Indians and Negroes) and in Africa, the "Backward Peoples" are found. He then devotes a chapter to "Why are They Backward?" naming as causes: adverse geographical conditions, wars, invasions diseases; but the "Backward Peoples" have mostly stopped in some rut, some siding of human culture. A considerable space is devoted to what the "Backward Peoples" owe to the white man in the way of better living conditions, the stopping of inter-tribal wars and the supression of the slave trade. He concludes with a section on "Where the White Man Wronged the Coloured." This is a very interesting publication; the writer, however, has not presented any new point of view or any significant suggestions as to the attitudes and relations of dominant nations to these so called "Backward Peoples."

"The Black Man's Burden,"—E. D. Morel; The National Labour Press, London, 1920. The author points out that while much has been said about the white man's burden, attention should be called to the burden which the white man has placed upon the black man. This burden, which the civilized nations of modern times have laid upon the black man, falls into two distinct periods: first, that of the slave trade, when millions of Africans were exported to America; second, the more recent period of invasion, political control, capitalistic exploitation, and what the author calls the more recent development of militarism; that is the use of the native African for military purposes. The great danger, however, in the author's opinion is that the power of modern capitalistic exploitation, assisted by modern engines of destruction may yet do what the slave trade, war, diseases and other things have thus failed to do. It is to this danger that the writer calls special atention. He suggests that the League of Nations could do much to protect Tropical Africa from the evils of capitalistic exploitation and militarism. The charge of militarism, it appears, is especially against the French. If one reads the author correctly, his position is that France should not in any future war make use of soldiers drawn from Negro Africa.

"Empire and Commerce in Africa"—Leonard Woolf; George Allen and Unwin, Ltd. This volume is a discussion of conditions in Africa immediately preceding the World War. The book is divided into three parts, under the headings: "International Economic Policy," "Economic Imperialism in Africa," and "Reflections and Conclusions." Although the book deals with conditions before the World War, nevertheless the descriptions and conclusions are applicable to conditions that now prevail. Concerning the future of Africa the writer says, "The land in Africa should be reserved for the natives. Systematic education of the natives with a view of training them (a) to take a part in, and eventually to control the Government of the country, and (b) to make the best use of their land and its mineral and other resources.

The application of all revenue raised in Africa to the development of the country and the education, health, etc., of the native inhabitants. Absolute prohibition of alcohol. Complete neutralization of Africa, *i. e.*, in no case shall any military operations between European States be allowed in Africa; no recruiting of native troops; military forces to be reduced everywhere to the minimum for police duties and maintaining order, the dismantling of all fortifications and naval bases, and the prohibition of all submarines in African waters.

"Africa: Slave or Free?"—Jno. H. Harris; E. P. Dutton and Company, New York City 1920. In this volume the author discusses the problems of Africa in the light of the changes brought about in that continent as a result of the World War. He looks to the League of Nations as a means of preserving Africa from exploitation and to provide for the protection of the natives so that they will have opportunity for education, for industrial and political development and especially the preservation to them of the exercise of the franchise. Concerning this, the author says, "The first element in the super-structure is franchise. The presence of the European in Africa today is, we are told, due to hundreds of political instruments drafted, amended, and formally accepted by African rulers and councils. For the purpose of signing these documents European statesmen have invariably declared that Africans were in every case competent to arrive at decisions of far-reaching political importance. It is surely untenable for these same European statesmen now to deny the competence of Africans to consider, amend and agree to political and administrative instruments of relatively unimportant administrative value."

"The Red Book of West Africa," Historical and Descriptive, Commercial and Industrial Facts, Figures and Resources—Compiled and edited by Allister Macmillan; the W. H. and L. Collingridge Company, London, 1920. The title indicates the scope of this publication This book claims to be the first of its kind ever issued on West Africa. In addition to accounts of the businesses conducted by white firms in West Africa, there is extended information about the businesses conducted by native Africans. One is especially impressed by the number of businesses conducted by natives and the extent of their resources. It is not generally known that at Lagos, Accra, Calabar, Freetown and other places in West Africa the native business man is carrying on commercial transactions in the most approved and modern manner, and is handling the latest forms of merchandise; as for example, the S. Thomas and Company, African General Merchants of Lagos. "On the Marina at Elegbata, Itolo, Offin, and Idunmagbo are other stores, where large quantities of Nigerian produce are handled by the firm for export, including skins and hides. The firm has a tannery at Elegbata, and its specially prepared African sole leather is in great demand amongst colonial shoemakers. Branches of the business are established at Agege, Gbado, Agbesi, Alagada, Abeokuta, Eruwa Road, Ikoko, Ifo, Itori, Isawo, Ibadan, Ileigbo, Ikirun, Ilorin, Kano, Lafenwa, Lalupon, Owowo, Opeji, Olodo and Oshogbo, with an agency at Zaria and factories at Iwo, Ede and other stations. These branches, etc., are being increased by others at the Tin Fields, also at Calabar and in the Cameroons, with probable extensions to Sierra Leone and the Gold Coast." "W. A. Dawodu and Company, Importers of Motor Cars, Cycles Spare Parts and Accessories, Builder of Motor Transport Lorries, Rickshaws, General Mechanics. This firm has large premises in various parts of Lagos, including a big store in Egerton Square, and a retain depot in Bishop Street, their head office and works being in Daddy Alago Street; and the organization and equipment of the many departments testify well to the firm's thorough knowledge and practical ability in everything pertaining to their trade."

POPULATION OF THE EARTH BY RACES
(Estimated)

Race	Number
Yellow	703,000,000
White	560,000,000
Black	258,112,000
Total	1,519,612,000

Distribution and Number of Black People.

(Black people are natives of Africa, Asia and the Pacific Islands. The black or Negro people of the world include true Negroes, those without admixtures of other races, and Negroids, those with admixtures of other races.)

Continent	Number
Africa	180,000,000
Southern Asia (Principally the Dravidians of India)	50,000,000
Pacific Islands (Melanesians, Papuans, and Negritos)	2,500,000
North America	17,777,000
South America	11,000,000
Total	261,277,000

Proportion of Black Population to White in Western Hemisphere.

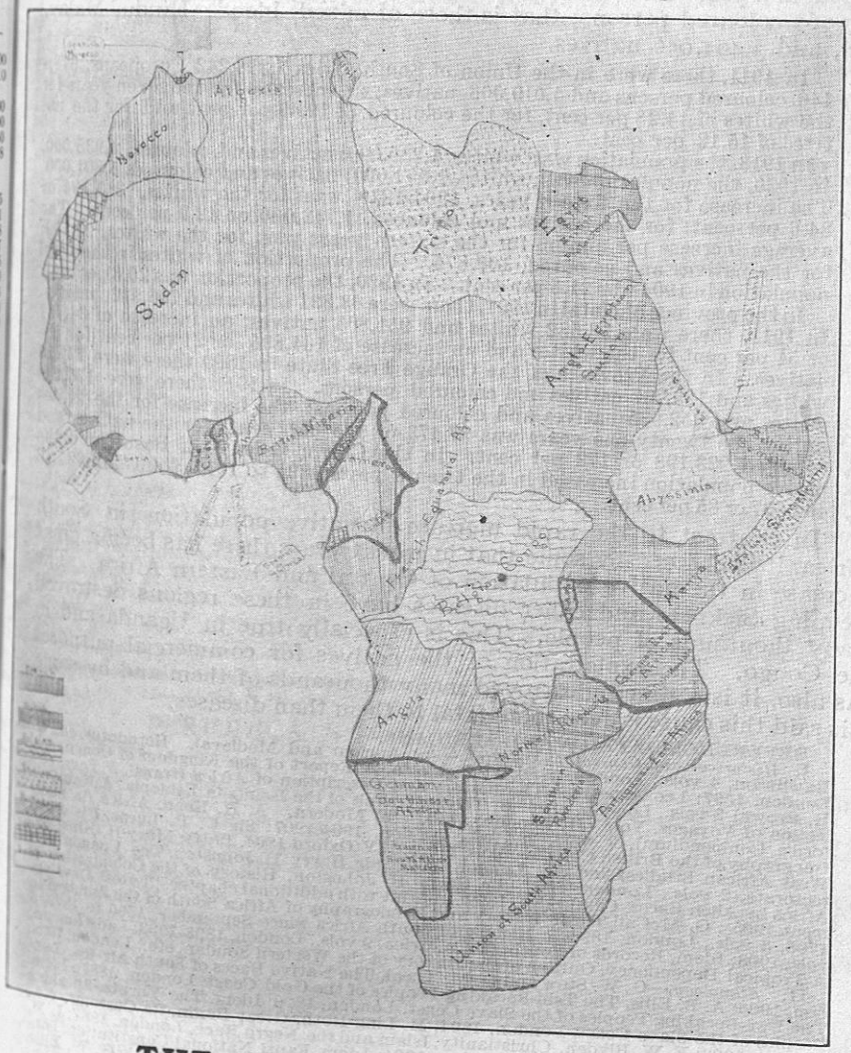
Country	Total Population	Negro Population	Per cent Negro of Total Population
Canada	10,000,000	40,000	0.4
United States	105,710,620	10,800,000	9.9
Central America	5,255,000	500,000	9.0
Bermudas	20,801	13,682	65.8
West Indies	9,177,563	6,424,000	70.0
Brazil	26,542,402	9,000,000	33.0
Remainder of South America	32,500,000	2,000,000	6.0
Total	189,206,386	28,777,682	15.3

POSSESSIONS OF EUROPEAN POWERS IN NEGRO AFRICA

(With the exception of Abyssinia and Liberia, all those parts of Africa in which black races are indigeneous are controlled by European powers.)

NATION	Area in Square Miles	POPULATION			
		White	Asiatic	Natives	Total
GREAT BRITAIN:					
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	1,014,400	3,500	10,000	3,386,500	3,400,000
Protectorate of Somaliland	68,000	----------	----------	310,310	310,310
British East Africa:					
†Kenya Protectorate	246,822	5,362	17,000	2,784,638	2,807,000
Protectorate of Uganda	110,300	847	3,500	3,314,000	3,318,000
Protectorate of Zanzibar	1,020	250	20,000	200,000	220,250
Protectorate of Nyasaland	39,573	1,015	515	1,202,208	1,203,738
South Africa:					
The Union of South Africa:					
Cape of Good Hope	276,966	618,825	25,000	2,000,000	2,643,825
Natal	35,291	121,931	140,000	1,000,000	1,261,931
Orange Free State	50,389	181,678	----------	400,000	581,678
Transvaal	110,450	499,347	*40,000	1,300,000	1,839,347
Northern Rhodesia	291,000	2,945	----------	928,000	930,945
Southern Rhodesia	149,000	38,000	3,000	770,000	811,000
Basutoland	11,716	1,396	----------	404,507	405,903
Bechuanaland Protectorate	275,000	1,692	----------	123,658	125,350
Swaziland	6,678	1,800	200	100,000	102,000
West Africa:					
Northern Nigeria	256,000	----------	----------	8,670,000	8,670,000
Southern Nigeria	76,000	1,650	----------	8,900,000	8,901,650
Gold Coast and Hinterland	80,000	2,500	----------	2,000,000	2,002,500
Sierra Leone Colony and Protectorate	31,000	800	----------	1,500,000	1,500,800
Gambia	4,130	50	----------	240,000	240,050
BELGIUM:					
Belgian Congo	909,654	6,971	----------	11,000,000	11,006,971
FRANCE:					
French West Africa:					
Senegal	74,112	4,113	----------	1,200,000	1,204,113
Guinea	95,218	1,200	----------	1,890,000	1,891,200
Ivory Coast	121,976	1,030	----------	1,406,000	1,407,030
Dahomey	42,460	590	----------	860,000	860,590
French Sudan	617,600	975	----------	2,200,000	2,200,975
Upper Volta	154,400	100	----------	3,000,000	3,000,100
Mauritania	344,967	144	----------	256,000	256,144
Military Territory of Niger	347,400	225	----------	700,000	700,225
French Equatorial Africa	1,037,131	1,500	----------	9,000,000	9,001,500
French Somaliland	5,790	----------	----------	208,000	208,000
Comoro Islands	760	500	----------	104,336	104,836
Madagascar	228,000	18,258	6,279	3,521,038	3,545,575
FORMER GERMAN COLONIES:					
Cameroon:					
(British Mandate)	30,000	500	----------	600,000	600,500
(French Mandate)	166,489	1,000	----------	1,940,000	1,941,000
Togoland:					
(French Mandate)	20,072	300	----------	660,000	660,300
German Southwest Africa (Union of So. Africa Mandate)	322,400	17,000	----------	190,000	207,000
German East Africa:					
(British Mandate)	354,000	5,000	15,000	5,800,000	5,820,000
ITALY:					
Eritrea	45,800	3,000	----------	450,000	453,000
Italian Somaliland	139,430	----------	----------	650,000	650,000
PORTUGAL:					
Angola	484,800	5,000	----------	414,000	419,000
San Thome & Principe Islands	360	1,570	----------	57,337	58,907
Potuguese Guinea	13,940	----------	----------	289,000	289,000
Portuguese East Africa	426,712	9,000	5,000	3,106,000	3,120,000
SPAIN:					
Spanish Guinea	9,470	----------	----------	200,000	200,000
Fernando Po and Other Islands	814	500	----------	24,500	25,000

†Formerly Protectorate of East Africa.
*Includes mixed races.



THE NEW MAP OF AFRICA

Native Population South Africa Increased More Rapidly Than Europeans.

In South Africa there has been in recent years a notable increase in the native population. When the Union of South Africa was established in 1904, that country had 1,116,806 Europeans or whites, and 567,962 coloured persons; that is, those of mixed blood—Hindu, Malay, etc., and 3,491,056 natives.

In 1911, there were in the Union of South Africa 1,276,242 Europeans, 678,146 coloured persons and 4,019,006 natives; an increase for the seven years for the whites of 14.28 per cent, for the coloured of 19.40 per cent and for the natives of 15.12 per cent.

In 1913, the population was: whites, 1,339,000; natives and coloured, 4,935,000. In 1920, the population was: whites, 1,504,000; natives and coloured, 5,801,000. The increase for the sixteen years, 1904-1920, was: for the whites, 387,194 or 34.6 per cent; for the natives and coloured, 1,742,000 or 42.9 per cent. The average increase per annum for the sixteen years was: for the whites, 24,199; for the natives and coloured, 108,875. The proportion of whites in the total population in 1904 was 21.5 per cent. In 1920, the proportion was 20.6 per cent.

In the province of Natal in 1901, there were 63,821 whites and 786,912 natives. In 1911, there were 98,582 whites and 951,808 natives; an increase of 34,761 or 54 per cent for the whites and an increase of 164,896 or 21 per cent for the natives. In the Province of the Orange Free State in 1890 there were 77,716 whites and 129,787 natives and coloured persons. In 1911 there were 175,189 whites and 352,985 natives and coloured persons; the increase for the whites during the twenty-one years was 97,473 or 125 per cent; for the natives and coloured 223,198 or 172 per cent. In the Crown Colony of Basutoland the native population increased in the twenty years 1891 to 1911, from 218,324 to 404,507 or 85 per cent.

In contrast to the rapid increase in native population in South Africa, it is claimed by some that in recent years there has been a great decrease in the native population of Central and Eastern Africa. The Sleeping Sickness and other diseases have in these regions destroyed many thousands of people. This is especially true in Uganda and in the Congo. The exploitation of the natives for commercial purposes has also, it is claimed, destroyed many thousands of them and by some it is said this cause is even more fatal to them than diseases.

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POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL WEST INDIAN ISLANDS

Islands	Nation to which they belong	POPULATION		
		White	Negro	Total
Bahamas	Great Britain	12,000	47,000	59,928
Barbados	Great Britain	20,000	180,368	200,368
Cuba	Republic	2,153,886	745,019	2,898,905
Grenada	Great Britain	----------	----------	*74,490
Gaudeloupe	France	----------	----------	**212,500
Haiti	Republic	500	2,500,000	2,500,500
Jamaica	Great Britain	17,000	868,000	895,000
Leeward Islands	Great Britain	----------	----------	**127,000
Martinique	France	----------	----------	**194,000
Porto Rico	United States	948,709	351,062	**1,299,809
St. Lucia	Great Britain	----------	----------	**54,989
St. Vincent	Great Britain	----------	----------	**53,210
Santo Domingo	Republic	----------	1,000,000	**1,000,000
Trinidad	Great Britain	----------	----------	**365,000
***Virgin Islands	United States	1,922	24,486	26,051

*Chiefly Negroes
**Composition of population see below, Discription of Santo Domingo.
***Formerly Danish West Indies.

PERIODICALS PUBLISHED BY AFRICANS

Name	Place
Liberian News	Monrovia Liberia
Sierra Leone News	Freetown, Sierra Leone
Nigerian Chronicle	Lagos
Times of Nigeria	Lagos
The Gold Coast Nation (official organ of The Gold Coast Aborigines Rights Protection Society)	Cape Coast, Gold Coast
Gold Coast Leader	Cape Coast, Gold Coast
Lagos Standard	Lagos, Southern Nigeria
The Lagos Weekly Record	Lagos, Southern Nigeria
Gold Coast Independent	Accra, Gold Coast

SOUTH AFRICA.

A. P. O. (official organ of the African People's Organization) (English)	Cape Town, Cape Colony
Abantu Batho, The Voice of the Native Races of South Africa (Bantu-English)	Johannesburg, Transvaal
Molome oa Batho (English-Bantu)	Johannesburg, Transvaal
Basutoland Star	Mafeteng, Basutoland
Friend of The Bechuanas (English)	Kimberly, Cape Colony
Imvo (Kaffir)	King Williams Town, Cape Colony
Izwe La Kiti (Zulu-English)	Dundee, Natal
South African Native Opinion	King Williams Town
South African Clarion	Capetown

WHERE BLACK MEN GOVERN.

ABYSSINIA

GOVERNMENT

The empire of Abyssinia, or Ethiopia, is made up of the kingdoms of Tigre and Lasta, in the Northeast; Amhara and Gojam in the West and center; Shoa in the South; and territories and dependencies as far as Kaffa in the South, and Harar in the Southeast. The area is 350,000 square miles. The population is estimated to be 8,000,000.

Abyssinia is a very ancient country. There is much evidence of early intercourse with the Jews. When the first European explorers came into the country they found the inhabitants chanting the psalms of David. Tradition is that here was the kingdom of the queen of Sheba and that the rulers of the country can trace their descent from Menelik, son of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba.

The political institutions are few in character and analogous to those of Mediaeval Europe. In 1908 a council of ministers was constituted by the emperor. Ministers were appointed for Justice, Finance, Commerce, War, Foreign Affairs, Posts and Telegraph, Interior, and a sort of Lord Privy Seal. The Minister of War is the most important. The regular army contingents from the various provinces, consist of about 150,000 men, and is supplemented by irregulars and a territorial army. In 1889 Menelik, king of Shoa, became emperor. He died December, 1913, and was succeeded by the son of one of his daughters, Li Yasu, born 1896. September 27, 1916, he was deposed and Waizeru Zanditu, another daughter of Menelik was made Empress. She was crowned Feb. 11, 1917. An agreement was signed December 13, 1906, whereby Great Britain, France and Italy undertook to respect and endeavor to preserve the integrity of Abyssinia. Neither power is to be granted an industrial concession that will work an injury to the other two powers. They are to abstain from intervention in Abyssinian internal affairs, to concert together for the safeguarding of their respective interests in territories bordering on Abyssinia, to make agreements concerning railroad construction in Abyssinia. Another convention of the same date provides for the prohibition or regulation of the importation of arms and ammunition into Abyssinia.

POPULATION

The population consists of Abyssinians, Gallas, Somalis, Negroes, and Falashas, with considerable number of non-natives, Indians, Arabs, Greeks, Armenians, and a few Europeans. Harar, the largest town has a population of about 50,000. The capital, Adis Ababa, has a population of about forty or fifty thousand.

RELIGION AND INSTRUCTION.

Christianity was introduced into the country about the middle of the fourth century by Frumentius. The Abyssian Church, while having relations with the Coptic Church, is practically independent. The head of the Church, the "Abuna" (our father), corresponds in a way to the Pope of the Roman Catholic Church. The Roman Catholics and the Protestant denominations have never been permanently successful in their missionary efforts among these Christians. The adherents of the Abyssinian Church number about 3,000 000.

Education was formerly restricted to the clergy; but in October, 1907 Emperor Menelik issued an edict enjoining compulsory education on all male children over twelve years of age. The edict became a dead letter. There is said to be only one Abyssinian school in the country. It is in Adis Ababa, and taught by a few Coptic teachers introduced by the Abuna. It is reported to have over 100 pupils. It is said that attendance is irregular and the institution is unpopular with the ignorant people.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the chief occupation. Land is divided, not among individuals, but among families. The only title to land is occupation. Agricultural methods are of the most primitive sort.

Almost everything grows in Abyssinia that grows either in the temperate or the torrid zones; different varieties of sorghum, wheat, peas of many kinds, beans of all sorts, barley, corn, lentils, linseed and other oil seed, bananas, sweet potatoes, yams, white potatoes, water cress, pumpkins, cucumbers, calabashes gourds, cabbage, egg-plant, tomatoes, peppers, tobacco, coffee and cotton.

Almost every animal native to Africa is found in Abyssinia; the lion, the leopard, hyena, giraffe, many kinds of monkeys, a great many different kinds of antelope, buffalo, elephant, hippopotamus, zebra and crocodile. The domestic animals are horses, donkeys, mules, cattle, sheep and goats. There are many kinds of cattle found in the country. They are mostly the zebu or humped variety found throughout the East. The oxen are used to cultivate the soil.

COMMERCE

The exports consist mainly of hides and skins, coffee, wax, ivory, civet and native butter. The imports comprise gray shirting, cotton goods, arms and ammunition, provisions, liquors, railway material and petroleum. Trade is chiefly with England, France, Italy and the United States.

Abyssinia has commercial treaties with Great Britain (1897) for "most favored nation" treatment; with Italy (1897) terminable on six months' notice; with the United States (1903) for ten years, then subject to one year's notice; with Germany and Austria-Hungary (1905) for ten years, then subject to one year's notice; with France (1908) for ten years, and then subject to a year's notice.

COMMUNICATIONS

It is said that there are few, if any roads in Abyssinia other than mere tracks. Transportation is by mules, pack horses, donkeys, and in some places camels. There is one railroad in the country, the Franco-Ethiopan, which extends from Jibuti in French Somaliland to the Hawash River in Southeastern Abyssinia, a distance of about 330 miles. From here it is being extended to the capital, Adis Ababa. There are 1,056 miles of telegraph lines in the country and about an equal number of telephone lines. August 2, 1913, there was printed at Adis Ababa the first issue of the first paper ever published in Abyssinia, "Le Courrier d'Ethiopie." It was published by the French residents of the country.

MONEY AND CREDIT.

The bank of Abyssinia, with its main office at Adis Ababa, has branches at seven other towns in the empire. This bank has an authorized capital of $2,500 000, and a paid up capital of $625,000. The governor of the National Bank of Egypt is its president, and its governing body sits at Cairo, Egypt. The current coin of Abyssinia is the Maria Theresa dollar, which circulates over all East and Central Africa. There is, also, in circulation the Menelik dollar or talari, which is worth about fifty cents. Other silver coins are the half, quarter and sixteenth of a talari. There are, also, copper coins. Various articles, as bars of salt, are used all over the country as mediums of exchange. The Abyssinian ounce weighs about 430 grains, the weight of the Maria Theresa dollar. A pound of ivory contains twelve ounces, of coffee, eighteen ounces. Grain measures are the Kunna, one-eighth of a bushel, and the Daula, two and one-half bushels. Linear measures are the Sinzer, nine inches and the Kend, twenty inches.

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LIBERIA.

GOVERNMENT

Liberia owes its origin to the efforts of the American Colonization Society of America, which was organized December 16, 1817, to settle free Negroes in Africa. In 1820 an unsuccessful attempt was made to locate the colony. In 1821 the attempt succeeded. In spite of many difficulties, dissensions and discouragements, the colony was enlarged and firmly established. On July 26, 1847, the State was constituted as the Free and Independent Republic of Liberia. The colony then became more prosperous, churches and schools were established, a postal system was introduced, newspapers were established, and slavery was abolished in the neighboring native States.

In 1909, at the request of Liberia, the United States Government sent three Commissioners to Liberia to report upon boundary disputes between that country and Great Britain and France, and to inquire thoroughly into the nation's conditions and needs and to make suitable suggestions for adjustment and improvement. The commissioners were Roland P. Falkner, of the Immigration Committee of the United States Senate; George Sale, Superintendent of Education for the American Baptist Home Mission Society, and Emmett J. Scott, Secretary of Tuskegee Institute. The Commission made to Congress an exhaustive report of the boundary troubles and the general condition of the country.

The boundaries were determined by the Anglo-Liberian Agreement of 1885, and the Franco-Liberian Agreements of 1892 and 1907-10. Under the latter Liberia lost about 2,000 square miles of territory. In 1911 an agreemtnt was concluded between the British and Liberian Governments transferring the territory of Kanre-Lahun to Sierra Leone in exchange for a strip of undeveloped territory of about the same area on the south side of Morro River, which now became the boundary.

CONSTITUTION—MODELED AFTER THAT OF THE UNITED STATES

The executive is vested in a president, a vice-president, and a cabinet of six ministers, and the legislative power in congress consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives. Formerly the President and the House of Representatives were elected for four years and the Senate for two years. In 1907 an amendment to the Constitution extended these terms to four and six years, respectively. The President must be thirty-five years of age and have real estate property to the value of $600. Voters must be of Negro blood and be owners of real estate. But few natives avail themselves of the suffrage. Foreigners cannot own land without the consent of the Government. C. D. B. King now holds the office of President.

AREA AND POPULATION.

The total area is about 40,000 square miles. The coast line of about 350 miles extends from the British colony of Sierra Leone on the west to the French colony of Ivory coast on the east. The greatest width is about 200 miles. The total population is estimated at 1,500,000 to 2,000,000. The number of Americo-Liberians, according to the latest estimate, is about 12,000. About 50,000 of the Coast Negroes, including the Liberians proper, may be considered civilized.

There is a British Negro colony of about 500 and about 160 Europeans. Monrovia, the capital, has including Krutown, an estimated population of about 6,000.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

The Americo-Liberians are all Protestant (Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist or Methodist.) There are several American Missions at work and one French Roman Catholic. The government educational system is supplemented by mission schools, instruction being given both to American and native Negroes. The Government has 113 elementary schools, with 122 teachers and 4,100 pupils. There are eighty-seven mission schools and about 3,000 pupils. The mission schools give industrial training. The Methodists have a college at Monrovia, the Protestant Episcopalians, a high school at Cape Palmas, and three other important schools. The Government Institution, College of Liberia, has twelve professors and 120 students.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1917-18
$471,335	$618,809	$531,500	$273,368	$295,233	273,106
470,000	529,548	531,500	266,861	232,332	255,767

The revenue is derived mainly from custom duties, $476,342 in 1913-14; there is a tax on rubber exported and on natives emigrating. The expenditure embraces chiefly the cost of general administration. A debt of $500,000 at seven per cent was contracted in 1871. The unpaid interest of the debt, in 1910, amounted to over 925,000. The total indebtedness of the country, on September 30, 1918, was $2,131,700. In 1910 the United States Government expressed to the other powers its willingness to assist Liberia by taking charge of her finances, military organization, and boundary questions. The details of the scheme were approved in October, 1911, by the United States, Great Britain, France, and Germany. An international loan of about $1,700,000 secured by the Customs, Rubber Tax, and Native Head Tax was made, until the world war. It was administered by an American controller and British, French, and German subcontrollers. The American controller acts as financial advisor for the Government For the security of the revenue a frontier police force sufficient for maintaining peace in Liberia was established. This force was organized and trained by United States military officers, headed by Major Charles Young (colored.) In 1915, $73,941 were spent on the force. Liberia was one of the allied nations in the world war. By the terms of the peace treaty Germany renounced all claims against Liberia. In September 1921, the United States arranged to loan Liberia $5,000,000 to assist in rehabilitating her finances which had almost been ruined by the war and the cessation of trade. The money chiefly used is British gold and silver, but there is a Liberian coinage in silver and copper. Accounts are kept generally in American dollars and cents. The Liberian coins are as follows: Silver, 50-, 25-, and 10-cent pieces; copper, 2- and 1-cent pieces. Weights and measures are the same as in Great Britain and the United States.

PRODUCTION AND COMMERCE

The forests are unworked; the soil is productive; cocoa and cotton are produced in small quantities; indigenous coffee is the staple product. Piassava fibre, prepared from the raphia palm, is largely exported. Palm oil and palm kernels are exported; Kola nuts, chillies, beni-seed and anatto-seed are produced for local consumption. In the forest there are rubber vines and trees of twenty-two species. The rubber industry is in the hands of the Liberian Rubber Corporation, which holds a concession for the exploitation of this product over 8000 square miles of government forests in addition to a considerable plantation area. Iron is worked by the natives. Gold in small quantities, copper, zinc, monazite, corundum, lead, bitumen or lignite, and diamonds have been at different times found in the interior, but not as yet in payable form or abundance.

NEGROES PROMINENT IN LIBERIAN HISTORY.

The three Negroes most prominently connected with the origin and establishment of Liberia are Paul Cuffee, the original advocate of African Colonization; Lott Carey, the first missionary to Liberia and Joseph Jenkins Roberts, the first Negro to rule Liberia

Paul Cuffee.—Noted Negro skipper, one of the first persons in America to advocate colonization of Negroes in Africa. He was born in Cuttyhunk, Massachusetts, 1759; died September 7, 1817. At Westport, Massachusetts, he owned a farm and a wharf where he built his own ships. In 1797 he built the first school-house in Westport and presented it to the town. February 10, 1780, with number of other free colored men he drew up and presented to the legislature a petition urging that persons who paid taxes should be allowed to vote and hold offie. Ultimately free Negroes were given all the privileges of the white citizens.

In 1811, he made a voyage to the newly founded colony of Sierra Leone, West Africa, where he organized among the colonists the Friendly Society of Sierra Leone. In June 1813, he presented a memorial to Congress asking permission to transport to Sierra Leone a number of free colored people. January 31, 1814, the petition was acted upon favorable by the Senate, but later was rejected by the House.

In December, 1815, after the close of the war with England, he sailed from America with a number of Negroes, who were to give instruction in Sierra Leone in farming and the mechanical arts. In addition to carrying these colonists in his own ship, free of charge, he expended about $4,000 in money for the benefit of the colony.

The report that Paul Cuffee had taken free Negroes to Africa was widely circulated in America. His memorial to Congress also attracted much attention. Two of the most prominent characters connected with the formation of the American Colonization Society were Samuel Mills and Robery Finley. Both were in correspondence with Cuffee. Mills was a personal friend of Cuffee, had worked with him in missionary activities and traveled 100 miles to be at his bedside when he died.

The estimation in which Paul Cuffee was held is indicated by the notice which appeared in Niles' Register of that year:

"Died at Westport, Massachusetts, on the 7th inst. Paul Cuffee, a very respectable and well known man of color, as a merchant, sea-captain, and philanthropist. He was a member of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, and much esteemed by all classes of people, for his morality, truth and intelligence."

His memory is still revered and honored. The Westport Society of Friends of which he was the most famous member, still boasts of him. His great grandson, Horatio P. Howard, of New York City, erected in 1913 a granite memorial at Westport to perpetuate his memory.

Joseph Jenkins Roberts.—Born in Virgina, 1809, died February 21, 1876. First man of color to rule Liberia. Roberts went to Liberia in 1829 as a trader. Later he entered the militia and in 1839 was placed at the head of the troops. He was the second governor of the colony and served in this capacity from 1841 to 1847, when largely through his instrumentality, Liberia became a Republic. He was the first president and held office from 1848 to 1856. During this time he visited the principal courts of Europe and secured from them a formal recognition of the Liberian State.

In 1871, the only time that there was any threat of civil war, Mr. Roberts was again elected to the Presidency and served from 1872 to 1876. "It is possible," says Sir Harry H. Johnston, "that but for this vigorous management during the seventeen years he served as Governor or President, the State might never have had any independent existence at all, but have drifted into such a condition as to render annexation by Sierra Leone a necessity for the welfare of West Africa."

Lott Carey.—First missionary to Liberia and one of the leading spirits in the founding of that colony. He was born a slave about 1780 on a plantation thirty miles below the city of Richmond and died in Liberia in 1828.

In 1804 Carey was taken to Richmond and employed in a tobacco warehouse. Because of his valuable services, he was made a sort of manager in the warehouse. He had great business ability, and his master often rewarded him for his commercial transactions. In this way and by extra work he accumulated almost sufficient money to purchase his freedom as well as that of his family. A number of merchants, learning of his efforts, gave him enough money to make up the required amount. He became free in 1813. He had already learned to read. He now studied eagerly and qualfiied for the ministry. Carey became greatly interested in the colonization scheme, and was selected as one of the principal assistants. He sailed for Liberia in 1821. In 1826, he was elected Vice-Agent of the colony, and in reality became the head of the colony.

MINISTER TO LIBERIA CONSUL TO UNITED STATES

United States Minister to Liberia, Solomon P. Hood, Monrovia. Liberian Consul General to United States, Ernest Lyon, Baltimore.

LIST OF PRESIDENTS OF LIBERIA.

Joseph Jenkins Roberts, January 1, 1848, to January 1, 1856.
Stephen Allen Benson, January 1, 1856, to Januaryl, 1864.
Daniel Bashiel Warner, January 1, 1864, to January 1, 1868.
James Spriggs Payne, January 1, 1868, to January 1, 1870.
Edward James Roye, January 1, 1870, to October 19, 1871, (deposed.)
(Vice-President) James S. Smith, October 19, 1871, to January 1, 1872.
Joseph Jenkins Roberts, January 1, 1872, to January 1, 1876.
James Spriggs Payne, January 1, 1876, to January 1, 1878.
Anthony William Gardner, January 1, 1878, to January 20, 1883.
(Vice-President) Alfred F. Russell, January 20, 1883, to January 1, 1884.
Hilary Richard Wright Johnson, January 1, 1884, to January 1, 1892.
Joseph James Cheeseman, January 1, 1892, to November 12, 1896.
(Vice-President) William David Coleman, November 12, 1896, to January 1, 1898.
William David Coleman, January 1, 1898 to December 11, 1900.
(Secretary of State) Garretson Wilmot Gibson, December 11, 1900, to January 1, 1902.
Garretson Wilmot Gibson, January 1, 1902, to January 1, 1904.
Arthur Barclay, January 1, 1904, to January 1, 1912.
Daniel Howard, January 1, 1912, to January 1, 1920.
C. D. B. King, January 1, 1920 to ————.

REFERENCES TO LIBERIA.—History of the American Colony in Liberia 1821-1823, Ashmun, Jehudi,—Washington, 1826; Liberia, Innes, William,—Edinburgh, 1863; History, etc., of the American Colonies in Liberia, Wilkerson, Samuel,—Washington, 1839; Liberia past, present and future, Blyden, Edward Wilmot,—Washington, 1869; History of Liberia; McPherson J. H. T.,—Baltimore, 1891; Liberia, Johnston, Sir Harry H.,—London, 1906; Liberia, History and Problems, Starr F.,—Chicago, 1913; Paul Cuffee and His Contribution to the American Colonization Society, Sherowood, H. N., In Vol. VI. Proceedings Mississippi Valley Historical Association.

HAITI

GOVERNMENT

Haiti was discovered by Columbus in 1492. In 1501, or earlier, Negro slaves were introduced into the Island; in 1697, the Island was ceded to France, and in 1793, France proclaimed the freedom of the slaves in Haiti. The French soldiers were expelled from the Island.

1803, and the Island was declared independent 1804. France recognized the independence of Haiti, 1825.

The constitution first adopted in 1805, and remodled in 1889, provides that the president be elected for seven years by the senate and chamber of communes in joint session. His cabinet of four members is nominated by himself.

The communes consist of ninety-five members, elected directly by the people for three years. The senate has thirty-nine members. They are chosen by the chamber of communes for six years from lists, one submitted by the President and one by the electors. The country is divided into five departments. The laws of the Republic are based on the Code Napoleon, and the form of legal procedure is the same as in France. Foreigners, and particularly white foreigners, are prohibited from owning real estate, and otherwise are discriminated against.

AREA AND POPULATION

The area of the Republic, which embraces the western portion of the island of Haiti is estimated at 10, 204 square miles. The population estimated to be 2,500,500 is mainly Negroes. There are also, large numbers of mulatto Haitians, the descendants of the former French settlers. There are some 5,000 foreigners, of whom about 10 per cent are white. The populations of the principal cities are Port-au-Prince, the capital, 100,000; Cape Haiti, 30,000; Les Cayes, 12,000; Gonaives, 13,000; Port de Paix, 10,000. The language of the country is French. Most of the common people speak a debased dialect known as Creole French.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

The religion is Roman Catholic. There is an Arch Bishop with four Suffragan Bishops. Public, elementary education is free. Nearly $1,000,000 annually is allotted for public instruction. In 1910, education was made compulsory. There are 400 national schools, besides private schools and five public Lycees.

FINANCE.

Revenue is derived almost exclusively from customs, paid in American gold on exports and imports. In 1914-1915 it amounted to $4,978,003. The debt of the country in 1914 amounted to $25,982,181 (gold dollars. February 28, 1916, the United States by treaty assumed control of Haiti's finances and police, and in 1917 placed the country under military rule. In 1922 this rule had not terminated.

PRODUCE AND COMMERCE.

The industries are mainly agricultural. The most important product is coffee. Cocoa, tobacco and sugar are grown. Logwood and other valuable woods are exported. Gold, silver, copper, iron, antimony, tin, sulphur, coal, kaolin, nickel, gypsum and limestone, are found but are little worked. Concessions have been granted for mining coal, iron and copper.

HAITI AND TOUSSAINT L'OVERTURE

Francois Dominique Toussaint, called L'Overture; soldier, statesman and liberator of Haiti, born 1743 near Cape Francois, Haiti, died April 27, 1803, in the Chateau Joux, near Besancon, France. Toussaint was one of the leaders of the insurrection of slaves in 1791. In 1796 he was made commander-in-chief of all the French forces in the Island. In 1799 he became the leader of the blacks against the mulattoes and in 1801 the whole island had come under his control. In July, 1802, he declared the Island of Haiti independent.

He was a full-blooded Negro. He claimed to be descended from an African chief and that his father, a slave in Haiti, was the chief's second son. His surname at first was Breda. Afterwards it was changed to L'Ouverture because of his bravery in opening a gap in the enemies' ranks. As a child, he manifested unusual ability and succeeded in obtaining a good education. He had the confidence of his master and was made overseer of the plantation. In the uprising of 1791 he won a prominent place among leaders of the insurrection. After the proclamation of freedom in 1793, Toussaint came over to the side of the French Republic and became the recognized leader of his race. In 1797, as commander-in-chief of the French forces on the island, he distinguished himself by compelling the surrender of the English who had invaded the island. In 1799 in the civil war between the blacks under Toussaint and the mulattoes under General Andre Rigaud, he crushed his opponent, and made himself master of the island. After 1801, under his rule, the island's prosperity revived. A constitution naming Toussaint president for life, was drawn up and submitted to Napoleon, who saw in this a move toward independence, and determined to put down Toussaint. Napoleon proclaimed the re-establishment of slavery in the island. Toussaint replied by a declaration of independence in July, 1801. Napoleon sent General Leclerc with 30,000 men to subdue the island. Leclerc resorted to treachery, and by fair promises Toussaint was induced to submit. He was then treacherously arrested and carried to France. There he was imprisoned without trial and died from cruelty and neglect. When the news of Toussaint's death reached Haiti the Negroes, aroused to fury by the treachery, renewed the war, and the same year that Toussaint died drove out the French.

REFERENCES TO HAITI.—Jordan,—Geschichte der Insel Haiti. Leipzig, 1846 Saint Amaud,—Histoire des Revolutions d' Haiti, Paris, 1859; Prandin, Linstant,—Recueil, General, des Lois et Acts du Gouvernment d' Haiti, Paris, 1851-1865; Hazard, Samuel,— Santo Domingo, Past and Present, London, 1873; St. John, Sir Spencer,—Haiti or the Black Republic, London, 1889; Marcelin,—Haiti, etudes, economiques, sociales, et politiques Paris, 1893; Pritchard, H.,—Where Black Rules the White, London, 1900. Toussain L'Ouverture's Own Memoirs, with Life by Saint Remey, Paris, 1850; The Life of Toussain L'Ouverture, John R. Beard, London, 1853; Toussaint L'Ouverture, a Biography and Autobiography, published by James Redpath, Boston, 1863; Scholcher, Vie de Toussaint L'Ouverture, Paris, 1889; Perry, R. L., La Situation Actuelle en Haiti, New York, 1913; Steward, T. G., The Haitian Revolution, New York, 1914. Haiti—Its Dawn of Progress, J. D. Kuser, Boston, 1921.

SANTO DOMINGO

GOVERNMENT

Until 1844 Santo Domingo was a part of Haiti. In February of that year the eastern part of the Island proclaimed its independency of the Republic of Haiti. This same year a Constitution was adopted. It has since been remodeled a number of times. The president is elected for four years. The National Congress consists of a Senate of twelve senators and a Chamber of Deputies of twenty-four members. The term is four years. The President is chosen by an electoral college for a term of six years.

AREA AND POPULATION.

The area of Santo Domingo is estimated at 18,045 square miles and the population at 708,000 inhabitants. The population is mainly composed of Creoles of pure Spanish descent, and mixed race of Europeans, Africans an d Indians. There are also many Turks and Syrians, especially in Santo Domingo City where the dry goods trade is almost exclusively in their hands. The populations of the principal cities are: Santo Domingo, the capital, 22,000; Santiago, 12,000; Puerto Plata, about 10,000.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

The religion of the State is Roman Catholic. Other forms of religion are permitted. Primary instruction is free and compulsory. The public schools are primary, superior, technical schools, normal schools and a professional school. In 1911 there were 590 schools in the Republic with 20,453 children.

FINANCE.

The revenue is derived chiefly from customs. There are also sugar, liquor and stamp taxes and considerable receipts from posts, telegraph, telephones and from civil registration. The total revenues for 1915 were 4,468,000. Under the Convention, signed on the part of the United States and Santo Domingo, an American citizen is General Receiver of Customs with authority to deposit $100,000 each month toward interest (5 per cent) and sinking fund in trust for all national creditors. In addition half of the Custom receipts in excess of $3,000,000 is applied to the same end. In May, 1916 the United States landed marines to preserve order. On November 29, 1916, the United States placed the country under military rule. In 1922 this rule had not been terminated.

REFERENCES TO SANTO DOMINGO.—Bulletin 52, Bireau of American Wepublics, —Washington, 1892; Tejado, y Monte,—Historia de Santa Domingo, Havana, 1853; Garcia, J. G.,—Compendio de la Historia de Santa Domingo, Santo Domingo, 1789; Leal, F. A.,—La Republique Domicaine, Paris, 1888.

Slavery In Africa An Ancient Institution.

It is to be noted that slavery in Africa is a native institution and is very ancient.

The most common ways of becoming a slave were: (1) By being born a slave; (2) By being sold into slavery for debt; (3) By becoming a slave through capture in war; (4) By kidnapping individuals and selling them into slavery. This might be done for revenge or merely for greed and gain. (5) By being captured in a raid for slaves. This became the most fruitful source of slave supply.

Where Slaves Came From In Africa.

It appears that the slaves who were brought to America from Africa came from almost every part of that continent.

An indication of this is shown in the fact that the British in their attempts to suppress the slave trade concentrated at Sierra Leone, several thousand captive slaves. A study of the languages of these slaves showed that they came from all parts of the West Coast, the Upper Niger, the Sahara Desert region, Senegal, the Lake Chad region, Southwest Africa, the Zambesi Delta and the Southeastern Coast. The fact that slaves came from almost all parts of Negro Africa, throws light upon the differences in color, features, hair, etc., of the Negroes of the Western Hemisphere. These differences existed before the intermixtures that have taken place in this hemisphere between whites and Negroes; for there are among Africans, marked differences in features, hair, color, etc.

There are no exact figures as to the number of slaves brought from Africa to the Western Hemisphere. This importation went on for about 360 years. That is, from about 1517 to about 1880 when the last slaves were imported into Cuba and Brazil.

An estimate in the Catholic Encylopedia places the number of slaves brought from Africa at 12,000,000. Helps, "The Spanish Conquest in America" estimates that, from 1517 to 1807, not less than five or six million African slaves were imported into America.

Morel, on page 19 of "The Black Man's Burden," gives the following for the period 1666-1800:

"1666-1766—Number of slaves imported by the British alone into British French and Spanish American Colonies—three millions (quarter of a million died on the voyage.)

1680-1786—Slaves imported into the British American Colonies—2,130,000, Jamaica alone absorbing 610,000.

1716-1756—An average of 70,000 slaves per annum imported into all the American colonies, or a total of 3,500,000.

1752-1762—Jamaica alone imported 71,115 slaves.

1759-1762—Guadeloupe alone imported 40,000 slaves.

1776-1800—An average of 74,000 slaves per annum imported into all American colonies, or a total of 1,850,000. (Annual average: by British, 38,000; Portuguese, 10,000; Dutch, 4,000; French, 20,000; Danes, 2,000.")

Collins, on page '20, "The Domestic Slave Trade of the Southern States," gives the following: "From 1808-1860 inclusive, 270,000 slaves were introduced into the United States as follows:

1808-1820	60,000
1820-1830	50,000
1830-1840	40,000
1850-1860	70,000

NEGROES AS EXPLORERS.

The charge is often brought against the Negro that one indication of his inferiority is the lack of initiative especially in the matter of being a pioneer. In contradiction, however, there are some very interesting facts such as the following concerning the part Negroes played in the discovery of America.

Negroes Migrated To America Before Columbus.

It has recently been pointed out by Professor Leo Weiner of Harvard University, that it is very proable that Negroes from Africa had migrated to the American continent long before the first voyage of Columbus.

Professor Weiner sets forth this view in a critical study from the sources which he is publishing in three volumes under the title, "Africa and the Discovery of America." He adduces facts to show that many of the practices, rites, ceremonies and words of the aborigines of the West Indian Archipelago came from Africa. He further points out that a number of supposedly Indian words are in reality of African origin, as for example, canoe and the appellations for the sweet potato and yam. Tobacco and its smoking, he brings evidence to show, were introduced into America by Africans, who in his opinion, long before the time of Columbus had crossed over to America from Guinea.

Negroes Accompany Spanish Explorers.

1492. Alonzo, Pietro, a Negro is credited by some authorities as having been the pilot of the ship, Nina, of the fleet of Columbus in the discovery of America. It is further reported that he accompanied Columbus on his second voyage to America. His name is said to appear in the list of the names of those who sailed with Columbus. Pietro's name appeared in the "Libretto," 1504, as Pietro Alonzo, il nigro. This is repeated in "Paesi Nouamente Retrouati, Venice, 1507, also in Simon Grynaeus' "Novus Orbis Regionum," Basle, 1532, also Peter Martyrs' "Decades" Seville, 1511.

1501. A Royal Edict permitted Negro slaves born in slavery among Christians to be transported from Spain to Hispaniola.

These, however, were not the first African slaves brought from Spain. The first African slaves were brought over by the Spanish slaveholders, who, as they emigrated, were accompanied by their Negroes.

1505. King Ferdinand sent slaves to Hispaniola. In a letter dated September 15, of that year, he said, "I will send you more Negro Slaves as you request. I think there may be a hundred."

1510. King Ferdinand sent from Seville fifty slaves to labor in the mines of Hispaniola.

1510. Direct traffic in slaves was established between Guinea and Hispaniola.

1516. Thirty Negroes are said to have accompanied Balboa. They assisted him in building the first ship constructed on the Pacific coast of America.

1517. Charles V., of Spain, who was also Emperor of Germany and

the Netherlands, granted the exclusive monopoly to Flemish noblemen to import annually 4,000 Africans to Hispaniola, Cuba, Jamaica, and Porto Rico. This monopoly sold to some Genoese merchants for 25,000 ducats.

1522. Three hundred Negro slaves are said to have accompanied Cortez in his conquest of Mexico.

1526. Negro slaves were employed by Vanques de Ayllon in an attempt to establish a settlement on the coast of what is now North and South Carolina. This was the first introduction of Negro slavery into the territory of the United States. These slaves are said to have built the first ship constructed on the Atlantic Coast of America.

1527. A number of Negro slaves were in the expedition of Panfilo de Narvaez to conquer Florida; among them was Estevancio.

A Negro Was The Discoverer of Arizona and New Mexico

1528. The expedition, under De Narvaez, landed on the coast of Florida.

The expedition was unsuccessful. Estevancio, "Little Steve," a Negro, was a member of this expedition. Estevancio was afterwards the discoverer of Arizona and one of the first persons to cross the American continent. The survivors were wrecked on the coast of what is now Texas on November 6, 1528, and were made captives by the Indians. Estevancio, with two other companions, wandered over the plains of Texas and Mexico for eight years, until on the 24th of July, 1536, the city of Mexico was reached. In 1538 he led an expedition from Mexico in search of the fabled seven cities and discovered Arizona and New Mexico. He was killed at Cibola, in what is now New Mexico. He was the first member of an alien race to visit the New Mexican Pueblos. After a lapse of three and one-half centuries, the tradition of the killing of Estevancio still lingers in a Zuni Indian legend, which, among other things, says: "It is to be believed that a long time ago, when roofs lay over the walls of Kya-ki-me, when smoke hung over the housetops, and the ladder-rounds were still unbroken in Kya-ki-me, then the Black Mexicans came from their abodes in Everlasting Summerland. Then the Indians of So-no-li set up a great howl, and thus they and our ancients did much ill to one another. Then and thus was killed by our ancients, right where the stone stands down by the arroyo of Kya-ki-me, one of the Black Mexicans, a large man, with chilli lips."*

REFERENCES: Lowery. Spanish Settlements Within the Present Limits of the United States, 1513-1561, Wright. Negro Companions of Spanish Explorers, American Anthropologist. Vol. IV. N. S. 1902.

1539. African slaves accompanied the expedition of De Soto.

1540. The second settler in Alabama was a Negro. He was in the De Soto expedition. He liked the country and settled among the Indians.

1542. Three Negroes who accompanied the Corondo expedition remained behind at Triguex, near where Santa Fe, New Mexico, now is.

1562. The importation of slaves from Africa to the New World was begun by Englishmen.

1564-65. The first vessel to make the return voyage across the Pacific from the East Indies to Mexico was steered by a Negro pilot.

1565. Pedro Menendez de Aviles had a company of Negro slaves when he founded St. Augustine, Florida. They were brought from Spain and were trained artisans and agriculturists.

*Lip swelled from eating chilli pepper.

A Negro At The North Pole.

Matthew A. Henson.—Born in Charles County Maryland, August 8, 1866. Most noted of all the Negro explorers. Accompanied Commander Robert E. Peary on all his expeditions in search of the North Pole except one. Henson was the only civilized person with Peary in his final dash to the pole, April 7, 1909. Henson made eight trips to the Arctic regions. In describing Henson's part in the discovery of the North pole, Commander Peary said:

On that bitter brilliant day in April, 1909, when the Stars and Stripes floated at the North Pole, Caucasian, Ethiopian, and Mongolian stood side by side at the apex of the earth, in the harmonious companionship resulting from hard work, exposure, danger and a common object.

Matthew A. Henson, my Negro assistant, has been with me in one capacity or another since my second trip to Nicaragua in 1887. I have taken him on each and all of my expeditions, except the first, and also without exception on each of my farthest sledge trips. This position I have given him primarily because of his adaptability and fitness for the work, and, secondly, on account of his loyalty. He is a better dog driver than any man living, except some of the best Esquimo hunters themselves.

REFERENCE.—A Negro at the North Pole (Autobiography); Henson, M. A., New York, 1912.

NEGRO SLAVERY IN THE COLONIES.

First Africans Brought to Virginia Not Slaves But Servants.

1619. August. First African Immigrants landed in Virginia. They were probably not slaves, but servants indentured for a term of years. "About the last of August (1619) came in a Dutch man-of Warre, that sold us twenty negars." Narrative of Master John Rolfe.

It was not an uncommon practice in this early period of ship masters to sell white servants to the planters; hence an inference that these twenty Negroes were slaves, drawn from the fact that they were sold to the colony or planters would be unjustified. Prior to 1619 every inhabitant of the colony was practically "a servant manipulated in the interests of the company held in servitude beyond a stipulated term" * * * * According to a census made in 1624-5 there were in the colony twenty-three Africans. They were listed as "servants," thus receiving the same class name as white persons enumerated in the lists According to Thomas Jefferson, "the right to these Negroes was common or perhaps, they lived on a footing with the whites, who, as well as themselves, were under absolute direction of the president." * * * * In the records of the county courts dating from 1632-1661, Negroes are designated as "servants," "Negro servants," or simply as "Negroes," but never in the records which we have examined were they termed "slaves."

REFERENCES: Russell, the Free Negro in Virginia, 1619-1865. pp. 22 25; Ballagh White Servitude in Virginia, p. 45.

1628. Slavery in New York; abolished 1827.

1628. Slavery in New Jersey; abolished 1746.

1630. Slavery fn Massachusetts; abolished 1780.

First Record Negro Servant for Life Otherwise a Slave.

1631-36 Slavery in Connecticut. Gradual abolition begins 1784.

1636. Slavery in Delaware; abolished 1865.

1639. January 6. First discrimination in law against Negroes in Virginia. The General Assembly requires all persons "except Negroes" to secure arms and ammunition or be subject to a fine.

1640. First record of a "Negro servant for life," otherwise a slave, in Virginia His name was John Punch.

In that year three servants of Hugh Gwyn, a Dutchman called Victor, a Scotchman named James Gregory, and John Punch ran away. They were captured, given thirty lashes each. The Scotchman and the Dutchman were condemned to serve four years beyond their indenture—one year to their masters and three to the colony. John Punch was condemned to serve for life. Russell, "The Free Negro in Virginia," says: "The most reasonable explanation seems to be that the Dutchman and the Scotchman being white, were given only four additional years to their terms of indenture, while 'the third, being a Negro,' was reduced from his former condition of servitude for a limited time to a condition of slavery for life."

Statutory Recognition Slavery.

1641. Statutory recognition of slavery in Massachusetts.

Statutory recognition of slavery by other American colonies was as follows: Connecticut, 1650; Virginia, 1661; Maryland, 1663; New York and New Jersey, 1664; South Carolina, 1682; Pennsylvania and Rhode Island, 1700; North Carolina, 1715; and Georgia, 1755.

1642. Governor Calvert of Maryland bargains with a certain shipmaster for the delivery of thirteen slaves.

1646. Massachusetts and Rhode Island make slave raiding a capital offense.

1647. Slavery in Rhode Island; gradual abolition begins in 1784.

1649. Estimated there were three hundred Negroes in Virginia.

REFERENCE: Virginia Magazine of History. Vol. XVII p. 232.

1650. Connecticut passes an act making man-stealing a capital offense.

1651. First Negro landowners in Virginia.

In that year patents were granted to Negroes as follows: Anthony Johnson, 250 acres of land; John Johnson, 550 acres; and John Johnson, Sr., 50 acres. Richard Johnson, probably the first Negro to enter Virginia as free man, arrived the same year. Anthony Johnson and his wife are named among the twenty-three Negro "servants" listed in the census of 1624-5 as residents of the colony.

REFERENCE: Russell, The Free Negro in Virginia. 1619-1865. p. 24.

First Record Negro Slave Owner In United States.

1653. First record of Negro slave owner in the United States.

In that year John Castor, a Negro of Northampton County, brought suit against Anthony Johnson to obtain his freedom. He claimed, according to the records "Yt hee came into Virginia for seaven or eight years of Indenture, yt hee had demanded his freedom of Anth. Johnson, his Mayster; & further sd yet hee had kept him a servant seaven years longer than hee should or ought."

Anthony Johnson referred to is evidently the same Anthony Johnson who with his wife, Mary, were among the twenty-three African residents in the colony 1624-5 when they were listed as servants. It is evident, if the complaint of John Castor is true, namely, that Johnson had held him as a servant seven years beyond the period for which he was indentured, that Anthony Johnson must have been a free man as early as 1635. It is a record that Johnson was successful in the suit which Castor brought against him and retained the services of Castor apparently for life.

Slavery Is Made Hereditary.

1655. First record of voluntary emancipation in Virginia.

Richard Vaughn, of Northampton County, in emancipating one of his Negroes said in the following declaration: "These testify that Mr. Richard Vaughan doe hereby acquit and discharge one Negro Boye known by the name of James from all claymes or Demands of service for myselfe, heyers, Exors., adma. provided the negro does not covenant with any person but shall keepe himselfe free."

1661. March 1. First formal recognition of slavery in Virginia. Assembly declares that "Negroes are incapable of making satisfaction (for the time lost in running away), by addition of time."

1662. Slavery in Virginia made hereditary by the decree that the issue of slave mothers should follow their condition.

Slavery was declared hereditary in the other colonies as follows: Maryland 1663; Massachusetts, 1698; Connecticut and New Jersey, 1704; Pennsylvania and New York, 1706; South Carolina, 1712; Rhode Island, 1728; and North Carolina, 1741.

1665. Slavery in South Carolina; abolished 1865.

Original Heathenism Becomes Test For Slavery.

1667. Virginia Assembly declares that "Baptism doth not alter the condition of the person as to his bondage or freedom."

From this time on, original heathenism began to be a nominal test for slavery. It also began to be declared that it was not inconsistent for Christians to hold Christians as slaves if these slaves had formerly been heathens. In 1670 Virginia passed a law declaring "all servants not being Christians imported into this colony by ships" to be slaves for life. Twelve years later an act was passed repealing the law of 1670, and making slaves of all persons of non-Christian nationality thereafter coming into the colonies whether they came by land or sea, and whether or not they had been converted to Christianity after captivity.

In 1671, Maryland Assembly declares that conversion or the Holy Sacrament of baptism does not alter the status of slaves or their issue.

1682, Virginia denies the benefit of Christianity as a mode of securing freedom to all Negroes, mulattoes, hostile Moors and Turks, and to such Indians as were sold by other Indians as slaves.

1669. Slavery in North Carolina; abolished in 1865.

1670. Law passed in Virginia declared "no Negro or Indian, though baptized and enjoined for freedom, shall be capable of any purchase of Christians, but yet not debarred from buying any of their owne nation."

Free Negroes often purchased their slave wives and children and held them as bond slaves. This was particularly true after the passing of the law of 1806 that made illegal the continual residence of free Negroes manumitted from May 1, of that year.

1679. New Hampshire founded, slavery probably established; abolished 1783.

Negroes and Mulattoes Declared To Be Real Estate.

1681. Maryland Assembly passes an act declaring children born of white servant women and Negroes are free.

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1681. Pennsylvania ceded to William Penn; slavery probably already established. Gradual abolition begins 1780.

1692. Maryland Assembly decrees that the issue of the union between any white woman or any slave or free Negro became servants for a long term.

1695. Maryland places a tax on imported slaves.

1699. Virginia imposes tax to check importation of slaves.

1705. October 4. General Assembly of Virginia presents an act declaring the the Negroes, mulattoes, and Indian slaves to be real estate.

1710. October 9. First use in Virginia of legislative power to emancipate a slave. Will, a slave of Robert Ruffin, of Surry County, Virginia, given his manumission papers by the General Assembly for revealing a slave conspiracy.

1712. Legislature of Pennsylvania passes an act restricting the increase of slaves.

Slaves Not To Be Allowed To Buy, Sell or Borrow.

1715. North Carolina passes law declaring slaves shall not be allowed to buy and sell or even borrow.

1717. Slavery introduced into Louisiana.

1729. Governor Gooch of Virginia and the State Assembly grant freedom to a slave for the discovery of an herb medicine by which wonderful cures were effected. In the same year, crown-attorney and solicitor-general of England declare that baptism in no way changed the slave's status.

1741. North Carolina enacts a law declaring that any Negro, mulatto, or Indian, bond or free, be found to have testified falsely, he shall have his ears nailed to the pillory then cut off, after which he was to receive thirty-nine lashes on his bare back.

1749. Slavery introduced in Georgia. From date of founding, 1733, to this time had been forbidden. Abolished, 1865.

1752. Maryland Assembly passess act forbidding manumission by will or otherwise during the last illness of the master.

1760 South Carolina attempts to restrict slave importation.

1769. Virginia Legislature declared that the discriminatory tax levied upon free Negroes and mulattoes since 1668 was "derogatory to the rights of free born subjects," and therefore should be repealed.

Somerset Case Brings Out Distinction Between English and Colonial Law.

1772. Somerset, James, brought by his master from Boston to England, was set free by Lord Mansfield on a writ of habeas corpus. The Somerset case brought out the distinction between the English and the Colonial law. Lord Mansfield allowed writ of habeas corpus on the ground that the state of slavery is of such nature that it is incapable of being introduced on any reason, moral or political. It is so odious that nothing can be offered to support it but positive law.

REFERENCE: Hurd, Freedom and Bondage I, 189-191.

1773. Eight petitions presented to the New Jersey Assembly from the inhabitants of six different counties, asking that the importation of slaves be prohibited and the opportunity of manumission be increased.

1774. October. Connecticut prohibits the importation of slaves.

1774. October 20. First Continental Congress declared in the Articles of Association that the United Colonies would "neither import nor purchase any slaves," and would "wholly discontinue the slave trade."

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1776. April 16. The Continental Congress unanimously resolved that "No slaves be imported into any of the thirteen colonies."

1777. October 13. Continental Congress decides that slaves should be wholly exempt from taxation.

Slavery Declared To Be Contrary To Laws God Man Nature.

1778. Virginia passes an act prohibiting the slave trade.

1780. Pennsylvania prohibits further introduction of slaves.

1780. The meeting of the Annual Methodist Conference at Baltimore put this question and answered it in the affirmative: "Does this conference acknowledge that slavery is contrary to the laws of God, man and nature and hurtful to society; contrary to the dictates of conscience, pure religion, and doing that which we would not that others should do to us and ours; do we pass our disapprobation on all our friends who keep slaves, and advise their freedom?"

1782. May. A law bearing the title "An act to authorize the manumission of slaves" passed by the Virginia legislature.
The free Negro population of Virginia at that time was probably less than 3,000. It was more than doubled in the space of two years. In 1790 the number of free colored persons was 12, 866; in 1800, it had reached 20,000, and according to the census of 1810 it was over 30,000.

1783. Every Negro in Virginia who fought or served as a free man in the Revolutionary War was given the legislative pledge of protection by the Virginia Assembly and every slave who had rendered honorable service to the American cause was freed by special act at the expense of the State.

1783. Maryland prohibits the introduction of slaves for sale.

1783. April 1. Continental Congress decides that for purposes of taxation five slaves shouldbe counted as three freemen.

1784. Continental Congress votes not to prohibit slavery in the present States of Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi.

1784. Connecticut and Rhode Island prohibit the importation of slaves.

1786. North Carolina declares slave trade "of evil consequences and highly impolitic."

1786. New Jersey passes law against slave importation.

1787. July 13. Ordinance for the Government of the territory northwest of the Ohio passes. One section declares "there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in punishment of crimes whereof the parties shall be duly convicted."

SLAVERY IN THE STATES.

First Compromise Federal Government With Slavery.

1787. September 17. Constitution of the United States adopted.
Article 1, Section 2 contains the following passage, the first of a series of compromises of the Federal Government with slavery
Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to serve for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons.

Article 1, Section 9 contains the following provision relative to the slave trade:

The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight; but a tax of duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding Ten Dollars for each person.

1788. October. Connecticut enacts law forbidding any inhabitant of State to receive on his vessel "any inhabitants of Africa as slaves."

1790. April 2. Congress accepts from the State of North Carolina the territory now included in the State of Tennessee, with the proviso "that no regulations made or to be made by Congress shall tend to emancipate slaves."

1790. July 16. Congress passes act accepting cessions from Maryland and Virginia for the District of Columbia upon condition that the laws of the two States should remain in force in their respective portions of the Districts, "until the time fixed for the removal of the Government thereto, and until Congress shall otherwise by law provide."

Congress Passes First Fugitive Slave Law.

1793. February 12. Congress passes first fugitive slave law, giving the owner or his agent the right to bring the alleged fugitive "before any magistrate of a county, city or town corporate," in order to obtain a decision ordering the return of the fugitive to the State or territory from which he had escaped.

1794. Congress passes an act to prevent the fitting out in ports of the United States of vessels engaged in supplying slaves to foreign countries.

1797. January 30. Petition presented to Congress by four North Carolina Negroes who had been freed by their masters. They had fled to Philadelphia and had been seized under the Fugitive Slave Law. Their petition denied by a vote of fifty ayes, thirty-three noes.

1800. May 10. The transportation of slaves from one foreign country to another prohibited.

1802. April 2. Georgia ceded to the Union her western territory, a part of what is now Alabama and Mississippi, on condition that slavery was not to be prohibited therein.

Federal Government To Assist In Restricting Importation Slaves.

1803. February 28. Congress enacts that the Federal Government should co-operate with such States as had already prohibited the importation of slaves, by assisting the States to carry such laws into effect.

1804. Gradual abolition begins in New Jersey.

1805. Maryland Assembly instructed the State's representatives in Congress to use their utmost exertions to obtain an amendment to the Constitution that would put an end to slave importation. The Assembly sent a copy of the resolutions to the Governors of all the States with the request that it be laid before the different legislatures for their concurrence and adoption.

1806. May 1. Law passed in Virginia requiring manumitted slaves to leave the State within twelve months from the time their freedom occurred; or, if under age from the time they reached their majority; otherwise they might be apprehended and sold by the overseers of the poor for any county or corporation in which they were found for the benefit of the poor of such country or corporation.

1806. George Wythe, chancellor of State of Virginia, gave his ground for declaring freedom of three persons claimed as slaves, "Freedom is the birthright of every human being. Decision overruled by the Court of Appeals. In giving his decision Judge Tucker asserted that the burden of the proof is not upon the claimant but upon the Negro to show that he is free; whereas, with a white man or an Indian in slavery the burden is with the claimant.

In his argument, Judge Tucker supposes that "three persons, a black or mulatto man or woman with a flat nose and woolly head, a copper colored person with long, jetty black or straight hair, and one with fair complexion, brown hair, not woolly nor inclined thereto, with a prominent Roman nose, were brought before the judge upon a writ of habeas corpus. How must the judge act in this case? If the whole case be left with the judge he must deliver the white and Indian out of custody, and must let the Negro remain in slavery until he can produce proof of his freedom."

Congress Passes Act Prohibiting Importation Slaves.

1807. March 2. Congress passes an act "to prohibit the importation or bringing of slaves into the United States or the territories thereof after the 31st day of December, 1808."

1810. Post Office Department organized. Enacted under a penalty of $50, that "no other than a free white person shall be employed in carrying the mail of the United States, either as a post rider or driver of a carriage carrying mail."

1819. March 3. President empowered to employ Navy for suppression of slave trade; also to issue the necessary orders for return to Africa of illegally imported Negroes. Former acts authorizing their enslavement by the State governments repealed. Government aid given to found the colony of Liberia in Africa.

1820. March 6. Missouri Compromise. Terms of, admitted Missouri as a slave State but forever prohibited slavery in the rest of the Louisiana territory lying north of latitude 36 degrees, 31 minutes N.

1820. May 15. The African slave trade made piracy.

1831. June 1. Maryland forbids importation into State of any slaves for sale or to reside there.

Law Makes it Crime To Open School For Negroes.

1832. Free Negroes in Virginia declared incapable of purchasing or otherwise acquiring permanent ownership except by descent of any slaves other than husband, wife and children. Contracts for any such purpose were declared void.

By the court of 1849, free Negroes were not allowed to purchase their own parents. Beginning March 31, 1858, the law was changed to read, "no free Negroes shall be capable of acquiring except by descent, any slaves." There is evidence, however, that this law was not enforced. Reuben West a free Negro barber, who lived in Richmond from 1830-60 and paid taxes on real property valued at $4,420, is said by William Mundin, another barber living in Richmond in 1913, to have owned a slave house servant whom he sold for insubordination. James H. Hill, another contemporary of Reuben West, owned two slaves and one of them was a mulatto barber.

REFERENCE: Russell, Free Negroes in Virginia. Page 95. For Negro Slave Owners in Virginia previous to the war, see Lower Norfolk County, Virginia, Antiquary. Vol. IV, pp. 174-182.

1833. New Haven Anti-Slavery Society founded.

1833. Connecticut passes a law making it a crime to open a school for Negroes in the State. (See Prudence Crandall Case.)

The Amistad Case.

1839. August. The slaver, Amistad, captured by the United States brig, Washington, off Montauk Point, Long Island. The capture of this slaver gave rise to the Armistad Case which resulted in freeing the slaves on board who had revolted, taken possession of the ship, and sought to make their way back to Africa.

March 9, 1840, Justice Story gave the opinion of the Supreme Court, "that the Africans were kidnapped and unlawfully transported to America, and did not become pirates and robbers in taking the Amistad and trying to regain their country.

The Amistad had brought African slaves, kidnapped in April, from Lenboko in the Mendi country near Liberia. Fifty-three of these slaves were purchased by Jose Ruiz and Pedro Montes, and were re-embarked on the Amistad at Havana for Guanajah, Porto Principe. On the fifth night out, the slaves rose under the leadership of Joseph Cinquez, killed the captain and the cook, slew two men of the crew and tried to return to Africa. The ship was two months on the ocean during which time it was boarded several times, once by an American Schooner from Kingston, which remained along side for twenty-four hours and traded with the Negroes, finding that they had plenty of money. The ship was finally captured on August 26th.

The owners of the cargo claimed the ship and its passengers on the ground that they were pirates and should be tried for their crimes in Cuba. The case of the Africans was taken up by the anti-slavery people, who claimed that the Africans had been kidnapped from their homes, that they were free and had the rights of all free people to use whatever force necessary to regain their freedom. This view was quoted by the decision of the court, and thirty-five Africans who still survived were returned to Africa, November 25, 1841. From this band of Negroes on the Amistad sprang the Mendi Mission.

1841. Free Negroes of Maryland forbidden to become members of secret societies within or without the State.

1842. Acts forbidding all societies of blacks modified at Baltimore City so that the free Negroes there could have beneficial societies for the relief of the destitute of their race.

New Jersey Abolishes Slavery.

1846. Slavery abolished by statute in New Jersey.

1847. Connecticut, by a large majority, rejects proposal to allow Negro men the ballot.

1850. September. Compromise of 1850. The bill provided that (1) California be admitted as a free State. (2) Territories of Utah and New Mexico be organized without any provision concerning slavery. (3) Texas be paid $10,000,000 as compensation for the territory of New Mexico. (4) Slave trade be prohibited in District of Columbia. (5) A more stringent fugitive slave law be passed.

1850. September 18. Second Fugitive Slave Law passes, providing Commissioners with jurisdiction concurrent with that of the courts. They were to receive a larger fee if they decided in favor of the claimant than if they decided in favor of the fugitive. Testimony of the alleged slave was barred and he was denied a trial by jury. Enforcement of the law was placed wholly in the hands of the Federal officials.

1853. The State of Georgia by legislative enactment purchased Ransom Montgomery, a slave as a reward for his having saved a bridge on the Western and Atlantic Railroad over the Chattahoochee River. This railroad is the property of the State of Georgia. Under the law o slavery it was not allowable to grant absolute freedom so the legislature purchased Montgomery and authorized the chief engineer of the railroad to employ him at a reasonable wage. In this manner he was practically free during the remainder of his life. This is perhaps the only instance where a state of the Union purchased and became the direct owner of a slave.

1854. May 31. Kansas-Nebraska Bill, repealing compromise of 1820, provided that "all questions pertaining to slavery in the territories and the new states to be formed therefrom, are to be left to the decision of the people residing therein, by their appropriate representatives, to be chosen by them for that purpose."

1857 Connecticut passes last statutory act relating to slavery; decrees that any person held to service as a slave in any other State or country, and not being a fugitive from another of the United States coming into this State or being therein, shall forthwith become and be free.

Dred Scott Decision Declares Negro Not A Citizen.

1857. May 6. Dred Scott decision.

Dread Scott, a slave in Missouri, had been, in 1834, taken by his owner into Illinois, a State prohibiting slavery, and in 1836 into what is now Minnesota, a part of the Louisiana Purchase in which slavery was expressly prohibited by the Missouri Compromise. In 1838 he was taken back to Missouri. In 1848 he sued for his freedom on the ground that through his residence in territory where slavery was prohibited he had lost his status as a slave, and acquired that of a free man. The United States Supreme Court decided Scott was not a citizen of any State, and therefore was not entitled to any standing in the courts, also that Congress had no power to prohibit a citizen of any State from carrying into any Territory slaves or any other property; and that Congress had no power to impair the Constitutional protection of such property while thus held in a Territory.

1861. May 24. General B. F. Butler declares slaves contraband of war.

1861. August 6. Congress passes a confiscation bill, one section of which declares that the claims of owners should be forfeited to those slaves who should be required to take up arms or should be used in any way against the National Government.

1861. August 31. General John C. Fremont issues premature proclamation of emancipation in Missouri. September 2nd, President Lincoln modifies Fremont's proclamation.

President Lincoln Proposes Compensated Emancipation.

1862. March 6. President Lincoln proposes to Congress compensated emancipation.

1862. March 13. Congress amends Military Code forbidding Federal officers to surrender fugitive slaves.

1862. April 2. Congress passes act offering compensated emancipation to the border slave States. No State claimed its benefits.

1862. April 16. Slavery abolished in the District of Columbia. Owners of slaves were compensated; $100,000 appropriated to colonize the Freedmen beyond the limits of the United States. Each emigrant was to receive $100. The President calls a committee of colored persons to meet him in order to work up sentiment among the Freedmen in favor of colonization. the Freedmen refused to be colonized.

1862. April 24. An efficient treaty for the suppression of the African Slave Trade concluded between the United States and Great Britain.

1862. May 9. Maj. General David Hunter at Hilton Head, S. C., issues proclamation declaring slaves free in Georgia, Florida and South Carolina. May 19, President Lincoln rescinds General Hunter's proclamation.

1862. May 9. Freedmen first armed as soldiers in war of rebellion.

1862. June. Congress passed an act prohibiting slavery in all the present territories of the United States, and any territory that should hereafter be acquired.

1862. July 22. Congress passes the second confiscation act declaring forever free the slaves of those convicted of treason and rebellion and also the slaves of rebel owners, who took refuge within the lines of the Union Army or in any way came under the control of the Federal Government; and denying the protection of Fugitive Slave Law to any owners of slaves except those loyal to the Union.

Emancipation Proclamations 1862 And 1863.

1862. September 22. Preliminary proclamation of emancipation.
1863. January 1. Emancipation Proclamation issued.
1863. June 19. West Virginia admitted as a State with a constitution providing for gradual abolition.
1864. January 11. Constitution of Missouri amended, abolishing slavery.
1864. March 14. Constitution of Arkansas amended, abolishing slavery.
1864. May 11. Constitution of Louisiana amended, abolishing slavery.
1864. June 28. Fugitive Slave Acts of 1793 and 1850 repealed.
1864. July 6. Constitution of Maryland amended, abolishing slavery.
1865. February 3. West Virginia abolishes slavery.
1865. February 22. Constitution of Tennessee amended, abolishing slavery.
1865. March 3. Congress passed a bill declaring free the wives and children of Negro soldiers.

1865. July 13. James Johnson, provisional governor, declares slavery abolished in Georgia.

1865. July 20. Lewis E. Parsons, provisional governor of Alabama, proclaims "There are no slaves now in Alabama."

1865. July 21. Constitution of Mississippi amended abolishing slavery.

1865. June 19. General Robert S. Granger, who had command of the District of Texas, issues a proclamation to the colored people of Texas, telling them that they are free.

July 25, General A. J. Hamilton, provisional governor, formally declares slavery abolished in Texas.

1865. August 3. William Marvin, provisional governor, declares slavery abolished in Florida.

1865. September 28. Constitution of South Carolina amended, abolishing slavery.

1865. October 2. Constitution of North Carolina amended, abolishing slavery
1865. December 18. The Thirteenth Amendment to Constitution adopted. Slavery abolished in the United States.

THE CIVIL STATUS OF THE SLAVE AND THE FREE NEGRO.

THE STATUS OF THE SLAVE.

White Servitude Legal Basis For Negro Slavery.

White servitude preceded and formed the legal basis upon which Negro slavery was erected. The first Africans brought to Virginia were servants of the colony, received in exchange for public provisions and were put to work upon the public lands to support the governor and other officers of the Government.

Slavery grew up in Virginia and other States by the gradual addition of incidents modifying the law and custom of servitude, as applied to the Negro. From the very first, however, servitude in the case of the Negro was different in practice, though not in law, from servitude in the case of the white man.

For example, in Providence Island, where slavery came into existence at about the same time and in the same manner as in Virginia, it appears that in 1633 twenty or thirty Negroes were introduced for public works and it was recommended "that they should be separated among various families of officers and industrial planters to prevent the formation of plots. "This apparent difference in the treatment of the black and white servants, due to fear of an alien and pagan people, is no doubt typical of other differences and distinctions made between the races, which, as they became traditional and gained the sanction of custom, gradually modified the status of the African and transformed Negro servitude into Negro slavery.

The transition from servitude to slavery was effected in the case of the black man when the custom established itself of holding Negroes "servants for life."

"The distinguishing mark of the state of slavery is not the loss of liberty, political and civil, but the perpetuity and almost absolute character of that loss, whether voluntary or involuntary in origin. It differs then, from other forms of servitude limited in place or time, such as medieval vassalage, villainage, modern serfdom, and technical servitude, in degree rather than in kind; its other incidents being very similar and in many cases even identical with theirs." The efforts of planters to lengthen the terms of service of their servants which failed with the white servants succeeded with the black. Public sentiment supported the change because the blacks were regarded as dangerous if left uncontrolled.

The second step by which Negro servitude was converted into Negro slavery was taken when the condition and status of the mother was extended to and continued in her offspring.

This change which had undoubtedly been effected in custom long before it was formally sanctioned by law, was recognized by statute in Virginia, 1662; Maryland, 1663; Massachusetts, 1698; Connecticut and New Jersey, 1704; Pennsylvania and New York, 1706; South Carolina, 1712; Rhode Island, 1728; North Carolina, 1741.

The transmission from mother to child of the conditions of slavery for life grew naturally out of the fact that the master necessarily controlled the child, controlling the mother. It was evident that parents, under an obligation of life service, could make no valid provision for the support of their offspring, and that a just title to the service of the child might rest on the master's maintenance, a principal which was later commonly applied in cases of bastardy in servitude.

REFERENCES: Ballagh—History of Slavery in Virginia, pp. 28-29; Turner,—The Negro in Pennsylvania, pp. 18-25; Brackett,—The Negro in Maryland, p. 30.

The Growth of Conception That The Slave Was Property.

The most important disabilities incident to the condition of the slave grew out of the fact that, under a condition of servitude, the master had not merely a right to the services of his servant, but he had also the right to sell those services, to transmit them by inheritance, etc. The effect of the conception where applied to the slave was "to completely confound and identify the person of the slave with the thing owned."

The conception of the slave as property made him liable to be seized in payment of his master's debts. Even after such slaves had been emancipated they were still liable to seizure for the payment of debts contracted to their emancipation.

In 1805 certain Negroes set free by a deed of gift from their owner were, in pursuance of a decision of the supreme court of appeals, taken in execution for the satisfaction of the debts of the slave-owner's wife, notwithstanding the fact that the Negroes belonged to their owner before he married the wife for whose debts the Negroes were held.

The courts were generally opposed to the separation of families, and in 1695 the General Court of Virginia declared that devises of unborn children to be neither "convenient nor humanitarian," as the owner of the mother would not be careful of her pregnancy nor of the children when born, "and many children might hence die; and besides," said the court, "it was an unreasonable charge" without benefit to the owner of the mother. Still cases of "devise of increase" continued to come into court for adjudication. In 1727, Isaac Warner bequeathed "To Wife Ann . . . a Negro woman named Sarah . . . To daughter Ann Warner, an unborn child of the above named Sarah."

The conception of the slave as property rather than as person, added a further disability to the legal or civil status. He could neither own nor enjoy property in his own right.

"A limited property right, not unlike the Roman peculium, was allowed the slave by custom, though not by law. Masters frequently gave them horses, cattle or hogs for free disposal in their own right, and the Negro servants reduced to slavery in 1661 doubtless were possessed of property. This right was taken away by law in 1692, which converted such property for the use of the master, and upon his neglect to appropriate it, it was to be forfeited to the parish for the support of the poor. The custom, however, of masters assigning to slaves such property for management as peculium continued in spite of the law, and extended even to small tracts of land.

A slave could not make a legal contract. He could not therefore engage in trade. Slave marriages had no standing in court. In spite of this fact, masters did frequently enter business contracts with their slaves, granting them the license required by law for freedom of movement and the right to trade in consideration of a stipulated payment to be made by the slave."

REFERENCES: Ballagh—History of Slavery in Virginia; pp. 87, 94, 71: Turner—Negro in Pennsylvania, p. 24: Russell—The Free Negro in Virginia, p. 83.

Recognition Person of Slave In Law And Custom.

The conception of the slaves a property was not, however, absolute and the law recognized the person of the slave in various ways.

Negro slaves, male and females, were taxed along with male whites, Indian servants 16 years of age and free Negroes. This liability to taxation was retained upon free Negro women up to 1769, and was an inheritance from servitude.

By the acts of 1779 and 1781 slaves were still liable to a poll tax of five pounds and ten shillings, respectively, to be paid by the owners.

The court of Chancery also recognized slaves "as rational beings entitled to the humanity of the court," and the chancellor often protected freedmen from sale under a creditor's execution and would even enforce a contract between master and slave which had been wholly or in part complied with on the part of the slave, although the common law courts refused to recognize the ability of the slave to make a contract.

The slave's personal liberty allowed by custom on holidays and Sundays and during free time and his right to free movement was not restricted in Virginia until 1680.

"Hitherto they had been allowed to assemble freely at feasts and burials as was their custom, and to absent themselves from their master's plantation. Now the right of free movement was limited upon certificate from his superior, master or overseer, which could only be given on special and necessary occasions. Without this the slave could not absent himself from his owner's plantation nor could he carry any weapon, offensive or defensive."

The slave has the right to personal security. Maiming a slave according to the unanimous decision of the General Court on the act of 1805 was as much a penetentiary offence in Virginia as maiming a free man.

It was partly to protect the master in his property rights, but partly also, in recognition of the slave's personal rights that slave-stealing was early made a grave offense. A law of 1798 in Virginia made it punishable by death without benefit of clergy, but after the construction of a State penitentiary this was changed to imprisonment from three to eight years.

In Maryland the legislature went to considerable pains to prevent the sale South of Negroes, who were "slaves for a term of years" and not for life. "As early as 1789, the attention of the House of Delegates was called by the Society of Friends and by others, to the exportation by fraud or violence of slaves for terms of years, and for a generation thereafter, efforts for stringent and effective legislation were frequently made, especially by the Society of Friends.

"In 1839, two men attached to a New York schooner stole a Virginia Slave, and a requisition for them was refused by Governor William H. Seward of New York on the ground that they had not committed treason or felony within the provisions of the United States Constitution, which did not embrace State laws; that there was no such crime as a slave stealing in common law, as slavery was not so recognized; that New York had abolished slavery and the offense was a crime by statute law of Virginia. For this action the Governor was accused by several New York and Massachusetts papers of having infringed not only a precedent of one of his predecessors in office, but also a decision of the Supreme Court of New York, and of violating a provision of the United States Constitution."

REFERENCES: Ballagh, History of Slavery in Virginia, pp. 72, 73, 75, Brackett—The Negro in Maryland, 60, 61.

Right of The Master To Punish Slave.

The right of the master to punish his slave was based not on the conception of the slave as property but on the authority of the master as head of the patriarchal organization represented by the plantation and was common to English servitude, villianage, apprenticeship and indentured servitude.

"Developed as an incident of servitude, corporal punishment was retained when this status passed into that of slavery. Humanity and self-interest were at first supposed to be sufficient motives to limit the extent of this power of the master to its rational use, but when they failed to do so the law intervened."

In 1829 a case arose in North Carolina, however, in which a master was indicted for beating a slave. The court in rendering its decision acquitted the

master and affirmed the master's right to inflect any kind of punishment upon his slave short of death. In this decision chief justice Ruffin expressly denied that the relation of master and slave had any of the patriarchal element about it.

It was a mistake, he declared, to say that the relations of master and slave were like those of parent and child. The object of the parent in training his son was to render him fit to live the life of a free man, and, as a means to that end, he gave him moral and intellectual instruction. With the case of the slave it was different. There could be no sense in addressing moral considerations to a slave. The Chief Justice summed up his opinion upon this point in these words:

"The end of slavery is the profit of the master, his security and the public safety; the subject, one doomed in his own person and his posterity to live without knowledge and without capacity to make anything his own, and to toil that another may reap the fruits. What moral consideration shall be addressed to such a being to convince him, what it is impossible but that the most stupid must feel and know can never be true—that he is thus to labor upon a principle of natural duty, or for the sake of his own personal happiness. Such services can only be expected from one who has no will of his own, who surrenders his will in implicit obedience to that of another. Such obedience is the consequence only of uncontrolled authority over the body. There is nothing else which can operate to produce the effect. The power of the master must be absolute to render the submission of the slave perfect."

Not Liable To Prosecution For Killing Slaves.

Until 1723, if a slave chanced to die as a consequence of "a lawful correction" it was viewed as a lamentable and accidental homicide. In that year an act was passed in Virginia making such killing of a slave manslaughter, and not liable to prosecution or punishment. But if a single creditable witness declared that the slave was killed "wilfully, maliciously, or designedly," the person who perpetrated the crime might be punished as a murderer. In 1788 this law was repealed, and thenceforth the killing and maiming of a slave was made punishable as if he were a free white man.

"There was nothing, however, to prevent excessive beating of a slave that did not result in death or maiming, except the "deep and solemn reprobation of the tribunal of public opinion," though a person who cruelly beat a horse or other beast was subject to a fine of $50.

In 1850, a master convicted of torturing and killing a slave was sentenced in the Circuit Court of Hanover, Virginia, to five years in the penitentiary. "This penalty was so manifestly inadequate to the offense that the case was carried up to the General Court, where it was unanimously adjudged not manslaughter, but murder in the first degree. The presiding judge declaring as his belief that the records of criminal jurisprudence do not contain a case of more atrocious and wicked cruelty."

The following item from the American Weekly Mercury, April 29, 1742, is the kind of punishment in Pennsylvania of a white man who killed a black:

"Yesterday at a Supreme Court held in this City, sentence of Death was passed upon William Bullock, who was....Convicted of the Murder of his Negro Slave."

Slave Punished For Intention As If Committed Crime.

For more serious crimes and for offenses committed outside of the master's household, the slave was punishable by the State. So far he was regarded as a legal person with the same liability as any other free agent. Prior to 1692, slaves guilty of capital crimes were entitled to the same procedure, including trial by jury, as free whites. After that

time they were given a summary trial by a commission selected by the sheriff, who indicted and convicted offenders without the intervention of a jury. In 1705, a master was allowed to appear in defense of his slave.

"The chief discrimination against the slave involved in punishment for capital crimes was that bare intention or attempt to commit a felony, though unsuccessful or not resulting in actual breach of the peace, was punishable as if the offense had been committed, while in the case of free whites intention was not punishable as it was in the case of slaves, unless the deed was committed. An attempt against the virtue of a white woman by a free white was a high misdemeanor, not a capital crime. Free Negroes were likewise punished by confinement in the penitentiary for three or more years for many crimes that were capital in the slave.

The following crimes were misdemeanors punishable by whipping: (1) hog stealing, first offense; (2) unseasonable killing of deer, if on the slave's own responsibility; (3) presence at unlawful meetings; (4) going abroad without leave; (5) carrying offensive or defensive weapons or ammunition without permission; (6) raising his hand against a Christian white unless wantonly assaulted. The penalty in each case was corporal punishment upon the bare back, the number of lashes varying from ten to thirty-nine, being specifically stated. Free colored persons and whites received like punishment, though a fewer number of lashes, where, like the slave, they could not make satisfaction by money payment. By 1847 the crimes of (7) provoking language, as well as a menacing gesture to a white; (8) making a seditious speech; and (9) selling, keeping or administering medicine in other families without consent, were specifically added, and punishment was not to exceed thirty-nine lashes at one time.

REFERENCES: Ballagh—History of the Negro in Virginia, pp. 77, 81, 83, 87; Turner—Negro in Pennsylvania, p. 36.

Baptism Did Not Alter Condition of The Person As To His Bondage Or Freedom.

The theory of slavery, developed in Europe under the influence of the Christian church, was that slavery should be confined to the heathen and that when an individual was accepted into the fellowship of the Christian religion he should not be longer held in slavery. The Negro, being a heathen, fell naturally into the same category as Jews, Mohammedans and Indians.

One excuse first advanced for slavery by the Spanish conquerors and later adopted by other apologists for slavery was, that in this way it was possible to give the infidel races the benefit of the Christian religion. The effect of this doctrine, however, was to induce masters to neglect the religious instructions of their slaves, since membership in the church seemed inconsistent with servitude for life.

To meet this difficulty the Virginia Legislature passed a law in 1667 declaring:

"Baptism doth not alter the condition of the person as to his bondage or freedom; in order that diverse masters freed from this doubt may more carefully endeavor the propagation of Christianity."

In 1670, the benefits of Christianity as to freedom were limited to servants imported from Christian lands. In 1682, the benefits of Christianity as a mode of securing freedom were definitely denied to all Negroes, mulattoes, Moors, and Turks, and to such Indian slaves as were sold by other Indians where original heathenism was affirmed.

By 1776, when the Virginia Declaration of Rights was adopted, in which more explicitly than in the Declaration of Independence the natural equality and inalienable right of every man "to life, liberty and the ursuit of happiness" is affirmed, slavery had come to be so thoroughly accepted as the natural con-

dition of the Negro, that hardly a question was raised as to the effect of this declaration on the institution of slavery.

Chancellor Wythe, of the State of Virginia, did indeed lay down the rule that whenever one person claims to hold another in slavery "the burden of proof lies on the claimant," on the ground that freedom is the birthright of every human being. But the Virginia Court of Appeals disclaimed the decree of the Chancellor so far as it related to "native Africans and their descendants," who had been and were then held as slaves, but approved it as related to whites and American Indians. In the case of the Negro the presumption was that he was a slave until he was proven to be free.

THE STATUS OF THE FREE NEGRO.

Origin of Free Negro Class.

As Negro Servitude preceded Negro slavery, the first Free Negroes were recruited from the class of indentured servants. Others, as for example, Richard Johnson in 1651 probably came in not as servants but as free men.

As late as 1673 a judgment was rendered by the general Court against George Light for holding a Negro-indentured servant beyond his contract of five years. It was ordered that the Negro should "be free from his master and that said Mr. Light pay him Corne and Clothes according to the Custome of the Country and four hundred pounds tobac and cattle for his service Done him since he was free and pay costs."

After 1682 no Negroes were permitted to come into Virginia as servants and acquire freedom after a limited period of servitude. Not until the non-importation law of 1778 declared, "that every slave imported into this commonwealth, contrary to the time, intent and meaning of this act, shall upon importation become free," did Virginia recruit its class of few Negroes from imported Negroes.

A certain number of Free Negroes were descended from white women by Negro men. They were free according to the law that the children followed the status of the mother.

Benjamin Banneker, the Negro astronomer, was, through his grandmother on his mother's side, decended from a white woman, Molly Welsh, who after serving seven years as a redemptioner had purchased a farm with two slaves one of whom she emancipated and married.

Complaint was made in North Carolina in 1723 of immigrants "that several of them have intermarried with the white inhabitants; in contempt of the acts and laws in those cases made and provided;" and it was ordered that all white persons so married be subject to the same tax as was imposed on Negroes.

REFERENCES: Bassett—Slavery and Servitude in the Colony of North Carolina. pp. 68-70. Washington—The Story of the Negro, Vol. II, p. 61.

Free Negroes And Manumitted Slaves.

The first law recognizing the right of the master to manumit his slaves was one that restricted it. In 1691 a law was passed in Virginia declaring that no Negro or Mulatto was to be set free unless the person so doing should pay the charges for transporting the manumitted Negro beyond the limits of the colony. By an act passed in 1723 a master was forbidden under any pretext whatever to manumit a slave without the license of the governor and the council. If the law was violated, it became the duty of the church wardens of the parish to apprehend the Negro and sell him "by public outcry."

The right of the master to emancipate his slave, so far as it existed in the customary law was derived, like slavery itself, from the conditions of white servitude.

"Before slavery as an institution had fully diverged from identured servitude it borrowed from that institution the practice of manumission by individual masters. * * * * Now, in the seventeenth century the processes by which masters set Negroes free, whether they were recruits for a time or for life, were more like discharges from servitude than manumission from slavery."

REFERENCES: Russell the free Negro in Virginia, p. 46.

In Maryland, the first law defining the rights of manumission was passed in 1752. It declares that to be manumitted slaves must be sound in body and mind and capable of labor and not over fifty years of age. The purpose of this law was to prevent masters abandoning their slaves after they ceased to be profitable. By the provisions of this act, masters were bound to take care of all slaves unable to support themselves "in fitting food and clothing" and keep them from begging. Manumission was declared illegal when it would operate to the prejudice of creditors.

North Carolina, by a law enacted in 1715, prohibited masters from liberating slaves except for meritorious conduct, and in 1741 this law was modified so that meritorious conduct must be judged and certified by the county court.

New Jersey, by the terms of a law passed in 1744, provided that masters should not manumit their slaves only on condition that they enter into "sufficient surety" with "two sureties in the sum of 200 pounds" to pay the Negro an annuity, of twenty pounds ($100) per year. This law was apparently, like the first law on this subject in Maryland, intended to prevent the abandonment of worn out slaves. A similar motive led to the passage of the Connecticut law of May, 1702, which provided that slaves set free and coming to want must be relieved by their owners, their heirs, executors or administrators. To this was added a law providing that if owners refused to maintain the slaves they had emancipated, it should be the duty of the selectmen of the various towns to do so and then to sue the owners for the expenses incurred. A similar law was passed by Pennsylvania in 1725-27.

REFERENCES: Brackett, The Negro in Maryland. p. 149. Bassett, Slavery and Servitude in the Colony of North Carolina. p. 65. Cooley, A Study of Slavery in New Jersey. p. 45. Steiner, History of Slavery in Connecticut. p. 14. Turner, The Negro in Pennsylvania, 1639-1861.

War of Independence And Manumission Of Slaves.

Sentiment aroused by the War of Independence in favor of personal liberty and of natural rights resulted in the passage of the law of May 1782, giving masters in Virginia the right to free their slaves. From this time on the number of free Negroes multiplied. The reason for emancipation is frequently stated as a "conviction and persuasion that freedom is a natural right," or "that freedom is the natural right of mankind."

Directly after the War of Independence a number of slaves in New Jersey who had become the property of the State as a result of the confiscation of Tory estates were set free by special act of the legislature. 1786 a law was passed by the terms of which slaves between the ages of 25 and 35, and able to support themselves, might be set free by their masters without security being given for their support.

From this time on the courts interpreted the law regulating manumission in a liberal spirit. Verbal declarations by a master that a slave should be free after the master's death were declared by the courts to have the effect of an

actual manumission to take effect after the master's death. Slaves left by will to be sold for a term of years and then set free were held to be free from the time of sale and to have the status of indentured servants.

By law passed in May, 1777, in Connecticut, slaves were able to procure by bounty hire, or in any other way, such a sum as they were reasonably worth, to be paid to their masters, might enlist in the Patriot army and were thereupon declared de facto free, and the master was exempt from the support of such a free man in case he became dependent and unable to support himself.

The law of 1725-27 in Pennsylvania seems to have had less effect in limiting the number of emancipated slaves than in other colonies, for the reason that the Germans and Quakers who were the first settlers in Pennsylvania were conscientiously opposed to holding slaves. March 1, 1780, a law was passed providing that after that date no child born in Pennsylvania should be a slave, but if born of a slave mother should be held as a servant until he or she were twenty-eight years of age; and that all slaves not registered before November 1st should be free.

The Free Negro And Divergence North And South On Slavery.

The year 1782 marks the beginning of the divergence in sentiment between the Northern and Southern States in regard to slavery. In Northern States like New Jersey, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania, the movement for emancipation never lost the impetus which it had gained during the Revolutionary War. Virginia was divided. That part of the State which is now West Virginia was strongly anti-slavery, but the tide-water region on the other hand became increasingly pro-slavery.

By 1806 liberal sentiment aroused by the war had subsided. By the terms of the law passed in that year all slaves manumitted after May 1,1806, were required to leave the State within twelve months of the date of theire mancipation. With the passage of this law a new method was introduced for getting rid of free Negroes and at the same time giving freedom of conscience to those who desired to emancipate their slaves. This was the Colonization Movement.

In North Carolina, at the beginning of the War of Independence, complaint was made that "some evil-minded persons intending to disturb the public peace," liberated their slaves and left them at large in the community. The authorities of Perquimons and Pasquotank Counties took them up and resold them into slavery. The legislature confirmed these sales and provided that other such slaves might be sold in the same way; provided that this law did not extend to such Negroes as had enlisted in the Patriot army. The evil-minded persons referred to were Quakers.

The harshness of this law led to the adoption of several subterfuges to escape its provisions. In 1817 William Dickinson conveyed a slave to the trustees of the Quaker society of Contentnea to be kept at work but to receive the profits of his labor. Chief Justice Taylor declared that this was emancipation in everything but name and, being contrary to the policy of the law, was void.

One of the immediate results of the passage of the law of 1806 is Virginia which compelled emancipated slaves to leave the State, was the passage of countervailing acts forbidding free Negroes from other States to take up permanent residence within their borders. Law forbidding the immigration of free Negroes into their territories were passed by Maryland in 1806; Kentucky and Delaware in 1807. Similar laws were passed in the course of the succeeding twenty-five years, in Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, North Carolina and Tennessee.

Free Negroes were not welcomed in any part of the United States. A refugee slave was more likely to be received hospitably in the Northern States than a free Negro. The Philadelphia North American, quoted in Dubose's Commercial Review, Volume XXVII p. 731, said, "If there is one fact established by steadily accumulating evidence it is that the free Negro cannot find a congenial home in the United States. He is exotic among us." When John Randolph's 325 emancipated slaves reached Mercer County Ohio, having left Virginia in compliance with the laws, they were not allowed to remain even for three days upon land purchased by them in that county, although they were able to comply with Ohio's law, requiring immigrant free Negroes to give a bond for good behavior.

Free Negroes Not Welcome In Any Part United States.

The Virginia law of 1806 remained in force with slight modifications until the close of the slavery regime. In 1850 it was made part of the constitution of the State. The effect of this law was to diminish the number of manumissions. Coupling freedom with banishment not only made manumission more difficult to the masses, but freedom less desirable to the slave.

"Many of (slaves) preferred to continue as slaves in their master's household rather than be sent homeless into a strange land. Lucinda, a Negro woman manumitted about 1812 by the last will of Mary Matthews, refused to be moved to Tennessee with other Negroes set free by the same will, deliberately remaining in the State long enough to forfeit her freedom and petitioning the legislature to vest the title to her in William H. Hose. Sam, a Negro petitioner, declared to the legislature in 1808 that he preferred slavery to being forced to leave his wife and family, all of whom were slaves." (Russell, The Free Negro in Virginia, p. 76.)

A secondary result of the Virginia law of 1806 was that many free colored men who had purchased their wives and children continued to hold them as slaves. In 1809 a colored man by the name of Frank died in Amelia County, Virginia, who had purchased his wife and children and although he had intended that they should be virtually free, had not made them actually so because he would then have had to remove them from the State. The legislature intervened in this case because the purchase by Frank of his family took place before the enactment of the law of 1806. Bowling Clark, a free Negro of Campbell County, had purchased his wife a few years after the act of 1806 went into operation. As both were declining in years, they preferred to maintain the status of master and slave rather than accept the alternative of banishment.

Liberia And Colonization Free Negroes.

After the great slavery debate in Virginia in 1832 there arose a new school of apologists for slavery represented by Thomas R. Dew, Professor of History and Metaphysics in William and Mary College; George Fitzhugh, and Alfred F. Bledsoe, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Virginia. These men contended that slavery so far from being an economic and political evil was a positive good. About this time the rise of the Abolition Movement in the North made slavery a distinct sectional issue.

In 1831 a law was passed in Maryland declaring that all blacks thereafter emancipated should be turned over to the Maryland Colonization Society, and either with or without their consent removed to Liberia.

If any person manumitted should refuse to leave Maryland the sheriff should be called upon by State Board of Managers to arrest and transport such persons. In case any slaves manumitted could not be removed without separating the family it was provided that the slaves might renounce their freedom and remain at home as slaves. The Board of Managers could hire out manumitted person whom they might have to remove to pay the expenses of the removal.

In practice these stringent regulations were not enforced. There is only one instance recorded in which the sheriff was called upon, under the law of 1831,

to remove a manumitted slave from the state. On the other hand numerous petitions were granted by the legislature allowing manumitted slaves to remain within the limits of the State. In 1835, a free Negro was empowered to manumit his wife and four children whom he had purchased but could not free under the law. When a certain free colored man died in 1834 without manumitting his wife and children as he had intended to do, the legislature declared them free, capable of holding property, and heirs of each other. One freedman left at his death several hundred dollars and a slave,—his only son. The children of his old master petitioned that the slave might be bought with the money and freed, and this petition was granted.

Anti-Slavery Controversy Causes Laws Prohibiting Manumission.

Fear of insurrections and excitement over the anti-slavery controversy tended to increase the pro-slavery sentiment and tighten the laws regarding the manumission of slaves. In 1858 a law was enacted in Maryland that no slave thereafter manumitted by a deed or a will upon condition of leaving the State or any other condition should be entitled to freedom until the condition had been performed. In 1860 manumission was totally prohibited in Maryland and free blacks over eighteen years of age were empowered if they chose to get permission through the courts to renounce freedom and choose masters.

Regardless of what views he might hold respecting slavery in general, many masters continued, in recognition of long and faithful service to manumit their slaves.

In 1859 Edmond Ruffin, lamenting the abuse of testamentary manumission by slave owners "of morbidly tender consciences, ... especially of old men and old women" compared the motives of such slave owners to the motives appealed to by priests in the dark ages "when inducing rich sinners to smooth and pay their future pass to heaven."

The will of J. A. Schwartz, of Nottoway County, affords a striking illustration of the way in which the reflections of slave-masters in their last illness often impelled them to acknowledge their debt of gratitude to their slaves while there was opportunity. With his slaves standing around him as he lay upon his deathbed, Schwartz questioned them separately before dictating orally what was intended for his will in respect to them.

'Bob, do you wish to be freed?'

'I am willing to serve you, but I had rather be freed than have another master,' said Bob.

'He should be free,' answered the master.

When a similar conversation had taken place between Frank and the dying man with a like result, Polly enquired: 'What are you going to do for poor me?' 'Polly and her children,' said he, should be free.'

REFERENCES: Russell, The Free Negro in Virginia, p. 85. Brackett, the Negro in Maryland; Bassett, Slavery and Servitude in the colony of North Carolina; Cooley, A Study of Slavery in New Jersey; Steiner, History of Slavery in Connecticut; Turner, The Negro in Pennsylvania.

Gradual Decline Status Free Negro With Growth Slavery.

Before slavery had been finally established in the English colonies and while there was as yet no clear distinction between white servitude and Negro slavery, the Free Negro, whatever his social status may have been, seems to have enjoyed all the rights of white men. As slavery extended and developed the status of the Free Negro declined and his freedom and liberty of action were abridged.

"But as slavery advanced toward a more complete inclusion and subjection of the Negro race in Virginia, the social and industrial privileges of the free Negro were gradually curtailed. The denial to him, by laws passed in 1723, of the right to vote, the right to bear arms, and the right to bear witness is proof of the fact that prejudice had extended beyond a demand for race separation and race purity to an imposition upon the Negro of a low and servile station."

The Free Negro had the right to acquire and hold property upon practically the same terms as the white man. However, a law passed in Virginia in 1607 declared that "noe negro or Indian though baptized and enjoyed their own freedome shall be capable of any purchase of Christians, but yet not debarred from buying any of their own nations." In 1832, a law was passed in Virginia which denied to Free Negroes the right to acquire slaves by descent other than husband, wife and children, and in 1858 they were prohibited from acquiring slaves except by descent.

"The courts still upheld the property rights of free Negroes by holding that when a bequest of slaves was made to persons in trust for free Negroes, the slaves must be sold or exchanged for a kind of property which free Negroes could lawfully possess, and that the proceeds of the sale must be distributed among the free Negroes according to the provisions of the will."

"In 1723, free Negroes, mulattoes, and Indians were forbidden to 'keep or carry any gun, powder or shot or any club or other weapon whatsoever offensive or defensive.' In many parts of the country Negroes were also forbidden to own a dog. In 1805, a bill was passed in Maryland allowing a free black man to keep one dog only, by a yearly license from a justice, and making any free black who should go abroad with any firearm, liable to forfeit the same to an informer, and to pay all costs, unless he had a certificate from a justice renewable yearly, that he was an orderly and peaceable person."

Free Negroes Lose Standing In The Courts.

Prior to 1832, in the method of trial for crimes, Free Negroes were on the same footing as white men.

"In the session of the legislature following the Southampton insurrection in 1831, free Negroes were denied by statute the right of trial by jury, except for offenses punishable by death. Thereafter they were tried by courts of oyer and terminer, which had been in use since 1692 for the 'speedy prosecution of slaves . . . without the solemnity of jury.' No fewer than five justices of the county or corporation could sit as a unanimous decision was necessary for conviction. The decisions of the court comprehending both the law and the fact, were final."

The law of evidence, after many modifications came to be based strictly on the color line. "Colored persons, free or slave, could testify for or against colored, but not in any case in which a white person was concerned."

"A free black of Somerset County asked leave of the Assembly, in 1832, to prove accounts against white persons but the House Committee deemed the prayer unreasonable. A free black of Anne Arundel, for instance, an industrious carpenter, who had undertaken large repairs on the farm buildings of a neighbor found himself unable, when the neighbor died, to prove the accounts to the executor, and had to enlist the interest of a white man, who knew of the work done, to testify of his statements."

Intermarriage between the races was always extremely rare, and in 1691 a law passed in Virginia prescribed for "any white woman marrying a Negro or mulatto, bond or free, the extreme penalty of perpetual banishment." Soon after Anna Wall, an English woman, was arraigned in the county court of Elizabeth City on the charge of "keeping company with a Negro under pretense of marriage." Upon convic-

tion, she and two of her mulatto children were bound for terms of service to a man living in Norfolk County, and a court order was recorded to the effect that in case she ever returned to Elizabeth City, Norfolk County, she should be banished to the Barbadoes.

In Pennsylvania, "if a free Negro man or woman married a white person, that Negro was to be sold by the justices of the Quarter Session as a slave for life. For a white person offending the penalty was seven years of servitude, or a fine of thirty pounds. If the offense was fornication or adultery the free Negro was to be sold as a servant for seven years. The white person thus guilty was to be punished by whipping, imprisonment, or branding with the letter 'A.'

By the act of 1681 in Maryland, "children born of white servant women and Negroes were free. After 1692, the issue of a union between any white woman and any slave or free Negro became servants for a long term. By the act of 1715, ministers and magistrates were forbidden, by fine, to marry any white to 'any Negro whatsoever, or Mulatto Slave.' By this, a white and free mulatto could marry. And an act, two years later, to provide penalties against the parties marrying unlawfully, under this act of 1715, made a free Negro or mulatto liable to service for life—except mulattoes born of white women, who had to serve, like the whites, for only seven years. Again, by act of 1728, free mulatto women who might have children by 'Negroes and other slaves' were to be punished by the same penalty as white women for the same offense—which was declared to be as heinous for a free mulatto as for a white."

REFERENCES: Russell—Free Negroes in Virginia; 89, 94, 95, 104, 112, 113, 124 Brackett—The Negro in Maryland, pp. 216, 190, 191, 194; Bassett—Slavery in the State of North Carolina, p. 35.

Free Negroes Not Permitted To Move From One State To Another.

The right of free movement which the Free Negro possessed with little or no restriction in the colonial period, was more and more restricted in the later years of slavery. In 1793, Free Negroes in Virginia were forbidden to enter the State to take up permanent residence.

"A free Negro living within the State could not go from one town or county to another to seek employment without a copy of his register which was kept in the court of his county or corporation. Violators of this law were often committed to jail until they made proof of their freedom and paid the jailor's fee. If they were unable to pay this fee they were hired out to the highest bidder for a time sufficient to pay the charges. By an act of 1801, any free Negro who, even though in possession of 'free papers,' removed into another county or corporation was declared an intruder, and made liable to arrest as a vagrant. By a later act they were denied the right to change their residence from one county or town to another without permission from the court of the county or corporation to which they wished to go. After 1848 no free Negro could leave the State for the purpose of education, or go for any purpose to a non-slaveholding State and return."

The law of Maryland was still more stringent. "Any Negro who might leave Maryland and remain away over thirty days, would be deemed a non-resident and liable to the law, unless before leaving he should deposit with the county clerk a written statement of his plans, or on returning, could prove by certificate that he had been detained by sickness or coercion."

"A respectable colored minister of Annapolis—who paid taxes on property assessed at over Five Thousand Dollars—asked in 1846 for an act to allow his children to visit him from time to time, and again in 1861, to allow his sons to return to Maryland, but both petitions seemed to have remained with the committee."

"A free Negro of the District of Columbia obtained permission to visit his wife, a slave of Prince George's County, by giving bond with security in fifty dollars that he would not come there for employment, that he would not stay over four days at a time, barring illness, and that he would behave well." There were similar regulations in some of the Northern States.

White Women Exempt But Free Negro Women Compelled To Pay Poll Tax.

Free Negroes were frequently required to pay a higher poll tax than the free white man. Up to 1769, Free Negro women were compelled to pay a head tax in Virginia, although white women were exempt. In 1813, a special poll-tax of $1.50 was placed upon all male Free Negroes over sixteen years of age. This was later increased to $2.50.

"In 1814, $8,322 was paid into the treasury by 5,547 free Negroes, or about ninety per cent of the male free Negroes within the taxable age. In 1815, when the rate was $2.50, instead of $1.50, as in the two preceding years, and only such as were between the ages of sixteen and forty-five were taxable, 4,023 free Negroes paid their assessments, which amounted to $10,057.50."

The right to hold office was taken away from Free Negroes in Virginia and by a law passed in 1723 they were not allowed to vote. The act declared that "no Negro, mulatto, or Indian shall hereafter have any vote at the elections of burgesses or any elections whatever."

In Maryland Free Negroes had the right to vote down to 1783. In that year it was enacted that "no colored person freed thereafter, nor the issue of such, should be allowed to vote, or to hold any office, or to give evidence against any white, or to enjoy any other rights of a freeman than the possession of property and redress at law or equity for injury to person or property."

"An amendment to the Constitution, adopted in 1810, limited the right of suffrage to whites. The Declaration of 1851 repeated the words of the Declaration of 1776, that no freeman should be deprived of life, liberty, or property, but by judgment of his peers or the law of the land—But added that "this should not be construed to prevent the Legislature from passing such laws as it might deem fit for the government and disposition of the free colored population.

Besides Georgia and South Carolina, which continued the distinction made in colonial times, between 1792 and 1834, the four border states of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky absolutely forbade suffrage to Negroes; and every other slave State admitted by Congress came into the Union with a constitution prohibiting Negroes from voting. In the remaining slave State, North Carolina, every freeman who paid a public tax was entitled to vote, and it was notorious that Negroes could and did take part in elections till, in 1835, a constitution excluded them from the suffrage.

REFERENCES: Russell—Free Negro in Virginia pp. 107, 114, 119; Brackett—The Negro in Maryland, pp. 180, 181, 187; Hart—Slavery and Abolition, pp. 82-3; Turner—The Negro in Pennsylvania, p. 113; Bassett—Slavery in North Carolina, p. 42.

Free Negroes Denied The Right Public Assemblage.

In many States, and this was especially true after 1831, the year of the Southampton Insurrection, the right of assembly was denied or greatly restricted. By the act of the Maryland legislature in 1831, persons were "forbidden to assemble or attend meetings for religious purposes which were not conducted by white licensed clergymen or by some respectable white of the neighborhood authorized by the clergyman."

"In 1842, the judges of Baltimore City Court communicated to the Assembly the presentment by the Grand Jury of a number of associations of blacks in Baltimore for secret purposes." The Grand Jury of Baltimore County had similarly called the attention of the County Court to such societies professing to be Masonic. There was enacted accordingly that any free colored person convicted of becoming, or of continuing to be, a member of any secret society whatever, whether it held its meeting in Maryland or without, should be deemed a felon, and be fined not less than Fifty Dollars—half to the informer, half to the State—or, in default be sold for a term of service sufficient to pay the fine. For a second

offense, the penalty was sale out of the State as slave for life. "In 1845, Negro camp meetings and other protracted out door meetings were forbidden, as being deemed nuisances to the public."

Free Negroes were permitted to engage in most occupations open to white men, but in the later years of slavery these occupations were greatly restricted. In Maryland they were not allowed to navigate vessels of the size required by government laws to be registered.

"In 1838 a free black asked leave to sail his own boat, but the House Committee reported unfavorably. In 1856, a bill passed the Senate without opposition to allow two free blacks of Harford County to run their own vessel to and fro between Baltimore City and the Bush and Gunpowder Rivers, but the House threw it out by a vote of forty-four to five; and the petition of another black, two years later, to run a vessel without a white on board, was left on the table."

Free Negroes were permitted to sell liquor in Maryland up to 1831, after obtaining the customary license, but after that time licenses were granted to them only by the order of the court, instead of by the clerks, as in the case of the whites.

In 1852, this law was made still more stringent and no white person was allowed to employ a Negro clerk.

"In May, 1860, a resident of Baltimore was indicted, under the act of '52, for employing as his clerk in a retail store in Annapolis a colored man of that city. On pleading guilty before Anne Arundel circuit, he was fined Five Hundred Dollars and costs, for the payment of which, the father of the clerk, a prosperous and respectable mulatto of Annapolis, became his surety."

REFERENCE; Brackett—Negro in Maryland, pp. 199, 201, 207, 209.

Schools Denied Free Negroes In Virginia and Education Restricted In Maryland.

Several insurrections of the slaves in the early part of the century led the legislatures in those States where there was any large body of Free Negroes to pass laws denying to Free Negroes the opportunities of education.

"By an act of April 7, 1831, 'all meetings of Free Negroes or mulattoes at any school-house or other place of teaching them reading, or writing, either in the day or night, under whatever pretext,' were declared to be unlawful assemblies. If a white person attempted to teach free Negroes for pay, he was liable to a fine of Fifty Dollars and imprisonment. After 'Brother' Nat Turner's insurrection the ban was put on upon Negro preachers and teachers by an act declaring it unlawful for Negroes, whether ordained or licensed or otherwise, to preach, exhort, or conduct any meeting for religious or other purposes."

"Some free colored persons who possessed sufficient means began sending their children to the North to be educated; but in 1838 all such efforts were forestalled by an act declaring that any free person of color who should go beyond the State for education should be considered to have emigrated. From 1838 to the close of the Civil War the only educational advantage that could lawfully be given to the free Negroes was strictly private instruction. Rarely and with difficulty did some free colored families procure white persons to teach their children privately."

In 1841, a law passed in Maryland declared it to be a high crime punishable with imprisonment for ten or twenty years "for any free colored person who should, knowingly, call for or receive at any post-office, or receive or have in his or her possession, any abolition handbill, pamphlet, newspaper, pictorial representation or other paper of any inflammatory character."

"At the April term, 1857, of the circuit of Dorchester County, a free black was tried—before the court by his choice—on two indictments. On one he was found not guilty, but on the other, for knowingly having in his possession 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' he was given a minimum term of ten years."

The status of the Free Negro at the close of the slavery regime was succinctly stated by General Broadnax, a leading member of the Virginia Legislature. "In truth," he he said, "free Negroes have legal rights but no constitutional ones."

REFERENCES: Russell—Free Negro in Virginia, pp. 143, 145, 122.

Many free Negroes owned slaves. There were in Charleston, S. C. in 1860, 132 Negroes who owned slaves. It is estimated that in the course of slavery in this country there were in the South 6,000 Negro slave owners and that in that time 18,000 slaves were held by Negroes.

REFERENCES: Washington, "The Story of the Negro," Vol. I, p. 203-209; Hart, "Slavery and Abolition;" Brackett, "Negro in Maryland;" Wilson, "Negroes Who Owned Slaves." Carnegie Institute Studis, 1912; Bassett, "Slavery in the State of North Carolina;" Russell, "The Free Negro in Virginia." Phillips, "American Negro Slavery."

SLAVE INSURRECTIONS.

It is estimated that some twenty-five insurrections of slaves took place in the United States prior to the American Revolution. This takes no account of the insurrections in Louisiana and in the Spanish, French and English colonies in the West Indies.

The most important insurrection in the West Indies was the uprising in 1791 of the slaves on the Island of Haiti, by which that country gained its Independence. 1804 the Republic of Haiti established.

1526. First insurrection of Negro slaves within present limits of United States in Ayllon's colony, on the coast of what is now South Carolina.

1664. Insurrection planned in Virginia by white bondmen and Negro slaves. At that time there was hardly 1,000 Negroes in the colony.

1687. Attempted insurrection of Negroes in the Northern Neck of Virginia. Negro population was about equal to that of whites.

1710. Negro insurrection planned in Surry County, Virginia. One of the conspirators, Will, a slave of Robert Ruffin, revealed the plot and as a reward was emancipated.

1712. First serious insurrection of slaves in the Thirteen Colonies in New York. The garrison saved the city from being reduced to ashes.

1720. Charleston, South Carolina, white people attacked in their houses and on the streets. Twenty-three slaves arrested, of whom six were convicted and three executed.

1722. Armed body of about 200 Negroes gathered near the mouth of the Rappahannock River, Virginia, for the purpose of attacking the people while they were in church. The plot was discovered.

1723. April 13. Governor Dummer, of Massachusetts issued a proclamation concerning the "fires which have been designedly and industriously kindled by some villainous and desperate Negroes or other dissolute people as appears by the confession of some of them." April 18, the Rev. Joseph Sewell preached a sermon on "The late fires that have broken out in Boston, supposed to be purposely set by ye Negroes." April 19, the selectmen of Boston made a report consisting of nineteen articles, Number 9 of which said, that if more than two Indians, Negro or mulatto servants or slaves be found in the streets or highways, in or about the town, idling or lurking together, unless in the service of their master or employer, every one so found shall be punished at the House of Correction."

1730. August. Insurrection in Williamsburg, Virginia.

1730. Rebellion of slaves reported from South Carolina.

1734. Conspiracy of slaves to gain their freedom by massacre of the whites discovered near Somerville, New Jersey. About thirty Negroes apprehended two hanged, some had ears cut off, others whipped.

1739. Slave conspiracy in Prince George's County, Maryland. The leader was tried and executed.

1740. Insurrection at Stone River, in South Carolina, was led by a slave Cato. Houses were burned and men, women and children murdered.

1741. Insurrection in New York City; population 12,000 whites and 2,000 blacks. Thirteen conspirators burned alive, eighteen hung, and eighty transported.

1741. Rumors of an insurrection among Negroes around Hackensack, N. J. Seven barnes were burned, two Negroes charged with the crime burned.

1768. Insurrection of slaves planned in Savannah, Georgia. A disagreement about the method of procedure, caused plot to fail. The population of the city consisted at this time of 3,000 whites and 2,700 blacks.

1772. Insurrection at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, threatened.

1775. Reported insurrection in Pitt Beufort and adjoining counties in North Carolina; a number of slaves arrested and some whipped severely, but none were proven to have been connected with any conspiracy.

1800. Two Negroes, Gabriel and Jack Bowler, were leaders in an attempted revolt in Henrico County, Virginia. A thousand Negroes marched on the city of Richmond. Forced by a swollen stream to halt, they disbanded with the understanding that they would renew the attempt the following night. The plot was discovered and Gabriel and Bowler were caught and executed.

1802. Slave insurrection reported in Northeastern part of North Carolina in the counties of Camden, Currituck, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan, Hertford, Martin, Bertie, Beaufort and Washington. June 10th had been set for the beginning of the insurrection. Two of the leaders were executed.

1805. Slave insurrection occurred in Wayne County, North Carolina. One Negro burned at the stake and two hanged.

1811. Parish of St. John the Baptist, thirty-six miles above New Orleans, about 500 Negro slaves organized and marched toward the city. They destroyed plantations on the way and forced other slaves to join them. Insurrection suppressed by the garrison from Fort St. Charles.

1816. Insurrection planned by slaves at Fredericksburg, Virginia. It was betrayed. The leaders were hanged. In this same year slave uprising reported at Camden, South Carolina.

1818. Rebellion of slaves at Charleston, S. C.

1819. Attempted insurrection at Augusta, Georgia.

1822. Extensive conspiracy organized at Charleston, South Carolina, by a free Negro, Denmark Vesey. Slaves for forty or fifty miles around Charleston were concerned in the uprising. The plan was to slaughter the whites and free the blacks. A recruiting committee was formed and every slave enlisted was sworn to secrecy. Peter Poyas, one of the conspirators, is said to have personally enlisted six hundred persons. The plot was revealed by a household servant. After a month's investigation, only fifty of the thousands supposed to have been concerned were apprehended. Vesey, with thirty-four others, was put to death. They died without revealing their secrets.

1831. Southampton Insurrection, Southampton, County, Virginia, Nat Turner, the leader of this insurrection, a slave preacher. His mother, it is said, taught him that, like Moses, he was to be the deliverer of his race. Turner's plan was to collect a large number of slaves in the Dismal swamp in the extreme southeastern section of Virginia. August 21, he set out with six companions, the band soon numbered sixty or more. Sixty white persons on different plantations killed. The local militia and United States troops were called out, and after more than a hundred insurrectionists had been killed the uprising was crushed. Fifty-three Negroes were tried, twenty-one were acquitted, twelve were convicted and sold out of the State, and twenty others, including Turner and one woman, were hanged.

1831. October 4. There was to be an uprising of the Negroes in Sampson, Dublin and New Hanover Counties, North Carolina. They were to assemble at Wilmington. Plot was revealed by a free Negro.

1845. Slave insurrection in Charles County, Maryland.

1853. April. Rumored uprising of slaves in Dorchester, Maryland.

1857. Rumored slave insurrection in Prince George's County, Maryland.

1859. October 16. John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry. This was the last of the attempted slave insurrections. Of the five Negroes who accompanied him two were killed; two were captured and executed, one escaped. Osborne Perry Anderson, was a printer by trade, born July 27, 1830, at West Fallowfield, Pennsylvania, died, December 13, 1872, at Washington, D. C. John Anthony Copeland, jr., for a time a student in Oberlin, was born free, August 15, 1834, at Raleigh, North Carolina; executed December 16, 1859. Shields Green, born a slave escaped from slavery on a sailing vessel from Charleston, S. C.; executed December 16, 1859; he was said to have been about twenty-three years of age. Lewis Sheridan Leary, saddler and harnessmaker, was born free at Fayetteville, North Carolina, March 17, 1835; killed October 17, 1859. Dangerfield Newby was born a slave in 1815 in Fauquier County, Virginia. His father, a Scotchman, freed his mulatto children. Killed, October 17, 1859.

1859. After the John Brown raid, rumor spread that there was to be a slave insurrection in the eastern portions of Maryland and Virginia.

1859. October 19. Rumored slave insurrection at Frederick, Maryland.

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ABOLITION AGITATION IN THE COLONIES.

1652. First enactment in North America looking toward the abolition of slavery adopted by the Rhode Island Assembly. No person, black or white, to serve in bondage more than ten years or after the age of twenty-four years.

1688. First protest of a religious body against slavery made by the Friends Society of Germantown, Penn., under the leadership of Francis del Pastorious.

1696. Yearly meetings of Friends of New Jersey and Pennsylvania votes to recommend to Friends that they cease from further importation of slaves.

1711. Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends condemns importation of slaves.

1716. New Jersey Yearly Meeting of Friends advises against Friends buying or selling Negroes.

1716. Dartmouth Monthly Meeting of Friends asks the Rhode Island Quarterly Meeting "whether it be agreeable to truth for the Friends to purchase slaves and keep them for a term of life."

1729. Philadelphia Yearly Friends Meeting memorialized to the effect that it was wrong to buy and import Negro slaves.

1729. "The Mystery of Iniquity," a condemnation of slavery, published by Ralph Sandiford.

1737. Benjamin Lee publishes a volume condemning slavery.

1740. The North Carolina Yearly Meeting of Friends raises question of freeing slaves.
1746-67. John Woolman, of New Jersey, travels in the middle and southern colonies and preaches that "the practice of continuing slavery is not right."
1750-80. Anthony Benezet, of Philadelphia, anti-slavery agitator, establishes and teaches gratuitously a school for Negroes, also influences Pennsylvania to begin in 1780 the work of emancipation.
1770. The Rev. Samuel Hopkins, of Newport, Rhode Island, attacks slavery.
1773. Dr. Benjamin Rush, eminent physician and philanthropist, publishes in Philadelphia an address against slavery.

1775. April 14, first Abolition Society in America organized for promoting the abolition of slavery, the relief of free Negroes unlawfully held in bondage, and for improving the condition of the African race. (This Society is still in existence. See below Mission Boards of White Denominations, also Educational Funds, the "African Third.")

1775. Petition presented to New Jersey Assembly to "pass an act to set free all the slaves now in the colony."
1776. New Jersey Friends deny the right of membership in their society to slaveholders.
1777. Vermont abolishes slavery. First colony to do this.
1778. Governor Livingstone asks the New Jersey Assembly to make provision for the manumission of slaves.
1780. Bill for gradual emancipation passes Upper House Connecticut Legislature.
1785. June 25. New York Abolition Society formed, John Jay, president and Alexander Hamilton, secretary.
1785. December. Citizens of Queen Anne's, Kent, Caroline, Dorchester, Worchester, Talbot, and other counties in Maryland, present petitions to legislature relative to abolition of slavery. Petition rejected by vote of 32 to 22.
1786. New Jersey provides for manumission without security.
1786. Society for promoting the abolition of slavery in New Jersey formed.
1786. The Virginia Yearly Meeting of Friends condemns the slavery system.
1786. Rhode Island Abolition Society organized.

ABOLITION AGITATION IN THE STATES.

1787. Baltimore Yearly Meeting of Friends presents petition for the Emancipation of slaves to the legislature. Petition rejected by vote of 30 to 17.

1789. Bill to promote gradual abolition of slavery and to prevent rigorous exportation of blacks from Maryland presented to legislature.

1789. September 8. Maryland Society organized for promoting the abolition of slavery and for ameliorating the condition of Negroes and others unlawfully held in bondage.
1789 Rhode Island Anti-slavery Society founded by Jonathan Edwards and others.

1790. Connecticut Abolition Society organized, Dr. Ezra Stiles, the president of Yale College, president.
1791. Virginia Abolition Society organized.
1792. Abolition Society formed in New Jersey.
1794. First convention of Abolition Societies meets in Philadelphia January 1; ten states represented: Joseph Broomfield, afterwards Governor of New Jersey and General in War of 1812, presiding, recommends that annual addresses be delivered on the subject of "Slavery" and that there be an annual convention of Abolition Societies. An address is sent forth to the people of the United States, and a memorial presented to Congress, urging it to pass a law to prohibit American citizens from supplying slaves to foreign nations, and to prevent foreigners from fitting out vessels in this country for the African slave trade. This same year Congress passed a bill to that effect.

1795. American Convention of Abolition Societies sends addresses to South Carolina and Georgia, calling upon them to ameliorate the condition of slaves, and to diffuse knowledge among them, also an address to the people of the United States demanding the universal emancipation of slaves.
1797. Bill presented to Maryland legislature by citizens of Hartford County for the abolition of slavery.
1816. Society for the Gradual Manumission of Slaves founded at Centre, North Carolina, with several slaveholders as members.
1826. Abolition Societies hold convention in Baltimore. Estimated that there are one hundred and forty of these societies, one hundred and six of which are in the South. Eighty-one represented at the Baltimore convention. Seventy-three of them from Southern States and forty from North Carolina alone.

1827. About this time Massachusetts General Colored Anti-Slavery Association formed.
1828. The American Convention of Abolition Societies meets in Baltimore.
1829. The American Convention of Abolition Societies meets in Washington.
1831. January 1. Publication at Boston of the Liberator begins.
1831. First annual convention of the People of Color, June 6-11, Philadelphia.

1832. The New England Anti-Slavery Society founded January 6.
1833. Anti-Slavery Society founded in Indiana.
1833. New York Anti-Slavery Society founded.

1833. The National Anti-Slavery Convention meets in Philadelphia, December 4. Ten states represented. At this convention American Anti-Slavery Society organized. Anti-Slavery Societies were now formed in all the Northern States.

1837. Memorial presented to United States Senate from General Assembly of Vermont praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.
1845. Schism in the ranks of the Democratic Party over the question of extension of American slave territory. Barn Burners opposed and Old Hunkers supported extension.
1848. Connecticut decrees "that no person shall hereafter be held in slavery in this State and that no slave shall be brought into Connecticut." A law had already been passed (1784) providing for gradual abolition, but this law put an absolute end to slavery in that State.
1851. "Uncle Tom's Cabin," by Harriet Beecher Stowe, begins as a serial in the *National Era*, Boston. First edition issued March 20, 1852.
1857. "The Impending Crisis" by Hinton Rowan Helper, representing the "poor white" class in North Carolina. Demanding the abolition of slavery, the expulsion of the Negroes, and the destruction of the oligarchical despotism made possible by slavery. Circulation of this book forbidden in many parts of the South.
1859. October 16. John Brown's raid on United States Government Arsenal at Harper's Ferry. December 2, John Brown executed. Of the five Negroes who were with John Brown at Harper's Ferry, one escaped, two were killed in the fight, and two were captured and executed. (See Slave Insurrections.)

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

The secret routes for transporting fugitive slaves to the free States of the North and to Canada were popularly known as "underground

railroads." Friends of the fleeing slaves, by systematic and co-operative efforts, aided them to elude the pursuit of the slave hunters.

There were at convenient distances "stations," that is, the houses of persons who held themselves in readiness to receive fugitives, singly or in numbers, at any hour of the day or at night, to feed, shelter and clothe, if necessary, and to conceal until they could be dispatched with safety to some other station along the route. There were other persons known as conductors who held themselves ready at all times to take the fugitives by private or public conveyance and transport them to the next station. If they went by private conveyance, they generally traveled in the night, by such routes and with such disguises as gave the best warrant against detection either by the slave catchers or their many sympathizers.

As early as 1786, there are evidences of an underground road. A letter of George Washington, written in that year, speaks of a slave escaping from Virginia to Philadelphia, and being there aided by a society of Quakers formed for the purpose of assisting in liberating slaves. It was not, however, until after the War of 1812, that escaped slaves began to find their way by the underground roads in considerable numbers to Canada.

From Maine to Kansas, all the northern States were dotted with the underground stations, and covered with a net work of underground roads. It is estimated that between 1830 and 1860 over 9,000 slaves were aided to escape by way of Philadelphia. During this same period in Ohio, 40,000 fugitives are said to have escaped by way of the underground railroads. A number of slaves also escaped from Texas and the Southwest into Mexico. There is at present at Nacimiento Coahuila, Mexico, a colony of about 300 Negroes which is made up of the descendants of fugitive slaves and Negro soldiers who remained in Mexico when the United States Army went there to drive the French out of the country. When the American Army crossed the Rio Grande it was divided into two parts. One part went to help drive out the French. The Negro soldiers, under the command of Colonel Shafter, went westward and fought against the Indians. For services which these Negroes rendered, the Mexican Government granted them fourteen leagues of land which is at present held as a reservation so that it can be protected from intruders. The papers setting aside this grant were signed by the representatives of the government of Mexico and of the United States.

REFERENCES: Seibert "The Underground Railroad;" Mitchell "The Underground Railroad;" William Still "Underground Railroad Records;" "The Reminiscences of Levi Coffin;" Smedley "The Underground Railroad in Chester and the Neighboring Towns of Pennsylvania."

NEGROES CONNECTED WITH ABOLITION AND UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

Brown, William Wells.—Anti-slavery agitator. Agent of the underground railroad. Born a slave in St. Louis, Mo., 1816.

As a boy, Brown worked in the printing office of Elijah B. Lovejoy. In 1834 he escaped to the North and obtained a position on a Lake Erie steamer. Here he was of great service in assisting slaves to make their way to Canada. In 1843, he became a lecturer for the Anti-Slavery Society and continued in that position until 1849. He is the author of several books, the most important of which are "The Black Man," "The Rising Sun," and "Sketches of Places and People Abroad."

Douglass, Frederick.—Noted American anti-slavery agitator and journalist. Born a slave at Tuckahoe, near Easton, Maryland, February, 1817. Died February 2, 1895.

In 1838 Douglass escaped from slavery under the disguise of a sailor. He went first to New York City and then to New Bedford, Massachusetts. In 1841 he attended an anti-slavery convention at Nantucket and spoke with such power and eloquence that he was immediately sent out as a lecturer under the auspices of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. He became one of the most prominent anti-slavery agitators. He received and accepted an invitation to lecture in Great Britain. In 1847 he settled at Rochester, New York, and began to publish an abolition paper, "The North Star." In 1845 he published his autobiography. In 1882 his autobiography was republished under the title, "Life and Times of Frederick Douglass." He held a number of prominent political positions the more important of which were: Marshal of the District of Columbia, Recorder of Deeds of the District and Minister to Haiti.

Whipper, William.—Successful business man, anti-slavery agitator, editor of The National Reformer.

Mr. Whipper began the lumber business in Columbia, Pennsylvania, in part nership with Stephen Smith. In order to have a better field for their operations they moved to Philadelphia and opened one of the largest wood and coal yards in the city. The firm owned many rafts and employed many boatmen and raftsmen. In 1849, the firm was said to hold, besides many thousand bushels of coal, 250,000 feet of lumber, 22 merchantmen cars running between Philadelphia and Baltimore, and $9,000 worth of stock in the Columbia bridge Their notes were accepted for any amount. Mr. Whipper gave much of his time to the advocacy to the freedom of the slave. In 1838 Mr. Whipper became editor of the National Reformer, a monthly magazine published by the American Moral Reform Society. This magazine was the first effort in journalism by Philadelphia Negroes.

Forten, James.—Negro abolitionist. Born in Philadelphia, September 6, 1776; died March 4, 1842. Forten was a sail-maker by trade.

He was educated in the school of the Quaker abolitionist, Anthony Benezet. Forten acquired considerable wealth. With the assistance of Richard Allen and Absolom Jones he helped to raise 2,500 colored volunteers for the protection of the city of Philadelphia when it was threatened by the English. He was chairman of the first convention of free Negroes held in Philadelphia, 1817. He was a warm friend and supporter of William Lloyd Garrison It is said that several times, by personal contributions, he enabled Garrison to continue the publication of the "*Liberator*."

Harper, Mrs. Frances E. Watkins.—Distinguished anti-slavery, lecturer, writer and poet. Born of free parents, 1825, Baltimore, Maryland; died February 22, 1911.

Mrs. Harper went to school to her uncle, Rev. William Watkins, who taught a school in Baltimore for free colored children. About 1851 she moved to Ohio and began teaching, but later came to Little York, Pennsylvania, where he became acquainted with the workings of the underground railroad and thereafter determined to devote her life to the anti-slavery cause. In 1854 she began her career as a public lecturer, and in 1860 married Fenton Harper. By 1864 she had become known as an anti-slavery writer both in poetry and prose. After the close of the Civil War she came South, but later returned to Philadelphia and devoted her time to writing and lecturing for temperance work. For a time she had charge of the W. C. T. U. work among colored people. She published several books of poems. "Iola Leroy, or the Shadows Uplifted" is her best prose work.

Hayden, Lewis.—Born 1815, died 1889. Runaway slave from Kentucky to Boston, Abolitionist.

Mr. Hayden's home was a common meeting place for councils affecting his race. It was also a station of the underground railroad. He himself came as a fugitive from Kentucky in 1844. Through native strength of character he soon became a dominant figure in Boston's Negro colony, and so remained until his death. He was probably the only Negro office holder before the war. In 1859 he was appointed messenger to the Massachusetts Secretary of State, which position he held, except for a short interval, until his death. He was in 1873, elected to the State Legislature.

Ray, Charles B.—Anti-slavery Agitator. Agent Underground Railroad. Born Falmouth, Mass., December 25, 1807; died New York City, August 15, 1886. Congregational minister and editor of the Colored American from 1839 to 1842.

In 1833 became identified with the abolition movement. Was associated with Henry Ward Beecher, Gerrit Smith, Lewis Tappin and others prominent in the Anti-Slavery movement. Mr. Ray was secretary of the Local Vigilance Committee in New York City and also of the State Vigilance Committee. He was prominently connected with the work of the Underground Railroad. His home was an important station where almost daily fugitives were received.

Nell, William C.—Anti-slavery agitator and author of Boston. In 1840 was a leader in the agitation for public schools to be thrown open to Negro children.

Continued a leader in this agitation until they were opened to all children regardless of race. Mr. Nell's works are "Services of Colored Americans in the Wars of 1776 and 1812," Boston, 1852, and "Colored Patriots of the American Revolution," Boston, 1855.

Lane, Lunsford.—Born a slave at Raleigh, N. C. He is placed in Prof. Basset's "History of the Anti-Slavery Leaders of North Carolina" among the four prominent abolitionists of that State.

It is said that Lane waited on LaFayette when he passed through Raleigh in 1824. Lane's ambition was to be free, and he began early in life to save money to purchase his freedom. He and his father manufactured a superior kind of smoking tobacco. They were at length permitted to manufacture this tobacco on their own account. At the end of eight years Lane had saved a Thousand Dollars with which to purchase his freedom. In 1839 he bought a home and negotiated for the purchasing of his wife and children for $2,500. Because of the laws of North Carolina, Lane was compelled to go to New York City to have the articles of his emancipation executed. When he returned he was arrested and was informed that under the law he must leave the State within twenty days. Before he could close up his business he was arrested and taken before the mayor on the charge of "delivering abolition lectures in Massachusetts." Replying to this charge, Lane made a statement before the Mayor's Court which was probably the only abolition speech ever made by a Negro before a Southern audience.

REFERENCES: Basset, Anti-Slavery Leaders in North Carolina, Johns Hopkins University Studies; Washington, The Story of the Negro; and W. G. Hawkins, Lunsford Lane, Boston, 1863.

Purvis, Robert.—Anti-slavery agitator; chairman of the Philadelphia Vigilance Committee of the Underground Railroad, and member of the first Anti-slavery Convention in 1833.

Purvis was one of the signers of the Declaration of Sentiments. He was at that time the most prominent anti-slavery man of the Negro race. In 1883 at the Fifteenth Anniversary of the Anti-Slavery Convention held in Philadelphia he was one of the three original signers present. John G. Whittier, the poet, and Elizur Wright, the anti-slavery editor, were the other two.

Redmond, Charles Lenox.—Born at Salem, Massachusetts, 1810 died 1873. First Negro to take lecture platform as an anti-slavery speaker.

He was president of the Essex County Anti-Slavery Society and was a vice president of the New England Anti-Slavery Society. In 1838 he took the field as a lecturer under the auspices of the American Anti-Slavery Society. In this capacity he canvassed New England. In 1840 he went to England as a delegate to the first World Anti-Slavery Convention held in London. While abroad he delivered many anti-slavery lectures. On his return he brought a remarkable document, an "Address" from the Irish people to their countrymen and countrywomen in America. With the name of Daniel O'Connell at its head, sixty thousand names were appended to this monstrous memorial. The Irish-Americans were called upon to treat the Negroes as brethren and everywhere to unite with the abolitionists.

Russwurm, John Brown.—Born in Jamaica, 1799; died in Liberia, 1851. Editor of the first Negro newspaper published in the United States, the "Freedmen's Journal," published in New York City, 1827.

Mr. Russwurm, one of the first Negroes to graduate from a college in the United States, graduated from Bowdoin College in 1826; in 1829 he went to Liberia and became superintendent of the public schools and editor of the *Liberia Herald*. In 1836 he was appointed Governor of the District of Maryland in Liberia, in which position he died.

Tubman, Harriet.—Fugitive slave and one of the most famous of the Underground railroad operators, died March 10, 1913.

Harriet Tubman escaped from slavery in Maryland about 1849 when between twenty and twenty-five years of age, and at once began to make trips into the South to aid others to escape. In nineteen trips she is said to have led over three hundred fugitive slaves into the Northern States and Canada. She was employed during the Civil War in the secret service of the Federal Army. After the war she founded a home at Auburn, New York, for aged colored persons. She retained much of her vigor until she was over eighty years old. For the two years previous to her death she was cared for by friends and particularly the New York State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs.

REFERENCE: "Harriet, The Moses of Her People," Sarah H. Bradford New York, 1897.

Truth, Sojourner.—A noted anti-slavery speaker, born about 1775, in Africa. Brought when a child, to America, she was sold as a slave in the State of New York.

After slavery was abolished in New York in 1827, Sojourner Truth became widely known in the North and was a prominent figure in anti-slavery meetings. Sojourner Truth was noted as a public speaker. She was able to "bear down an audience by a few simple words." She was greatly admired by Wendell Phillips, Harriet Beecher Stowe, and other prominent anti-slavery agitators.

REFERENCE: Narrative Sojourner Truth, Boston, 1850.

Still, William.—Secretary of the Philadelphia Vigilance Committee of the Underground Railroad. Born October 7, 1821, in Burlington County, New Jersey.

Still's father purchased his freedom. His mother was a fugitive slave. His brother was kidnapped and carried to Alabama. The Vigilance Committee was the directing body for all the numerous lines of the underground railroad which centered in Philadelphia. William Still, as secretary, kept a record of all the fugitive slaves who passed through the hands of the committee. In 1872 this record was published in book form under the title "Underground Railroad." This book is one of the most remarkable records extant concerning the history of slavery.

Walker, David.—First Negro to attack slavery through the press. Born free at Wilmington, North Carolina, 1785.

Walker early went to Boston and began business. In 1829 he published an anti-slavery pamphlet, "Walker's Appeal,' which was widely circulated and stirred the South as no other anti-slavery pamphlet up to that time had done. Governor Giles of Virginia, in a message to the Legislature, referred to the appeal as "a seditious pamphlet sent from Boston."

Gibbs, Mifflin Wistar.—Lawyer and anti-slavery agitator; born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April, 1823. He died in Little Rock, Ark., July 11, 1915.

He was actively connected with the anti-slavery movement and the underground railroad. In 1849 he lectured on the anti-slavery platform. In 1850 went to California and engaged in the dry goods business. On the discovery of gold in British Columbia, in 1858, Mr. Gibbs went to Victoria and established there the first mercantile house other than that of the Hudson Bay Company. In 1868, after having read law with an English lawyer at Victoria, he returned to the United States and entered the law department of Oberlin College, from which he was graduated in 1870. He settled in Little Rock, Arkansas, and was admitted to the bar. In 1873 he was elected city judge, being the first Negro to hold such an office in the United States. In 1877 he was appointed Register

of the United States land office in Little Rock. In 1897 he was appointed United States Consul to Tamatave, Madagascar. He has written an autobiography under the title of "Lights and Shadows."

Knights of Liberty.—In 1846 Moses Dickson and eleven other free Negroes organized at St. Louis, The Knights of Liberty for the purpose of overthrowing slavery. Ten years was to be spent working slowly and secretly making their preparations and extending the society.

At the end of this time because of changes in conditions North and South the plan of operation was altered and Underground Railroad work was done. It is said that the Knights of Liberty assisted yearly hundreds of slaves to escape. After emancipation Mr. Dickson in memory of the original organizers, established in 1871, The Knights and Daughters of Tabor Society.

The Union Benevolent Society.—Organized by free Negroes at Lexington, Kentucky, in 1843. Its purpose was to care for the sick, bury the dead, encourage education and industry among free Negroes and help slaves to freedom. The white people knew of this society and aided it. In1852 a lodge was permitted to be organized among the slaves. The masters did not know that this society was actively engaged in Underground Railroad work.

NEGRO ANTI-SLAVERY NEWSPAPER.

In connection with the anti-slavery movement a number of papers were published by Negroes. A list of papers published by Negroes before the Civil War follows:

Name	City	Date of First Issue
Freedoms Journal	New York, N. Y.	March 30, 1827
Rights of All	New York, N. Y.	March 28, 1828
The Weekly Advocate	New York, N. Y.	Jan. —, 1837
Colored American (W'kly Advocate changes to)		March 4, 1837
National Reformer	Philadelphia, Pa.	Sept. —, 1838
African Methodist Episcopal Church Magazine	Philadelphia, Pa.	Sept. —, 1841
The Elevator	Philadelphia	1842
The National Watchman	Troy, N. Y.	1842
The Clarion		1842
The Peoples Press	New York, N. Y.	1843
The Northern Star	Philadelphia, Pa.	----
The Mystery (Northern Star changes to)	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1843
The Genius of Freedom		1845
The Rams Horn	New York, N. Y.	Jan. 1, 1847
The North Star	Rochester, N. Y.	Nov. 1, 1847
The Impartial Citizen	Boston, Mass.	1848
The Christian Herald	Philadelphia, Pa.	1848
The Colored Man's Journal	New York, N. Y.	1851
The Alienated American	Cleveland, Ohio	1852
The Paladium of Liberty	Columbus, Ohio	
The Disfranchised American	Cincinnati, Ohio	
The Colored Citizen (The Disfranchised American changes to)		
The Christian Recorder (Christian Herald changes to)	Philadelphia, Pa.	1852
The Mirror of the Times	San Francisco, Cal.	1855
The Herald of Freedom	Ohio	1855
The Anglo African	New York, N. Y.	July 23, 1859

SLAVERY AND RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

1806. The first division of a religious denomination in the United States, on account of slavery, said to have occurred among the Baptist of Kentucky.

1821. The Alabama Synod of the associated Reformed Presbyterian Church severed its connection with the central body which had excluded slave holders from communion.

1829. The True Reformed Dutch Church embodied in its proposed rules that: "Slavery, and all trafficking whatever in human flesh and blood, if it still exists among us, shall be forever abolished in the True Reformed Dutch Church, immediately upon the adoption of these ecclesiastical ordinances."

1841. A small number of Methodists withdrew from the regular connection and formed in Michigan a separate connection, under the name of Wesleyan Methodists. May 31, 1843, at Utica, New York, Wesleyan Methodist connection of America was established.

1845. May 7. The Southern Methodist Episcopal Conferences organized at Louisville, Kentucky, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. This done in accordance with a plan of separation adopted by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1844.

1845. Baptist Associations in the South met at Augusta, Georgia, and organized Southern Baptist Convention.

1845. The Free Presbyterian Church organized. This was a small group of churches which separated from the Old School Presbyterian Church because of the slavery question. The Free Presbyterians were earnestly opposed to slavery. Many members of this church in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana were conductors on the Underground Railroad. The Civil War settled the slavery question, and so in 1865, the Free Presbyterians again united with the Old School Presbyterian Church.

1854. General convention of the Christian Church adopted resolutions concerning slavery. The Southern delegation withdrew and formed a separate organization which continued until 1890 when a reunion was formed.

1855. A Classis of the German Reformed Church in North Carolina was refused admission into the Dutch Reformed Church because some of the members of this Classis were slave holders.

1858. Division in the Protestant Church, the Northern and Southern wings separated, reunited in 1877.

1858. The synods and assemblies of the New School of the Presbyterian Church in the border States withdrew and formed the United Synod of Presbyterian Churches. December 4, 1861, forty-seven Presbyteries withdrew from the Old School Assembly; organized the General Assembly of the Confederate States of America. In 1864 the United Synods and the General Assembly of the Confederate States united under the name of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, better known as the Presbyterian Church, South.

1861. July. The Southern bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church met at Montgomery, Alabama and organized the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States. After the close of the war the different dioceses in the South became again a part of the General Convention.

1863. Number of synods of the Lutheran Church withdrew and organized at Concord, North Carolina, the United Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the South.

EMANCIPATION

PRELIMINARY PROCLAMATION OF EMANICIPATION.

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy thereof, do hereby proclaim and declare that hereafter as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and each of the States, and the people thereof, in which States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed.

That it is my purpose, upon the next meeting of Congress to again recommend the adoption of a practical measure tendering pecuniary aid to the free acceptance or rejection of all slave States, so called, the people whereof may not then be in rebellion against the United States, and which States may then have voluntarily adopted, or thereafter may voluntarily adopt immediate or gradual abolishment of slavery within their respective limits; and that the effort to colonize persons of African descent, with their consent, upon this continent or elsewhere, with the previously obtained consent of the governments existing there, will be continued.

That on the first day of January, in the year of our I ord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States shall be then, thenceforward and forever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States if any, in which the people thereof respectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States, by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State, and the people thereof, are not then in rebellion against the United States.

That attention is hereby called to an act of Congress entitled "An Act to Make an Additional Article of War," approved March 13th, 1862, and which act is in the words and figures following:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter the following shall be promulgated as an additional article of war for the government of the army of the United States, and shall be obeyed and observed as such:

Section 1. All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective commands for the purposes of returning fugitives from service to labor who may have escaped from any persons whom such service of labor is claimed to be due; and any officer who shall be found guilty by a court-martial of violating this article shall be dismissed from the service.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Also, to the ninth and tenth sections of an act entitled "An Act to Suppress Insurrection, to Punish Treason and Rebellion, to Seize and Confiscate property of Rebels and for other Purposes," approved July 16, 1862, and which sections are in the words and figures following.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That all slaves or persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, escaping from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the army; and all slaves captured from such persons, or deserted by them and coming under the control of the Government of the United States; and all slaves of such persons found on (or) being within any place occupied by rebel forces and afterwards occupied by forces of the United States, shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude, and not again held as slaves.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That no slave escaping into any State, Territory, or District of Columbia, from any other State, shall be delivered up, or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty, except for crime, or some offense against the laws, unless the person claiming said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the laborer service of such fugitive is alleged to be due is his lawful owner, and has not borne arms against the United States in the present rebellion, nor in any way given ald and comfort thereto: and no person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall under any pretense whatever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such person to the claimant, on pain of being dismissed from the service.

And I do hereby enjoin upon and order all persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States, to observe, obey, and enforce, within their respective spheres of service, the act and sections above recited.

And the Executive will in due time recommend that all citizens of the United States who shall have remained loyal thereto throughout rebellion, shall (upon the restoration of the constitutional relation between the United States and their respective States if that relation shall have been suspended or disturbed) be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States, including the loss of slaves.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-secon d day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

By the President:

William H. Seward,
Secretary of State.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, on the 22nd day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing among other things, the following, to wit;

That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any States or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States shall be then, henceforward, and forever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

That the Executive will, on the first day of January, aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof respectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States, by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State, and the people thereof, are not then in rebellion against the United States.

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and Government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days from the day first above mentioned, order and designate as the States and parts of States, wherein the people thereof respectively are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit:

"Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana (except the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemine, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans) Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia and also the counties of Berkley, Accomac, North Hampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Anne and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth), and which excepted parts are, for the present, left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

"And by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of States, are and henceforward shall be free; and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

"And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free, to abstain from all violence unless in necessary self-defense; and I recommend to them that, in all cases when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

"And I further declare and make known that such persons of suitable conditions will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, position, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

"And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto setmy name and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord 1863, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

By the President:

William H. Seward,
Secretary of State.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

13th AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION.

Sec. 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Adopted December 18, 1865.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Congress on March the 3rd, 1865, established the "Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands." This Bureau was in the War Department and was to be maintained through the war and one year thereafter. It had the supervision and management of all abandoned lands and the control of all subjects relating to refugees and freedmen. The President was authorized to appropriate for the use of freedmen the confiscated and abandoned lands within the Southern States.

Not more than forty acres, however, for a period not longer than three years, were to be assigned to each freedman thus aided. Provisions, fuel and clothing were distributed free to destitute freedmen and loyal refugees.

The administration of the Bureau was placed in the hands of a chief commissioner, General Oliver O. Howard.

July 16, 1866, Congress extended for two years the Bureau's statutory life. At the same time the powers of the Bureau were increased. Confederate public property was authorized to be sold for educational purposes. The Bureau was given military jurisdiction over infringement of civil rights.

In June, 1868, second bill was passed extending the term of the Bureau for one year in un-reconstructed States. January 1, 1869, the work of the Bureau, excepting educational, ended. This was concluded in 1870. (See below under Education.) Over $20,000,000 was expended by the Bureau.

When the Bureau was discontinued, $200,000 of its funds were unexpended. A recent bill introduced in Congress proposed to use this money for the erection, in the District of Columbia, of a home for aged and infirm colored persons.

REFERENCES: Autobiography of Oliver Otis Howard; Report of the Freedmen's Bureau, Executive Documents of the House of Representatives, 1869; Williams History of the Negro; Freedmen's Bureau, Atlantic Monthly, Volume LXXXVII, Boston, 1901; and Washington, Story of the Negro.

FREE AND SLAVE NEGRO POPULATION 1790 TO 1860.

TOTAL NEGROES, FREE AND SLAVE, BY STATES, 1790.

Name of State	Slave	Free	Total
Maine		536	536
New Hampshire	157	630	787
Vermont		269	269
Massachusetts		5,369	5,369
Rhode Island	958	3,484	4,442
Connecticut	2,648	2,771	5,419
New York	21,193	4,682	25,875
New Jersey	11,423	2,762	14,185
Pennsylvania	3,707	6,531	10,238
Delaware	887	3,899	12,786
Maryland and District of Columbia	103,036	8,043	111,079
Virginia	292,627	12,866	305,493
North Carolina	100,783	5,041	105,824
South Carolina	107,094	1,801	108,895
Georgia	29,264	398	29,662
Kentucky	12,430	114	12,544
Tennessee	3,417	361	3,778
Total	697,624	59,557	757,181

TOTAL NEGROES, FREE AND SLAVE, BY STATES, 1860.

Name of State	Slave	Free	Total
Maine		1,327	1,327
New Hampshire		494	494
Vermont		709	709
Massachusetts		9,602	9,602
Rhode Island		3,952	3,952
Connecticut		8,627	8,627
New York		49,005	49,005
New Jersey	18	25,318	25,336
Pennsylvania		56,949	56,949
Delaware	1,798	19,829	21,627
Maryland and District of Columbia	90,374	95,073	185,447
Virginia	490,865	58,042	548,907
North Carolina	331,059	30,463	361,522
South Carolina	402,406	9,914	412,320
Georgia	462,198	3,500	465,698
Kentucky	275,179	10,684	236,167
Tennessee	225,483	7,300	283,019
Ohio		36,673	36,673
Indiana		11,428	11,428
Illinois		7,628	7,628
Michigan		6,799	6,799
Wisconsin		1,171	1,171
Alabama	435,080	2,690	437,770
Mississippi	436,631	773	437,404
Louisiana	331,726	18,647	350,373
Arkansas	111,115	144	111,259
Missouri	114,931	3,572	118,503
Florida	61,745	932	62,677
Iowa		1,069	1,069
California		4,086	4,086
Kansas	2	625	627
Minnesota		259	259
Oregon		128	128
Texas	182,566	355	182,921
Colorado		46	46
New Mexico		85	85
Utah	26	33	59
Washington		30	30
Nebraska	15	67	82
Nevada		45	45
Total	3,953,760	487,970	4,441,730

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OF FREE AND SLAVE NEGRO POPULATION, 1790 TO 1860.

Year	FREE		SLAVES	
	Number	Per Cent of increase over preceding census	Number	Per Cent of increase over preceding census
1790	59,557		697,624	
1800	108,435	82.1	893,602	28.1
1810	186,446	71.9	1,191,362	33.3
1820	233,634	25.3	1,538,022	29.1
1830	319,599	36.8	2,009,043	30.6
1840	386,293	20.9	2,487,355	23.8
1850	434,495	12.5	3,204,313	28.8
1860	488,070	12.3	3,953,760	23.4

The Census Bureau estimates that the value of the slaves in the Southern States in 1860 amounted to $1,500,000,000. (See abstract of special bulletin, "Wealth, Debt and Taxation. 1913," page 10.)

DATE OF THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN VARIOUS AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

Haiti	1793	Danish West Indies	1848
Guadaloupe	1794	French West Indies	1848
Chili (October 10)	1811	Venezuela	1854
Columbia (July 19)	1821	Peru	1856
Central American States	1823	Dutch West Indies and Dutch Guiana	1863
Bolivia	1825	United States (December 18)	1865
Mexico (September 15)	1829	Porto Rico	1873
British Possessions in America	1834	Cuba	1886
Ecuador	1845	Brazil	1888

THE NEGRO AND CIVIL RIGHTS.

Status Free Negro At Beginning The Civil War.

Questions relative to the political and civil status of Free Negroes became prominent in 1862. United States Attorney General Bates, in an elaborate opinion, concerning the right of a Negro to be master of a vessel, engaged in the coasting trade, ruled that free persons without distinction of race or color if native born, were citizens.

He then distinguished between the inherent rights of citizens and the political privileges of certain classes. "All citizens," he said, "have a right to protection, but only certain classes enjoy the privilege of voting and holding office. A child or a woman is a citizen, though not always privileged to vote or hold office."

For the purpose of drafting soldiers, Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, ordered Negroes as well as whites to be enrolled. The attorney general of the State justified the order on the ground that "Congress and the War Department both leave out the word white from the description of the class to be enrolled."

In contrast to the above it was decided in Illinois that Negroes were not citizens. One W. C. Lowry had contracted with the trustees of a certain school district in Montgomery County of that State to teach their school. The trustees were enjoined from paying Lowery on the ground that he was one-fourth Negro. The court in rendering its decision, sustaining the injunction, said, "The Constitution of this State, and the statutes adopted in pursuance thereto, forbid the migration to and settlement in this State of such persons. They are forbidden to vote, sit upon juries, hold offices, and to testify in cases where white persons are parties." In June of 1862 the electors of the State of Illinois voted upon the adoption of a new constitution. The results with reference to that part relating to Negroes were as follows: For the continued exclusion from the State of Negroes and mulattoes, a majority of 100,000; against granting the right of suffrage or to hold office to Negroes or mulattoes, a majority of 176,000.

Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, in a speech in Congress, said: "The Negro race is looked upon by the people of Ohio as a class to be kept

by themselves, to be debarred of social intercourse with the whites, to be deprived of all advantages which they cannot enjoy in common with their own class. They have always been deprived of the elective franchise in this State, and no party among our citizens has ever contemplated that they should be given the right of citizenship and for aught that appears to the contrary, the colored man in Ohio will not, in all future time that he may remain an inhabitant of the State, attain any material improvement in the social or political rights over what he now enjoys.

REFERENCES: Annual Cyclopedia 1862, pp. 752, 753, 754.

Emancipation Proclamation Gives Freedmen Status Free Negroes.

With the close of the Civil War and the adoption of the Thirteenth Amendment all the slaves in the South become free. Between 1865 and 1868, when the Fourteenth Amendment was adopted, numerous black laws were passed by the legislatures of the Southern States to control the Freedmen who were considered to have the same status as the Free Negroes of ante-bellum days.

The constitution of Mississippi, as amended August 1, 1865, abolished slavery and gave the legislature power to make laws for the protection and security of the persons and property of the freedmen and to protect "them and the State against any evils that may arise from their sudden emancipation.

The same year South Carolina passed a law that "although such persons (Negro) are not entitled to social or political equality with white persons" they might hold property, make contracts, etc., except as should be hereinafter modified.

There were some attempts to restrict the movements of the Freedmen. As early as 1863 the legislature of Kentucky declared that it was unlawful for any Negro or Mulatto claiming to be free under the Emancipation Proclamation of January 1, 1863, or any other proclamation of the United States, to migrate, or remain in the State. Any Negro who violated this law was to be treated as a runaway slave.

The Georgia Constitution of 1865 gave the General Assembly power to make laws for the regulation or prohibition of the immigration of free persons of color into the State from other places.

South Carolina in 1865 provided that if a person of color should come into the State to reside, he must within twenty days after his arrival, give bond with two free holders as security binding him to good behavior and binding sureties to support him if he should become unable to support himself. If he failed to make the required bond he was required to leave the State within ten days or be liable to corporal punishment.

Restrictions Placed Upon Occupations Of Freedmen.

There were some restrictions placed upon Negroes in respect to occupations. South Carolina enacted a law that no person of color should follow the trade of artisan, mechanic or shoemaker, "or any other trade, employment or business (besides that of husbandry or that of a servant and a contract for service or labor) on his own account and for his own benefit or in partnership with a white person or as aid or servants of any person" until he should have obtained the license.

In Mississippi a statue in 1865 gave the freedmen the right to sue and be sued, to hold property, etc., but prohibited them from renting

or leasing any lands except within the corporate limits of a town or city in which place the corporation authorities should control the same.

Under the same statute every free man, Negro or mulatto, was required to have on January 1, 1866, and annually thereafter, a lawful home and employment with written evidence thereof. If he lived within an incorporate town and was not under contract for service he must have a license from the mayor authorizing him to do regular job work. If he lived outside of a town he must have a similar license from a member of the board of police of his precinct.

The sale of firearms and liquor was in most instances forbidden to Negroes. Alabama made it unlawful for a Negro to run a tavern or sell liquor. In South Carolina Negroes might not own a distillery or a place where liquor was sold, and disobedience might be punished by corporal punishment. The legislature of Florida, in 1866, passed a law, making it unlawful for a Negro to have in his possession firearms or ammunition of any kind unless he had obtained a license from the legislature or Probate Judge of the court.

In order to secure the license it was necessary to present the certificate of two respectable citizens of the county as to the peaceful and orderly character of the applicant. The violation of this statute was punishable by the forfeiture of the firearms and ammunition, and by standing in the pillory one hour or being whipped not over thirty-nine stripes.

In Mississippi it was unlawful for a free Negro or mulatto, not in the military service of the United States, not having a specific license, to keep or carry firearms or ammunition, dirk or bowie-knife. In South Carolina if a Negro was the owner of a farm he was permitted to keep a "shot gun or rifle such as is ordinarily used in hunting, but not a pistol, musket or firearm or weapon appropriate for purposes of war."

Labor Contracts Bound The Laborer From Sunrise to Sunset.

In general it was specified that all contracts for personal service with persons of color should be in writing and properly attested by some white person. South Carolina had the most elaborate laws for the government of labor contracts. The hours of labor on the farm were minutely regulated. Except on Sundays they were to be from sunrise to sunset with a reasonable interval for breakfast and dinner.

The servants "rise at dawn in the morning, feed, water and care for the animals on the farm, do the usual and needful work about the premises, prepare their meals for the day, if required by the master, and begin the farm work or other work by sunrise." Servants must be quiet and orderly in their quarters and at their work. They were required to extinguish their lights and fire and retire to rest at reasonable hours. They were permitted to leave home on Sunday, if not needed to care for the premises or animals. Those away on Sunday, however, must be back by sunset. The masters were given the right to give the servants tasks. If the servant complained of the task the district judge or a magistrate might reduce or increase it.

"Visitors could not be invited or allowed by the servants to come on the premises of the master without his express consent, nor could servants be absent from the premises without such permission."

Severe Apprentice Laws And Their Application To Freedmen.

Between 1865 and 1868, the Legislatures of the South made detailed apprentice laws. Although many of the statues make no mention of race, they had in mind, primarily, Negroes. In some instances, however, it was specifically stated that the application was to them. The Alabama statue said that "if the minor be a child of a freedman, the former owner of the child should have the preference of apprenticing him, if a suitable person."

In Kentucky, if the apprentice was white, the master must teach him reading, writing and common arithmetic up to and including the "Rule of-Three;" if a Negro, the master must pay at the end of the apprenticeship Fifty Dollars to a girl and One Hundred Dollars to a boy, but if the master should teach the apprentice to read and write, he was not bound to pay any money. In Kentucky, also, in apprenticing Negroes, preference was given to their former owners, "if the latter were suitable persons."

Mississippi and South Carolina had apprentice laws which related only to freedmen, free Negroes and mulattoes.

Under the Mississippi law "The Sheriffs, justices of the peace and other civil officers of the county had to report to the probate court semi-annually, in January and July, the names of all freedmen, free Negroes and mulattoes, under the age of eighteen, who were orphans or whose parents were unable or unwilling to support them. It was the duty of the court to order the apprenticing of such minors, preference being given to their former masters if suitable persons. The master had to furnish a bond payable to the State, conditioned upon his furnishing the minor with sufficient food and clothing, treating him humanely, giving him medical attention when sick, and, if the minor was under fifteen, teaching him or having him taught to read and write. Males were bound till they were twenty-one; females, till they were eighteen.

If the apprentice ran away the master might pursue him and bring him before a justice of the peace who could remand him to the service of his master. If the apprentice refused to return, he might be put into jail until the next term of the court when his case would be investigated. If it was found that he had left without cause, he could be punished like a hired freedman; but if he had a good cause, the court might discharge him and enter judgment against his master for not over One Hundred Dollars to be paid to the apprentice."

The constitutionality of these apprentice laws was tested in 1867. A Negro girl who had been a slave in Maryland and had been freed by the Constitution of that State November 1, 1864, was two days later, apprenticed by her mother to her former master. The laws governing Negro apprentices differed from those governing white apprentices in that the master did not obligate himself to teach the Negro apprentice reading, writing, and arithmetic, and retained the right to transmit the apprentice anywhere in the county. Upon a petition for a writ of habeas corpus, the Federal Court held that the Maryland law resulted in practical slavery, and, hence, violated the Thirteenth Amendment and the Civil Rights Bill of 1866.

REFERENCES: Stephenson—Race Distinctions in American Law, pp. 53-58.

Vagrancy Laws Made To Apply Specially To Freedmen.

The present vagrancy laws of the South, so far as their wording is concerned, apply to both races equally. In the first years after the Civil War, vagrancy laws were enacted which had special application to Negroes. The South Carolina Legislature included in the Act to establish and regulate the domestic relations of persons of color and to amend the laws in relation to paupers and vagrancy, the following list of persons who were to be classed as vagrants.

All persons who have not some fixed and known place of abode, and some lawful and reputable employment; those who have not some visible and known means of a fair, honest and reputable livelihood; all common prostitutes, those who are found wandering from place to place, vending, bartering, or peddling any articles or commodities without a license; all common gamblers; persons who lead idle or disorderly lives, or keep or frequent disorderly or disreputable houses or places; those who, not having sufficient means of support, are able to work and do not work; those who (whether or not they own lands, or are lessees

or mechanics) do not provide a reasonable and proper maintenance for themselves and families; those who are engaged in representing publicly and privately, for fee or reward, without license any tragedy, interlude, comedy, farce, play, or other similar entertainment, exhibition of the circus, sleight-of-hand, wax works; those who for a private gain, without license, give any concert or musical entertainment, of any description; fortune tellers; sturdy beggars; common drunkards; those who hunt game of any description, or fish on the land of others or frequent the premises, contrary to the will of the occupant."

The Mississippi Vagrancy list was almost as extensive as that of South Carolina, with the addition, "that any freedmen, free Negroes, or mulattoes, over eighteen years of age, found on the second Monday of January, 1866, or thereafter, with no lawful employment or business, or found unlawfully assembling themselves together in the day or night time, and white persons so assembling with freedmen, free Negroes or mulattoes . . . 'on terms of equality, or living in adultery or fornication with a freedwoman, free Negro, or mulatto, should be considered vagrants."

REFERENCES: Stephenson—Race Distinctions in American Law, pp. 58-60.

Each Race Made Liable To Support Own Paupers.

The close of the war found the South facing the problem of how to meet the needs of its paupers, white and Negro. A large part of the property of the whites had been swept away or had been greatly depreciated in value. The Negroes, with a few exceptions, had no property to lose. They lost their right to look to the white people for sustenance. The Legislatures of the South adopted the plan of levying a tax upon each race for the support of its own indigents.

"In South Carolina when a person of color was unable to earn his support and was likely to become a public charge, the father and grandfathers, mother and grandmothers, child and grandchildren, brother and sister of such person should each according to ability contribute for the support of his or her relative. In each judicial district there was a 'Board of Relief of Indigent Persons of Color,' consisting of from four to eight magistrates each magistrate looking after the indigent Negroes in his precinct. There was a fund composed of fees paid for the approval of the contracts for service, instruments of apprenticeship, licenses, fines, penalties, forfeitures, and wages of convicts, for the relief of indigent Negroes. If this fund was insufficient, the board might impose a tax of one dollar upon all male persons of color between eighteen and fifty, and fifty cents upon each female between eighteen and forty-five. This tax had to be paid on the day fixed or the person rendered himself liable to pay a double tax."

The law of Mississipp provided the same liabilities should rest on Negroes to support their indigents, as upon white persons to support theirs. It levied a tax of One Dollar upon every freedman, free Negro, or Mulatto between eighteen and sixty, to go into the Freeman's Pauper Fund. If a Negro refused to pay the tax he might be arrested and hired out until he had worked out the amount.

REFERENCES: Stephenson—Race Distinctions in American Law, pp. 60-63.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The Thirteenth Amendment adopted December 18, 1865, made slavery in the United States unconstitutional. The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments conferred upon the descendents of the slaves and upon the descendents of the Free Negroes, the constitutional rights which had been denied them under the so-called "Black Laws," passed by the different States. Under the Amendments conferring upon Negroes all the fundamental rights of white men, race distinctions were not abolished but race discriminations were made illegal.

"It is important at the outset to distinguish clearly between race distinctions, and race discriminations; more so, because these words are often used synonymously, especially when the Negro is discussed. A distinction between the Caucasian and the Negro, when recognized and enforced by the law, has been interpreted as a discrimination against the latter. In fact there is an essential difference between race distinctions and race discriminations. North Carolina for example, has a law that white and Negro children shall not attend the same schools, but that separate schools shall be maintained. If the terms of all the public schools in the State are equal in length, if the teaching force is equal in numbers and ability, if the school buildings are equal in convenience, accommodations and appointments, race distinction exists but not a discrimination.

"There is no discrimination so long as there is equality of opportunity, and this equality may often be attained only by a difference in methods. On the other hand, if the term of the Negro School is four months and that of the white eight; if the teachers of the Negro Schools are underpaid and inadequately or wrongly trained, and the teachers of the white schools are well paid and well trained; if Negro children are housed in dilapidated uncomfortable, unsanitary buildings, and white children have new, comfortable, and sanitary buildings; if courses of study for Negro children are selected in a haphazard fashion without any regard to their peculiar needs, and a curriculum is carefully adapted to the needs of white children; if such conditions exist under the law, race distinction exists which are at the same time discriminations against Negroes. A race distinction connotes a difference and nothing more. A discrimination necessarily implies partiality and favoritism."

REFERENCES: Stephenson—Race Distinctions in American Law, pp. 2-4.

14th AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

(*Ratified July* 28, 1868.)

Sec. 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No States shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportions which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress or Elector of President and Vice President or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive, or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Sec. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

15th AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

(*Ratified March* 30, 1870.)

Sec. 1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

FEDERAL LEGISLATION.

The First Civil Rights Bill was passed by Congress, April 9, 1866. It prescribed that "all persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are hereby

declared to be citizens of the United States; and such citizens of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime * * * shall have the same right, in every State and Territory in the United States, to make and enforce contracts, to sue, * * * and to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings, in the security of persons and property, as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to life punishment and penalt'es, and to none other."

The Civil Rights Bill of 1866 was in a large measure superseded by the Fourteenth Amendment, adopted July 28, 1868. The purpose of this Amendment was "(1) to make the Bill of Rights (the first eight Amendments to the Constitution) binding upon the States as well as upon the Nation; (2) to give validity to the Civil Rights Bill of 1866, and (3) to declare who were citizens of the United States."

Another Civil Rights Bill was passed March 1, 1875, which declared that all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States should be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land or water, theaters and other places of public amusement, subject only to the conditions established by law and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude.

This law was the last effort of Congress to guarantee to the Negro his civil rights. In 1883 the Supreme Court of the United States declared the Civil Rights Bill of 1875 unconstitutional.

That year five cases having to do with Civil Rights of Negroes reached the Supreme Court. "Two of them concerned the rights of colored persons in inns and hotels, two their rights in theaters, and one in railroad cars. Mr. Justice Bradley, delivering the opinion of the court, took the ground that the first and second sections of the Civil Rights Bill were unconstitutional for these reasons: (1) They are not authorized by the Thirteenth Amendment, abolishing and prohibiting slavery, because the separation of the races in public places is not a badge of servitude . . . (2) The Civil Rights Bill is not authorized by the Fourteenth Amendment, because that refers to action by the State, while the Bill refers to individual discrimination. It is State action of a particular kind that is prohibited."

In June, 1913, the Supreme Court reaffirmed the ruling of 1883 and extended its application to Federal territory and navigable waters of the United States.

STATE LEGISLATION.

A number of States in the North have enacted Civil Rights Bills which undertake to guarantee equality of accommodation in public places.

On May 16, 1865, Massachusetts declared that there should be no distinction, discrimination, or restriction on account of color or race in any licensed in public place of amusement, public conveyance, or public meeting and imposed a fine of Fifty Dollars for the violation of this law. The next year it included theaters within the prohibition.

After the Federal Civil Rights Bill was declared unconstitutional in 1883, and the burden of securing to Negroes equality of accommodation in public places was placed upon the States, many of them outside of the South adopted bills which practically copied the Civil Rights Bill of 1875 The following is a list of the States that have such Civil Rights Bills with dates of their adoption:

Connecticut	1884 and 1905	Minnesota	1885, 1897 and 1899
Iowa	1884 and 1892	Nebraska	1885 and 1893
New Jersey	1884	Rhode Island	1885
Ohio	1884 and 1894	New York	1893, 1895 and 1913
Colorado	1885 and 1895	Pennsylvania	1887
Illinois	1885	Washington	1890
Indiana	1885	Wisconsin	1895
Massachusetts	1885, 1893 and 1895	California	1897
Michigan	1885		

SEPARATION OF RACES*—IN PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.

Separation of Passengers in Railroad Cars.—The general requirements of the law are that "persons of color," "persons of African descent," etc., on the one hand, and white persons on the other, shall occupy separate seats, compartments or coaches.

Excepting Missouri all the Southern States have laws separating the races in railroad cars.

The dates of the enactment of these laws were as follows: Tennessee, 1881; Florida, 1887; Mississippi, 1888; Texas, 1889; Louisiana, 1890; Alabama, 1891; Kentucky, 1891; Arkansas, 1891; Georgia, 1891; South Carolina, 1898; North Carolina, 1899; Virginia, 1900; Maryland, 1904; Oklahoma, 1907.

Separation of the Races on Street Cars.—The extent of legislation for this purpose is as follows:

Georgia and Oklahoma include street cars in their laws for the separation of the races on railroad trains.

Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia have special statutes applicable to street cars. Arkansas requires a separation on street cars in cities of the first class; and South Carolina on suburban lines.

In Maryland, South Carolina, Alabama, Kentucky and Missouri the State laws do not require the races to be separated on street cars in cities.

In Alabama and South Carolina there are either municipal laws for the separation of the races on street cars or the street railway companies provide for and require separation.

In the cities of Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri the races are not separated on street cars.

IN SCHOOLS

Public Schools.—In Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia, the law requires the separation of the races in public schools. In Arizona, Indiana, Kansas, and Wyoming, discretionary power is given the school boards to establish separate schools.

Private Schools.—Florida, Kentucky, Oklahoma, and Tennessee are the only States which expressly prohibit the teaching of white and colored persons in the same private school. The laws of the other Southern States say that schools which admit both races shall not receive public funds.

Florida is the only State which prohibits white persons teaching in Negro schools and Negroes teaching in white schools. This act was passed in 1913. It has never been enforced.

*The origin of the expression "Jim Crow," appears to have arisen thus: In Charleston, South Carolina in the early part of the nineteenth century there was a hotel keeper who had two slaves both of whom were named James. In order not to have both respond when he called, he instructed one to answer only to the "Jim;" as a further designation, the boarders, because he was very black, added "Crow." "Jim Crow" appears to have led an eventful life. He was born in Richmond about 1800, and was sold first to Charleston, then to New Orleans and later was emancipated. He lived for some time in London, where he acquired quite a fortune. In 1839 there was published in London an anti-slavery book of 231 pages entitled "The History of Jim Crow."

NEGRO SUFFRAGE BEFORE CIVIL WAR.

Negro Suffrage Before 1790.

North Carolina, 1715; South Carolina, 1716; Virginia, 1723; and Georgia, 1761, passed laws limiting the right of suffrage to white men. Virginia and South Carolina 1776; Georgia 1777, and Delaware, 1792, by constitutional amendments excluded Negroes from voting.

The first recorded argument concerning Negro suffrage appears to have been a long debate in the 1777-1778 session of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention. The question of Negro suffrage was debated in the New York council of revision, 1785, and in the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, 1789-1790. A strong minority in New York favored it. In 1790, the question of Negroes' right to vote was raised at a heated election in Philadelphia. In 1795, the Pennsylvania courts decided that Negroes did not have the right of suffrage.

Negro Suffrage From (1790-1838.)

Maine, 1819; Vermont, 1790; Kentucky, 1792; and Tennessee, 1796 were the only states admitted under the constitution without a suffrage discrimination against the Negro until the admission of Nebraska in 1867. Kentucky in 1799 and Tennessee in 1834, barred Negroes from voting. In the latter state where a considerable number had voted the constitutional convention by a vote of thirty-three to twenty-three excluded them from the franchise.

There was no color discrimination in the Northwest territory ordinance of 1787. In 1800, the part of the ordinance relating to suffrage was applied to Mississippi Territory and Indiana Territory, in 1805 to the Territory of Orleans (Louisiana) and the territory Michigan, and in 1809 to the territory of Illinois. This was the last time until after the Civil War that an act providing for territorial government did not contain a clause denying suffrage to Negroes. The question of Negro suffrage was debated in the discussion, 1820, on the admission of Missouri and in the New York Constitutional Convention 1821, which enacted that Negroes could vote provided they had resided three years in the state and paid taxes on $250 worth of property above all encumbrances. In North Carolina as in Ten essee there was strong sentiment in favor of Negro suffrage. In the Constitutional Convention of 1834 after a long and heated debate it was defeated by a vote of 66 to 61. In the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention of 1837-1838 suffrage after a long discussion was restricted to white men.

Negro Suffrage And The Anti-Slavery Movement 1838-1846.

Although prior to 1838, the question of Negro Suffrage had several times been a matter of considerable popular concern the discussions of the subject were more or less isolated. After 1838 Negro suffrage became in some degree a party question.

It was not however, incorporated as a plank in party platforms and votes for and against it were not confined by party lines. The agitators in favor of it in most instances were more or less definitely connected with the abolition and the anti-slavery movement. In 1838-1841 and 1846 Negro suffrage was discussed in connection with the changes of the constitutions of New York, Rhode Island and New Jersey.

Struggle for Negro Suffrage in The Northwest, 1844-1857.

The most notable efforts during the forties and fifties to secure Negro suffrage were in the Northwestern States. In the Constitutional Conventions of each of the states of this section the question of Negro suffrage was discussed. In Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin the question was submitted to popular vote. Although in each instance lost, the large number of votes for it indicated the strength of the sentiment in favor of it.

Negro Suffrage And Political Parties.

There appears to have been an intimate connection between the Liberty and Free Soil parties and the sentiment for Negro suffrage.

"The votes for Free Soil candidates and for Negro suffrage were numerouse in the same areas and were approximately equal in number For example the Free Soil vote of Wisconsin in 1848 was 10,418, while a year and a half before the vote for suffrage had been 7,664; the Free Soil vote of Michigan in 1848 was 10,389, while the vote for Negro suffrage in 1850 was 12, 046; the vote for Negro suffrage in Connecticut in 1846 was 5,616; for Van Buren in 1848, it was 5,005. The same New York counties which gave majorities for equal suffrage in 1846, gave large votes for Van Buren in 1848. The northern counties of Illinois and the northeastern counties of Ohio, from which delegates favorable to abrogation of color distinctions, and the eastern counties of Wisconsin where the vote for Negro suffrage was heaviest, were all regions of Free Soil strength; while in Michigan, both the vote for colored suffrage, and the Free Soil vote, were evenly distributed throughout the state."

Negro Suffrage and the Republican Party 1857-1860.

While the Republican party was not committed to Negro suffrage nevertheless from 1857 to 1860 the party had considerable to do with this question. In Iowa through the Republicans the State Constitutional Convention submitted the question of Negro suffrage to popular vote. Although the measure was lost, one-fifth or more of the voters of this state supported it.

In the Minnesota Constitutional Convention of 1857 there was strong sentiment in favor of Negro suffrage. This same year Negro suffrage was submitted for the third time to the voters of Wisconsin. The vote stood 40,106 against, and 27,550 for. In 1860 a Negro suffrage measure was defeated in New York by a vote of 337,984 against, and 197,503 for.

Growth of Sentiment, 1837-1860, In Favor of Negro Suffrage.

The growth of sentiment in favor of Negro suffrage from 1837 to 1860 was very marked. In 1840 there was no especial movement to grant political privileges to Negroes.

In the Northwest, however, sentiment in favor of this movement grew until it almost furnished a principle for the Republicans in Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin. From 1846 to 1860 the sentiment in New York grew from one-sixth in the former year to more than one-fourth in the latter year.

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tory of Suffrage in Virginia, Johns Hopkins University Studies, etc., vol. XIX, Nos. 6-7; Gregory, J. C., Negro Suffrage in Wisconsin, Transactions of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, vol. XI, pp. 94-101.

THE NEGRO AND RECONSTRUCTION.

Lincoln's Plan of Reconstruction and Negro Suffrage.

In his proclamation of amnesty, December 8, 1863, President Lincoln outlined his plan of Reconstruction as follows,—"Whenever, in any of the States of Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, and North Carolina, a number of persons not less than one-tenth in number of the votes cast in such States at the presidential election of the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty, each having taken the oath aforesaid, and not having since violated it, and being a qualified voter by the election law of the State existing immediately before the so-called act of secession, and excluding all others, shall re-establish a State Government. Such shall be recognized as the true Government of the State."

With reference to Negro suffrage, President Lincoln, in letter of March 13, 1864, to Governor Hahn of Louisiana said, "Now you are about to have a convention, which among other things, will probably define the elective franchise. I barely suggest, for your private consideration, whether some of the colored people may not be let in, as, for instance, the very intelligent, and especially those who have fought gallantly in our ranks. They would probably help, in some trying time to come, to keep the jewel of liberty in the family of freedom. But this is only a suggestion, not to the public, but to you alone." In his last public speech, April 11, 1865, in speaking of the New Louisiana Government he said: "It is also unsatisfactory to some that the elective franchise is not given to the colored man. I would myself prefer that it were now conferred on the very intelligent and on those who serve our cause as soldiers."

Negro Suffrage Under The Johnson Plan Of Reconstruction.

President Johnson's policy of reconstruction as outlined in a proclamation of Amnesty, May 29, 1865 and in a plan of reconstruction for North Carolina of the Same date, was in substance, that, with certain exceptions, amnesty and pardon were extended to all who had "participated in the existing rebellion."

Provisional governors were appointed and the State government reinstated. In elections only those could vote who had exercised that privilege prior to 1860 The final qualifications for suffrage were to be decided by the state legislatures or constitutional conventions. Johnson, "like Lincoln confined the voters to white men and like him, favored a qualified suffrage for Negroes, although in his opinion that was a matter for the states themselves to determine." Congress opposed Johnson's plan, refused recognition to the state governments established under it and maintained that reconstruction was a matter for the Legislative instead of the Executive branch of the Government to handle.

The Fourteenth Amendment Plan Of Reconstruction.

The Fourteenth Amendment was enacted by Congress for ratification by the states, June 13, 1866. Under it Negroes were made citizens. Representation in Congress from the Southern States based on Negro population was to be reduced unless those states gave the Negro the suffrage. (For other provisions see the amendment.)

The eleven states which joined the confederacy had under the census of 1860, sixty-one representatives in Congress, sixteen of which were based on the three-fifth provision relative to slaves. If these states enfranchised the Negro they would have seventy members, if they denied the vote to the Negro, their representation would be reduced to forty-five. Under the Fourteenth Amendment Plan of Reconstruction, Negro suffrage was not forced upon the South but was optional with each state.

The Southern States Refuse To Ratify The Fourteenth Amendment.

In the meantime the breach between President Johnson and Congress widened. An appeal, through the congressional elections of 1866, was made by both sides for endorsement. The result was over-whelmingly in favor of Congress. These elections decided that as a condition of re-admission to the Union the late Confederate States must ratify the Fourteenth Amendment. This through their legislatures they refused to do.

Dates of the Rejection by the Southern States of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Texas	Oct. 13, 1866	South Carolina	Dec. 20, 1866
Georgia	Nov. 9, 1866	Kentucky	Jan. 8, 1867
Florida	Dec. 3, 1866	Virginia	Jan. 9, 1867
Alabama	Dec. 7, 1866	Mississippi	Jan. 25, 1867
North Carolina	Dec. 13, 1866	Louisiana	Feb. 6, 1867
Arkansas	Dec. 17, 1866	Delaware	Feb. 6, 1867
		Maryland	Mar. 23, 1867

James Ford Rhodes, in vol. VI, pp. 6-7 of his "History of the United States 1850-1877 sums up the objections of the South to the Fourteenth Amendment as follows: "Most of the states presented in one way or another the reasons for their action. Objection was made to the adoption of a constitutional amendment when ten Southern States were unrepresented in Congress, and also to the menace of a reduced representation, but the most formidable obstacle to ratification lay in the so-called penal section which disfranchised from holding office the political leaders of the South. The Southern people, it was said, were asked to be the instruments of their own dishonor by fastening a stigma upon men who had their sympathy and whom they had followed with pride. The amendment is an "insulting outrage" declared the governor of Mississippi; it is a denial of the equal rights of many of our worthiest citizens."

The Congressional Plan Of Reconstruction.

The rejection by the Southern States of the Fourteenth Amendment plan of Reconstruction left "the way" open for congress to impose upon the South its plan of reconstruction. This plan as passed over the President's veto March 2 and 23 and July 17, 1867, said that to enforce peace and good order the states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas were divided into five military districts. To the command of each district an officer of the Army was to be assigned.

Provisions were made for elections in these ten states of conventions to frame constitutions. All male citizens twenty-one years old and upward of whatever race, color or previous condition, resident in the state one year, previous to election, except such as were disfranchised for participation in the rebellion or for felony had the right to vote for delegates to these conventions. It was stipulated that these state constitutions must provide for universal Negro suffrage to be ratified by popular vote and approved by Congress.

Each of these states, through their legislatures must also adopt the Fourteenth Amendment.

The Freedmen Exercise The Right of Suffrage.

During the year 1867 the freedmen generally exercised the right of suffrage in the South. On February 25, 1866, they exercised that right in the District of Columbia. In February, 1867, the legislature of Tennessee granted the suffrage to Negroes. Under the congressional plan of reconstruction Negroes took part as voters and as candidates in the election of delegates to the constitutional convention.

Members of 1867-1868 Constitutional Conventions.

	Whites	Negroes		Whites	Negroes
Alabama	83	17	Mississippi	68	17
Arkansas	68	7	North Carolina	107	13
Florida	29	17	South Carolina	34	63
Georgia	133	33	Texas	81	9
Louisiana	52	40	Virginia	80	25

Negro Suffrage, 1865 to 1870.

1865—Connecticut, Wisconsin and Minnesota decided against Negro suffrage.

1866—Congress established Negro suffrage in all territories. Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Texas voted against it.

1867—Kansas, Minnesota and Ohio refused to grant suffrage to the Negro.

1868—Michigan and New York votes against Negro suffrage. Iowa and Minnesota extended the suffrage to Negroes. The Fourteenth Amendment (see under Civil Rights) was adopted July 28. In 1868 and 1869 the reconstruction constitutions of the Southern States extended the suffrage to Negroes. They were now elected as members of the legislatures and as members of congress.

NEGRO MEMBERS OF SOME RECONSTRUCTION LEGISLATURES.

Legislatures	1868–69		1870–71		1871–72		1873–74		1874–75		1876	
	Whites	Negroes	Whites	Negroes	Whites	Negroes	Whites	Negroes	Whites	Negroes	Whites	Negroes
Alabama—												
Senate	32	1	29	4	29	4	29	4	27	6	27	6
House	74	26	73	27	86	14	73	27	71	29	77	23
Arkansas—												
Senate	23	1	22	2	---	---	22	2	---	---	---	---
House	73	7	71	9	---	---	71	9	---	---	---	---
Georgia—												
Senate	41	3	42	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
House	145	30	149	26	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mississippi—												
Senate	---	---	29	4	---	---	28	9	---	---	32	5
House	---	---	77	30	76	39	60	55	---	---	100	16
North Carolina—												
Senate	47	3	47	9	45	5	46	4	46	4	---	---
House	102	18	101	1	108	12	107	13	107	13	113	7
South Carolina—												
Senate	24	9	22	11	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
House	48	76	49	75	---	---	---	---	---	---	70	54
Texas—												
Senate	---	---	28	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
House	---	---	82	8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Virginia—												
Senate	34	6	34	6	37	3	37	3	37	3	37	3
House	119	18	116	21	123	14	115	17	112	17	112	13

There were Negro members of the North Carolina Legislature to 1899 and of the Virginia Legislature to 1891 as follows

NORTH CAROLINA	Sens.	Reps.	VIRGINIA	Sens.	Reps.
1879	2	6	1876-77	3	12
1881	1	4	1877-78	3	4
1883	3	5	1878-79	3	4
1885	2	2	1883-84	3	8
1887	3	3	1884-85	1	7
1889		2	1885-86	1	1
1891	1		1886-87	1	1
1893		1	1887-88	1	7
1895		1	1888-89	1	7
1897		1	1889-90	1	4
1899	1	1	1890-91	1	3

NEGRO SUFFRAGE FROM 1870-1890.

The Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution was ratified March 30, 1870. (See under Civil Rights the Fifteenth Amendment.)

After the Fifteenth Amendment was ratified California, Colorado, Connecticut, Deleware, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Nevada, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, and Pennsylvania still restricted the suffrage to white persons.

In order to make the provision of the Fifteenth Amendment effective Congress on May 31, 1870, passed an act, the first section of which declares:

"All citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people in any State, territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, any constitution, law, custom, usage, or regulation in any State, territory, or by or under its authority to the contrary notwithstanding."

NEGRO SUFFRAGE FROM 1890-1915.

Beginning with 1890, Southern States have by the adoption of constitutional amendment sought to restrict Negro suffrage.

Southern States Whose Laws Restrict the Suffrage.—Suffrage amendments have been adopted by the Southern States in the following order: Mississippi, 1890; South Carolina, 1895; Louisiana, 1898; North Carolina, 1900; Alabama, 1901; Virginia, 1901; Georgia, 1908; and Oklahoma, 1910.

The substance of the laws restricting suffrage is that the prospective voter must have paid his full taxes and then, in order to register, must own a certain amount of property, or must be able to pass an educational test or must come under the grandfather clause.

Tax Test.—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia require the payment of poll taxes as a prerequisite to voting. In Georgia all taxes legally required since 1877 must be paid six months before the election.

Property Test.—The property requirement in Alabama is forty acres of land in the State or real or personal property worth three hundred dollars ($300) on which the taxes for the preceding year have been paid.

In Georgia it is forty acres of land in the State or five hundred dollars ($500) worth of property in the State.

The Louisiana requirement is three hundred dollars ($300) worth of property and payment of personal taxes.

South Carolina prescribes three hundred ($300) worth of property on which taxes for the preceding year have been paid.

Mississippi, North Carolina and Virginia have no property test.

Educational Test.—Alabama requires that the applicant, unless physically disabled, must be able to read and write the Constitution of the United States in English.

In Georgia he must, unless physically disabled, be able to read and

write the Constitution of the United States in English; or if physically disabled from reading and writing, to "understand and give a reasonable interpretation" of the Constitution of the United States or of Georgia, when read to him.

Louisiana requires that the applicant must be able to read and write and must make an application for registration in his own handwriting.

In Mississippi he must be able to understand or reasonably interpret any part of the Constitution of the State.

In North Carolina the requirement is the ability to read and write the State Constitution in English.

The Constitution of Oklahoma says the applicant "must be able to read and write any section of the Constitution of the State."

South Carolina requires ability to read and write the Constitution.

Virginia requires that the applicant must make out his application in his own handwriting and prepare and deposit his ballot without aid.

Grandfather Clause.—The Grandfather Clause permits a person who was not able to satisfy either the educational or property tests to continue a voter for life if he was a voter in 1867 (or in Oklahoma in 1866) or is an old soldier or the lineal descendent of such voter or soldier, provided, except in Oklahoma, he registered prior to a fixed date.

The expiration of the date when such persons could register was in South Carolina, January 1, 1898; Louisiana, September 1, 1898; Alabama, December 20, 1902; Virginia, December 31, 1903; North Carolina, December 1, 1908; Georgia, January 1, 1915. The Oklahoma Grandfather Clause intended to be permanent, provided that:

No person who was on January 1, 1866, or at any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under any form of Government, or who at that time resided in some foreign nation, and no lineal descendant of such person, shall be denied the right to register and vote because of his inability to so read and write such Constitution. The Supreme Court of the United States, June 21, 1915, declared the Grandfather Clause invalid. Mississippi had no Grandfather Clause.

Understanding and Character Clauses.—Only two States Georgia and Mississippi, have permanent understanding and character clauses. Although in Georgia a person may have neither property nor education he may be permitted to register if he is of good character and understands the duties and obligation of citizenship under a republican form of government.

The Mississippi law permits one who cannot read to register if he can understand and reasonably interpret the Constitution when read to him.

In Alabama, South Carolina and Virginia the Understanding clause is a part of the Grandfather sections and became inoperative with the "Grandfather Clauses."

LEGAL DEFINITION OF A NEGRO.

The statutes of Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas state that a person of color is one who is descended from a Negro to the third generation inclusive though one ancestor in each generation may have been white.

According to the law of Alabama one is a person of color who has had any Negro blood in his ancestry in five generations. In Michigan, Nebraska, and Oregon one is not legally a person of color who has less than one-fourth Negro blood. In Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Missouri and South Carolina a person of color is one who has as much as one-eighth Negro blood. In Virginia a person of color is one who has one-sixteenth or more Negro blood. The Constitution of Oklahoma provides:

"Whenever in this Constitution and laws of this State the word or words 'colored' or 'colored race' or 'Negro' or 'Negro race' are used, the same shall be construed to mean or to apply to all persons of African descent. The term 'white' shall include all other persons."

In Arkansas, persons of color include all who have a visible and distinct admixture of African blood. The other States have no statutes defining Negro.

MISCEGENATION.

Miscegenation is the amalgamation, or mixing of racial stocks. This may take place in wedlock or out. Twenty-nine States have laws which make intermarriage between the races illegal.

In Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and and Texas, together with the Northern States of Colorado, Indiana, Idaho, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, marriages of whites is denied with Negroes. In Arizona, California, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Utah, and Oregon, marriage with Mongolians also is prohibited. North Carolina prohibits marriage with Negro and Crotoan Indian blood, and Nevada with persons of the Ethiopian, Malay, Mongolian or American Indian races.

The general rule with reference to intermarriages between races is this: "If the applicant for a marriage license had even only one great-grand parent who was a full-blooded Negro he may not receive a license; but if that great-grandparent were a mulatto and in all later generations mating took place (illegally, of course) with a white person, then the person in question is legally white and may marry a white person. Otherwise stated, the descendant of a Negro to the third generation inclusive, though one ancestor in each generation were pure white, is excluded; or persons having one-eighth or more of Negro blood are excluded from marrying a white person. In Nebraska and Virginia, the limit is set at one-fourth or more of Negro blood. The State of Georgia sets no limit, but declares 'marriages between white persons and persons of African descent is forever prohibited; such marriages are null and void.' Louisiana forbids the marriage of whites to 'persons of color.' In Jamaica, too, a person with less than one-eighth Negro blood becomes legally white."

Mr. Charles B. Davenport, Director of the Eugenics Record Office of Cold Springs Harbor, Long Island, which is established for the purpose "of accumulating and studying records of physical and mental characteristics of human families to the end that the people may be better advised as to fit and unfit marriages," has made a study of the effects of miscegenation and also of the State laws relating thereto. In a recent published bulletin, "State Laws limiting Marriage Selection examined in the light of Eugenics," he offers the following criticism of laws relating to miscegenation and suggests an outline based on the conclusions of present day science, for legislation on this subject.

In summing up the results of his investigation of the biological effects of miscegenation, Mr. Davenport concludes with the statement that "the skin-color is not of itself a matter of social moment—it should not be at any rate."

In regard to present legislation he says: "The reasonable conclusion, then, would seem to be this: in legislating, forget skin-color and concentrate attention upon matters of real importance to organized society. Prevent those without sex control or educability or resistance to serious disease from reproducing their kind. This may be done by segregation during the reproductive period, or even as a last resort, by sterilization. Encourage, on the other hand, such marriages as will produce effective offspring. The problem of the socially fit must be treated not as one of color, but as a problem of the spread of feeblemindedness and physical weakness in organized society. From this point of view the social problem in the South is the same as that in the North, only it is larger, in that it involves a larger proportion of the whole population. However, if the demand for cheap labor in the North shall long continue to lure the weaklings of Europe to our Northern cities, the North will soon have on its hands as large a problem as the South has now—a problem which in its turn arose from the demand for cheap labor. Both sections alike must not be content merely to bow their heads before the oncoming storm, but must take positive measures to increase the density of socially desirable traits in the next generation by education, segregation, and sterilization; and by keeping out immigrants who belong to defective strains."

In answer to the question "What legislation concerning miscegena-

tion would square with biological knowledge?" Mr. Davenport makes the following suggestion:

"No person having one-half part or more Negro blood shall be permitted to take a white person as spouse. Any person having less than one-eighth part of the Negro blood, shall not be given a license to marry a white person without a certificate from the States Eugenics Board."

LIMITS TO MARRIAGES BETWEEN RACES.*

	FORBIDDEN MARRIAGES.	STATUS OF MARRIAGE	MAXIMUM PENALTY
Alabama	White persons and Negroes or descendant of a Negro to 3rd generation, inclusive, though one ancestor in each generation be white. Constitution forbids marriage of white person with Negro or descendant of Negro.	----------	Imprisonment 2 to 7 years for each party.
Arizona	Persons of Caucasian blood or their descendants with Negroes Mongolians or their descendant	Void---------- s.	
Arkansas	Between a white and a Negro or mulatto.	Void----------	
California	White person with Negro, mulatto, or Mongolian.	Void. No license to be issued.	
Colorado	White person with Negro or mulatto except in portion of State, derived from Mexico.		Fine $500 or imprisonment for 2 years.
Delaware	White person with Negro or mulatto (as enrolled)	"Unlawful" -------	Fine $100 or imprisonment for 30 days.
Florida	White with a Negro (1-8 or more Negro blood.) Constitution specifies persons of Negro descent to fourth generation inclusive.	Null and Void -----	Imprisonment 10 yrs. or fine $1000.
Georgia	White persons with persons of African descent.	Forever prohibited, null and void.	For officiating, fine, imprisonment 6 mos. and work in chaingang 12 mos.
Idaho	White persons with Negro or mulatto.	Illegal and void----	For solemizing, fine $300 and imprisonment 3 mos.
Indiana	White person with person having 1-8 Negro blood.	Void----------	Imprisonment 10 yrs. and fine $100.
Kentucky	White person with Negro or mulatto	Prohibited and void	Fine $500.
Louisiana	White person and person of color Courts have held that marriage of white person with Negro or mulatto can never be valid.	Prohibited null and void. Concubinage between white and Negro is a felony.	Imprisonment 1 year.
Maryland	White person and Negro or descendant of a Negro to 3rd generation inclusive. "Infamous crime."	Forever prohibited and void.	Imprisonment 10 yrs. Minister fined $100.
Mississippi	White person and Negro or mulatto, or one who has 1-8 or more of Negro blood. White person and Mongolian or person having 1-8 or more of Mongolian blood Constitution limits Negro in same way.	Unlawful and void	Fine $500 and imprisonment 10 yrs.
Missouri	White person and Negro or golian.	Prohibited and void	
Montana	White person and Negro (or in part Negro) or Chinese or Japanese. Such marriages made elsewhere are null and void in this State	Null and void-----	For solemnizing, fine of $500 and imprisonment 1 mon. in county jail.
Nebraska	White person and one having 1-4 or more of Negro blood.	"Absolutely void."	
Nevada	White person with one of Ethiopian, Malay, Mongolian, or American Indian races.	Gross misdemeanor	Imprisonment 2 yrs.

*Eugenics Record Office Bulletin No. 9. "State Laws Limiting Marriage Selection Examined in the Light of Eugenics," Charles B. Davenport, Carnegie Institute, Washington. 1913.

	FORBIDDEN MARRIAGES	STATUS OF MARRIAGE	MAXIMUM PENALTY
North Carolina	White and Negro or Indian (or of such descent to the 3rd generation inclusive.) Crotoan Indian and Negro (or of Negro descent to 3d generation inclusive). Constitution makes same prohibited for Negro.	Prohibited and void if so declared by court.	
North Dakota	(a) White and Negro (defined as person having 1-8 or more of Negro blood.) (b) Unlawful for such to live in adultery or fornication together or to live in same room.	"Unlawful" -------	(a) Fine $2000 imprisonment 10 yrs. Same for issuing license or soleminizing. (b) Fine $500 and imprisonment 1 yr.
Oklahoma	Any person of African descent with any person not of African descent.	----------	Fine $500 and imprisonment 5 years.
Oregon	White person and Negro or Mongolian, or any other person having 1-4 Negro or Mongolian blood. (The criminal law includes also Chinese and Kanaka declares such marriage void and provides penalty of imprisonment 3 mos to 1 yr. For aiding or issuing license the penalty is the same plus a fine of $100 to $1000	Void----------	Fine $1000 or imprisonment 1 year.
South Carolina	White to Indian, Negro, or mulatto, orperson having 1-8 or more of Negro blood. Constitution limits Negro in the same way.	Unlawful and Void.	Fine $500 and imprisonment 1 year.
South Dakota	White with person of African race. (Illicit cohabitation between such persons is felony) (To issue license for such marriage is a misdemeanor.)	"Null and void" from the beginning.	Fine $1000 and imprisonment 10 years.
Tennessee	White with Negro or descendant of Negro to 3rd generation inclusive. Living together as man and wife prohibited. Constitution sets same limit.	----------	Imprisonment 5 yrs.
Texas	Persons of European blood or their descendants with persons of African blood or their descendants (includes Negro with one parent white to third generation. Reservation that the person knowingly marries such person of different race.	Null and void-----	Imprisonment 5 yrs.
Utah	White with Negro or Mongolian	Void----------	
Virginia	White with person having 1-4 or more of Negro blood.		Imprisonment 5 yrs. Official solemnizing fine $200, of which informer gets half.
West Virginia	White person with Negro-----	----------	Imprisonment 1 yr. Fine $100. Solemnizing fine $200.

NOTE: The Statutes of Michigan expressly declare that the marriage of a Negro with a white person is valid.

OFFICE HOLDING

FORMER MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

SENATORS.

Name—	State—	Length of Service—
Revels, Hiram R	Mississippi	1870-1871
Bruce, B. K	Mississippi	1875-1881

REPRESENTATIVES.

Cain, Richard H	South Carolina	43rd and 45th Congress—4 yrs.
Cheatham, H. P	North Carolina	51st and 52nd Congress—4 yrs.
Delarge, Robert C	South Carolina	42nd Congress—2 yrs.
Elliott, Robert B	South Carolina	42nd Congress—2 yrs.
Haralson, Jeremiah	Alabama	44th Congress—2 yrs.

Hyman, John	North Carolina	44th Congress	2 yrs.
Langston, John M	Virginia	51st Congress	2 yrs.
Long, Jefferson	Georgia	41st Congress	2 yrs.
Lynch, John R	Mississippi	43rd, 44th and 47th Congress	6 yrs.
Menard, J. H.	Louisiana	40th Congress	1 yr.
Miller, Thomas H	South Carolina	51st Congress	2 yrs.
Murray, George W	South Carolina	53rd and 54th Congress	4 yrs.
Nash, Charles E	Louisiana	44th Congress	2 yrs.
O'Harra, James E	North Carolina	48th and 49th Congress	4 yrs.
Rainey, Joseph H	South Carolina	41st to 45th Congress	10 yrs.
Ransier, A. J	South Carolina	43rd Congress	2 yrs.
Rapier, James T	Alabama	43rd Congress	2 yrs.
Smalls, Robert	South Carolina	44th, 45th and 47th Congress	6 yrs.
Turner, Benj. S	Alabama	42nd Congress	2 yrs.
Walls, Josiah T	Florida	42nd and 43rd Congress	4 yrs.
White, George H	North Carolina	55th and 56th Congress	4 yrs.

Blanche K. Bruce.—United States Senator from Mississippi, 1875 to 1881. Born a slave March, 1841 in Prince Edward County, Virginia; died in Washington, D. C., March 17, 1898.

He was educated with his master's son. After freedom came, he taught school for some time in Missouri and also studied for a short time at Oberlin. In 1869 he came to Mississippi and became a planter. He entered politics, held a number of offices, including that of sheriff and superintendent of schools. Finally elected to the United States Senate. In 1881 was made Register of the United States Treasury.

Hiram R. Revels.—First colored United States Senator. Born free at Fayetteville, North Carolina, September 1, 1822.

In 1847 he graduated from Knox-College, Galesburg, Illinois. He became a preacher and lecturer. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was serving as pastor of a Methodist Church in Baltimore. He assisted in raising the first colored regiment organized in Maryland. He afterwards organized a colored regiment in Missouri. He finally settled at Natchez, Mississippi. January 1870, he was chosen United States Senator for that State and on February 25th, took his seat in Congress.

FIRST NEGRO MEMBERS OF A STATE LEGISLATURE.

Edward G. Walker and Charles L. Mitchell who were elected in 1866 to the Massachusetts House of Representatives from Boston were the first Negroes in the history of the race to sit in the legislature of any State in the Union.

Ebenezer Don Carlos Bassett, of Philadelphia.—First Negro given an appointment by the United States Government. In 1869 was appointed minister resident and consul general to Haiti. It was the first appointment ever given to a man of color by the United States Government.

He was born of Indian and mulatto parentage at Litchfield, Connecticut, October, 16, 1833, and died in Philadelphia, November 13, 1908. He filled the position until the end of 1877. He was Consul and Consul General of Haiti at New York, 1879-1888. In 1833 he was appointed Charge d'Affaires of the Haitian Government at Washington, but as it is not customary for the United States to receive its own citizens as diplomatic representatives of other governments he was only conditionally recognized in that capacity. The three years, 1889-1892, were spent in Haiti. Mr. Bassett then returned to the United States and engaged in literary work. He is the author of the Handbook of Haiti, issued by the Bureau of American Republics at Washington and published in English, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages. He was a member of the American Geographical Society and of the Connecticut Historical Society. He was educated at the High School, Birmingham, Connecticut, the Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Massachusetts and the Connecticut State Normal School. He was principal of a public school in New Haven, Connecticut, 1853-1855. During this time he was a student at Yale College. In 1857 he became principal of the colored high school in Philadelphia and attended the University of Pennsylvania, 1857-1858. He remained at the head of the High School until he received his appointment in 1869 as minister to Haiti.

COLORED PERSONS HOLDING FEDERAL OFFICES.

Robert H. Terrell, Judge Municipal Court, Washington, District of Columbia.
Perry W. Howard, Mississippi, Assistant Attorney General of the United States.
J. R. A. Crossland, Missouri, Special Expert, United States Veterans Bureau.
Henry O. Flipper, New Mexico, Special Assistant, Department of the Interior.
Phil H. Brown, Kentucky. Commissioner of Conciliation, Department of Labor.
W. S. Scarborough, Ohio Specialist, Department of Agriculture.

COLORED PERSONS IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

DIPLOMATIC.

Solomon P. Hood, Minister Resident and Consul General at Monrovia, Liberia.

CONSULAR.

Name, Position and Address.

William J. Yerby, Consul at Dakar, West Africa.
James G. Carter, Counsel at Tamatave, Madagascar.
Lemuel W. Livingston, Consul at Cape Haitien, Haiti.
William H. Hunt, Consul at St. Etienne, France.

NEGRO DELEGATES TO THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION, 1920.*

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—James A. Cobb, Washington, (At Large.) Total, 1.
GEORGIA—A. T. Atwater, Rome, (At Large); B. J. Davis, Atlanta, (At Large); W. M. James, Statesboro, (At Large); H. L. Johnson, Atlanta, (At Large); J. H. Watson, Albany (At Large.) Total, 5.
ILLINOIS—Oscar De Priest, Chicago. (At Large.) Total, 1.
KENTUCKY—S. H. George, Paducah, (At Large.) Total, 1.
LOUISIANA—E V. Baranco, New Orleans, (At Large); Walter L. Cohen, New Orleans, (At Large); S. W. Green, Lake Providence, (Fifth District); J. H. Lewey, Donaldsonville, (Sixth District); C. H. Robinson, Shreveport, (Fourth District); Joseph Wilkens, New Orleans, (First District). Total, 6.
MARYLAND—J. Hawkins, Upper Marlboro, (At Large); W. T. McGuinn, Baltimore, (At Large.) Total, 2.
MISSISSIPPI—I. T. Montgomery, Mound Bayou. (At Large); W. D. Sherrod, Meridian, (At Large.) Total, 2.
MISSOURI—J. R. A. Crossland, St. Joseph, (At Large); S. A. Mosley, St. Louis, (Twelfth District.) Total, 2.
WEST VIRGINIA—C. C. Barnett, Huntington, (At Large); W. W. Saunders, Charleston, (At Large.) Total, 2.

NEGRO SOLDIERS.

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

It is estimated that there was an average of thirty-five Negroes in each white regiment in the Revolutionary War. According to an official report there were in the army under General Washington's immediate command on the 24th of August, 1778, seven hundred and seventy-five Negroes. This does not appear to include the Negro troops furnished by Connecticut, New York, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island. There were altogether about 3,000 Negro soldiers employed by the Americans.

Negro soldiers have served with distinction in every war that the United States has waged. Free Negroes and slaves were employed on both sides in the Revolutionary War. They were found in all branches of the patriot army. They generally served in the same regiments with the white soldiers. A Hessian officer under date of October 3, 1773, wrote "the Negro can take the field instead of his master and therefore no regiment is to be seen in which there are not Negroes in abundance."

Some of the most heroic deeds of the War of Independence were performed by the black men. The first martyr in the Boston massacre, March 5, 1770, was the Negro, Crispus Attucks. Samuel Lawrence, a prominent white citizen of Groton, Massachusetts, led a company of Negroes at the Battle of Bunker Hill. It was the Negro, Peter Salem, who at the Battle of Bunker Hill fired the shot that mortally wounded Major Pitcairn. Solomon Poor, another Negro, so distinguished himself at the Battle of Bunker Hill that a petition was drawn up by some of the principal officers to secure him recognition by the Massachusetts Colony. At the fight at Brandywine, Beach Sampson, a giant Negro,

* (For Negro delegates to the 1912 and the 1916 Conventions, see 1918-1919 Negro Year Book pp. 208-210.

armed with a scythe swept his way through the British works. See Poem in Skinner's "Myths of Our Own Land." The Black Legion, organized in 1779 in St. Domingo by Count D'Estaing, consisted of 800 young freedmen, blacks and mulattoes. At the siege of Savannah on the 9th of October, 1779, this legion by covering the retreat and repulsing the charge of the British, saved the defeated American and French Army from annihilation.

Only a small number of Negroes were allowed to serve in the patriot army of the Southern colonies. Toward the close of the struggle however, there was a growing sentiment among these colonies to use a large number of Negro troops. In 1780, Col. John Laurens, of South Carolina, seconded by General Lincoln, urged that State to raise black troops. In 1782, General Greene proposed to the governor of South Carolina a plan for raising black regiments. Negroes were also employed in the British army during the Revolutionary War. This fact helped to gain them admittance into the patriot army. It is estimated that 30,000 slaves were carried off by the British troops and used in pioneer work and in building fortifications.

In 1775, Lord Dunmore, the royal governor of Virginia, issued a proclamation offering freedom to all Negroes and indentured white servants who might enlist in the British army. In 1776, the British formed a regiment of 800 Negroes on Staten Island. In 1782, a Mr. J. Cruden, of Charleston, wrote a letter to Lord Dunmore, proposing that 10,000 black troops be raised in the province of South Carolina.

Lord Dunmore wrote to Gen. Clinton approving this scheme and declared his perfect willingness "to hazard his reputation and person in the execution of the measure." Letters containing the proposal were also sent by Lord Dunmore to London. Before they reached there, however, peace negotiations began. It appears that it was the intention of the highest British and American military authorities to begin a general policy of arming the Negro slaves and employing them as soldiers. The closing of the war, alone, prevented this policy from being carried into effect.

REFERENCES: Nell, Colored Patriots of the Revolution; Livermore, Opinions of the Founders of the Republic on Negroes as Slaves, as Citizens, and as Soldiers, Part II; Williams, History of the Negro Race in America, Vol. 1, Chapter XXVI-XXVII; Washington, The Story of the Negro, Vol. 1, Chapter XV. Rider, An Historical Inquiry Concerning the Attempt to Raise a Regiment of Slaves by Rhode Island During the War of the Revolution.

IN THE WAR OF 1812.

Commodore Perry spoke highly of the bravery and good conduct of the many Negroes who were under his command at the battle of Lake Erie. He said: "they seemed to be absolutely insensible of danger." The legislature of New York, October 24, 1814, authorized the raising of two regiments of men of color. As a result, 2,000 black men were enlisted and sent forward to the army at Sackett's Harbor. Two battalions composed of 500 Negroes distinguished themselves at the battle of New Orleans. Three months before the battle, General Andrew Jackson issued a proclamation "To the Free Colored Inhabitants of Louisiana."

As sons of freedom, you are now called upon to defend our most inestimable blessing. As Americans, your country looks with confidence to her adopted children for a valorous support, as a faithful return for the advantages enjoyed under her mild and equitable government. As fathers, husbands, and brothers you are summoned to rally around the standard of the Eagle, to defend all which is dear in existence.

To every noble-hearted generus freeman of color volunteering to serve during the present contest with Great Britain, and no longer, there will be paid the same bounty, in money and lands now received by the white soldiers of the United States, *viz.*: One Hundred and Twenty-four Dollars in money, and one hundred and sixty acres of land. The non-commissioned officers and privates will also be entitled to the same monthly pay, and daily rations, and clothes furnished to any American soldier.

On the eve of the battle, General Jackson reviewed the white and colored troops and had read to them his famous address. To the colored troops he said:

"To the Men of Color.—Soldiers! From the shores of Mobile I collected you to arms,—I invited you to share in the perils and to divide the glory of your white countrymen. I expected much from you; for I was not uninformed of those qualities which must render you so formidable to an invading foe. I knew that you could endure hunger and thirst and all the hard ships of war. I knew that you loved the land of your nativity, and that, like ourselves, you had to defend all that is most dear to man. But you surpassed my hopes. I have found in you, united to these qualities, that noble enthusiasm which impels to great deeds.

"Soldiers! The President of the United States shall be informed of your conduct on the present occasion; and the voice of the Representatives of the American nation shall applaud your valor, as your General now praises your ardor. The enemy is near. His sails cover the lakes."

REFERENCES: Livermore, Opinions of the Founders of the Republic on Negroes as Slaves, as Citizens, and As Soldiers, Appendix A. C. and D.; Williams, History of the Negro Race in America, Vol. II, Chapter II; Washington, The Story of the Negro, Vol. 1, Chapter XV.

THE CIVIL WAR.

Something like 178,975 Negro soldiers were employed in the Civil War. These made up 161 regiments, of which 141 were infantry, seven were calvary, twelve were heavy artillery, and one light artillery.

The first colored regiments to be organized were the First South Carolina, in wh ch the first enlistments were made May 9, 1862; the First Louisiana Native Guards, September 27, 1862; the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts, February 9, 1863 the Second Carolina Volunteers, February 23, 1863.

NEGRO VOLUNTEER TROOPS BY STATES.

Connecticut	1,764	Minnesota	104
Delaware	954	Missouri	8,344
District of Columbia	3,269	New Hampshire	125
Illinois	1,811	New Jersey	1,185
Indiana	1,537	New York	4,125
Iowa	440	Ohio	5,092
Kansas	2,080	Pennsylvania	8,612
Kentucky	23,703	Rhode Island	1,837
Maine	104	Vermount	120
Maryland	8,718	West Virginia	196
Massachusetts	3,966	Wisconsin	165
Michigan	1,387		
		Total	78,779

Under the direct authority of the General Government, and not credited to any State Negro soldiers were recruited as follows:

Alabama	4,969	Mississippi	17,869
Arkansas	5,526	North Carolina	5,035
Colorado	95	South Carolina	5,462
Florida	1,044	Tennessee	20,133
Georgia	3,486	Texas	47
Louisiana	24,052	Virginia	5,723

"There were also 5,896 Negro soldiers enlisted at large or whose credits are not specifically expressed by the records."

The Negro troops were engaged in many of the bloodiest battles of the war. The engagements in which they particularly distinguished themselves were the battle of Milliken's Bend, on the Mississippi, near Vicksburg, July 6, 1863; the assault on Port Hudson (near Baton Rouge, La.), May 27, 1863; the assault on Fort Wagner, a defense of Charleston, S. C., July 18, 1863; the assault on Petersburg, Va., June 15, 16, and July 30, 1864, and at the battle of Nashville, Tenn., December 15 and 16, 1864.

NEGRO SOLDIERS IN THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.

The use of slaves as soldiers with the reward of freedom to those who survived, was strongly advocated at different times by members

of the Confederacy during the Civil War. Slaves were employed as laborers on the fortifications in all parts of the Confederacy. Both slaves and free Negroes offered their services. A considerable number of the latter enrolled themselves.

The *Charleston Mercury* for January 3, 1861 announced that 150 able bodied free colored men of Charleston had offered their services gratuitously to the Governor to hasten forward the important work of throwing up defences along the coast. In Lynchburg and Petersburg, Virginia in April 1861 free Negroes enrolled for the purpose of offering their services to the Governor for the defence of the State.

"ATTENTION, VOLUNTEERS: Resolved by the Committee of Safety, that C. Deloach, D. R. Cook, and William B. Greenlaw be authorized to organize a volunteer company composed of our patriotic freemen of color, of the city of Memphis, for the service of our common defence. All who have not enrolled their names will call at the office of W. B. Greenlaw & Co.

"F. W. FORSYTHE, *Secretary.*"

In June 1861, the Legislature of Tennessee passed an act authorizing the Governor to receive into military service free persons of color between the ages of eighteen and fifty. Pay and rations were assigned them November 23, 1861, there was a review in New Orleans of 28,000 Cronfederate troops Among these was one regiment composed of 1,400 free colored men. On the 9th o February, 1862, there was another g and review of Confederate troops in New Orleans. The Picayune contained the following paragraph concerning this review:

"We must also pay a deserved compliment to the companies of free colored men, all very well drilled, and comfortably uniformed. Most of these companies, quite unaided by the administration, have supplied themselves with arms without regard to cost or trouble. One of these companies, commanded by the well-known veteran, Captain Jordan, was presented, a little before the parade, with a fine war-flag of the new style. This interesting ceremony took place at Mr. Cushing's store, on Camp, near Common Street. The presentation was made by Mr. Bigney, and Jordan made, on this occasion, one of his most felicitous speeches."

Mulattoes of Mobile whose ancestors were made free by the treaty with France in 1803 were enlisted in 1862 for the defense of that city. The next year, according to Flemming, they were received into the Confederate service as heavy artillerymen.

In February, 1864, the Confederate Congress passed an act making all male free Negroes (with certain exceptions) between the ages of eighteen and fifty liable to perform such duties in the army or in connection with the military defences of the country in the way of work upon the fortifications, or in government work, etc., as the Secretary of War might from time to time prescribe, and providing them rations, clothing and compensation. The Secretary of War was also authorized to employ for similar duty 20,000 male Negro slaves.

In February, 1865, at a meeting held in the African Church in Richmond to acquaint the people concerning the failure of the Peace Conference held at Fortress Monroe, Mr. Judah P. Benjamin, Secretary of State, proposed that legislation by the States be immediately effected so that the slaves could be armed. The next day a bill was presented in the House to give effect to Mr. Benjamin's suggestion, and providing for the volunteer enlistment of slaves for military service. A motion to reject was lost by ayes 21, nays 53; a motion to postpone the matter indefinitely was also lost; another to refer it to the Military Committee was also lost, and the motion of the original mover for a select committee passed. A resolution had already been offered in the Senate instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to report a bill with the least possible delay to take into the military service of the Confederate States, by volunteer enlistment with the consent of the owners, or by conscription, not exceeding 200,000 Negro soldiers. The resolution was defeated.

Dr. A. T. Augusta.—October 2, 1863, was appointed surgeon of the Seventeenth Regiment U. S. Colore Volunteers. He is said to have been the first colored man commissioned in the medical department of the United States Army.

Andrew W. Abbott.—Born 1840. Died December 30, 1913. One of the first colored men to be admitted to the army medical service.

Dr. Abbott was a graduate from the Medical Department of Toronto University about the beginning of the Civil War. He enlisted in one of the colored regiments. After the war he returned to Toronto, Canada, and practiced his profession. He was successful and when he died left an estate valued at $61,000.

Henry M. Turner.—Eminent Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. First Negro chaplain in the United States Army. Born February 1, 1833, near Newberry, South Carolina. Appointed chaplain, 1863. Elected Bishop in 1880. Died May 8, 1915.

REFERENCES: Williams, History of the Negro Troops in The War of the Rebellion; Idem, History of the Negro Race in America, Vol. II. Chapters XVIII—XX; Wilson, History of the Black Phalanx; The Annual Cyclopedia, 1864, pp. 202-203; 1865, pp. 191-192.

NEGRO SOLDIERS IN REGULAR ARMY

July 28, 1866, Congress passed a law that Negro regiments should be a part of the regular army. Under this act the Ninth and Tenth Calvary and the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, and Forty-first Regiments of Infantry were organized.

March 3, 1869, a consolidation act was passed, and the Thirty-eighth and Forty-first were re-organized as the Twenty-fourth Regiment of Infantry; the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth were reorganized as the Twenty-fifth Regiment of Infantry. These regiments were stationed on the frontier and rendered valuable service in the military operations against the Indians, extending from Dakota to Mexico. The Ninth and Tenth Calvary won the reputation of being the best Indian fighters on the frontier.

IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in 1898, the four Negro regiments were among the first troops ordered to the front.

Negro soldiers took a more conspicuous part in the Spanish-American War than in any previous war waged by the United States. At the first battle in Cuba, Las Guasimas, the Tenth Cavalry distinguished itself by coming to the support of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and the Rough Riders. The Twenty-fifth Infantry took a prominent part in the Battle of El Caney. The Ninth and Tenth Cavalry and Twenty-fourth Infantry rendered heroic service in the famous battle of San Juan Hill.

NEGRO VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS IN SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

Colored Officers	White and Colored Officers. (1st and 2nd Lieutenants Colored.)
Third North Carolina	7th U. S. Volunteers, Immunes.
Eighth Illinois, Army of Occupation at Santiago	6th Virginia
Ninth Battalion, Ohio	8th U. S. Volunteers, Immunes
Twenty-third Kansas	9th U. S. Volunteers, Immunes
	10th U. S. Volunteers, Immunes
	White Officers, Third Alabama

Indiana raised two companies of colored troops, which were attached to the Eighth Immunes and officially designated as First Regiment Colored Companies A. and B, colored officers.

No one of the Negro volunteer regiments reached the front in time to take part in a battle. The Eighth Illinois formed part of the Army of Occupation and distinguished itself in policing and cleaning up Santiago.

After the close of the Spanish-American War two colored regiments, the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth United States Infantry were enlisted and served in the Philippine War. Captains and Lieutenants colored. Other officers white.

In 1907 the white Cavalry detachment on duty at the Military Academy at West Point was replaced by a Negro Cavalry detachment. It is called the United States Military Cavalry Detachment. It is used in teaching the cadets cavalry tactics.

The Carrizal Incident.

In 1916 the United States sent a punitive expedition under General Pershing into Mexico in pursuit of the Villa forces which had raided Columbus, New Mexico. Two Negro regiments, the 10th Cavalry and

the 24th Infantry were a part of his expedition. On June 21, Troops C and K of the 10th Cavalry were ambushed at Carrizal by some 700 Mexican soldiers. Although outnumbered almost ten to one, these black soldiers dismounted in the face of a withering machine gun fire, deployed, charged the Mexicans and killed their commander.

This handful of men fought on until of the three officers commanding them, two were killed and one was badly wounded. Seventeen of the men were killed and twenty-three were made prisoners. One of the many outstanding heroes of this memorable engagement was Peter Bigstaff who fought to the last beside his commander, Lieutenant Adair. John Temple Graves, of Atlanta, Georgia, the well known publicist in the course of a tribute to the Carrizal fighters, wrote:

"The black trooper might have faltered and fled a dozen times, saving his own life and leaving Adair to fight alone. But it never seemed to occur to him. He was comrade to the last blow. When Adair's broken revolver fell from his hand, the black trooper pressed another into it, and together shouting in defiance, they thinned the swooping circle of overwhelming odds before them.

"The black man fought in the deadly shamble side by side with the white man following always, fighting always as his Lieutenant fought.

"And finally, when Adair literally shot to pieces, fell in his tracks, his last command to his black trooper was to leave him and save his life. Even then the heroic Negro paused in the midst of that Hell of carnage for a final service to his officer. Bearing a charmed life, he had fought his way out. He saw that Adair had fallen with his head in the water. With superb loyalty the black trooper turned and went back to the maelstrom of death, lifted the head of his superior, leaned him against a tree and left him there dead with dignity when it was impossible to serve any more.

"There is not a finer piece of soldierly devotion and heroic comradeship in the history of modern warfare than that of Henry Adair and the black trooper who fought by him at Carrizal."

AMERICAN NEGRO IN THE WORLD WAR.

From June 5, 1917 to September 12, 1918 there were 2,290,527 Negroes registered for service in the United States Army. Those examined for service numbered 458,838 *.

The per cent of rejections of those examined was greater for white registrants than for Negro registrants. Of those examined, 70.41 per cent of the whites and 74.60 per cent of the Negroes were accepted. The number of Negroes finally inducted into the service was 367,710. The number accepted for full military service was, 342,277. Of the total registrants, 26.84 per cent of the whites and 31.74 per cent of the Negroes were accepted for full military service.

Number Negro Soldiers Mobilized.

There were in addition to the 342,277 secured through the selective draft, the four regiments of the regular army, the 9th Cavalry, 10th Cavalry, 24th Infantry, 25th Infantry, and National Guard Units as follows: 8th Illinois, 15th New York, 9th Ohio Batallion, 1st Separate Battalion of the District of Columbia; Co. L., 6th Massachusetts Infantry; First Separate Company of Connecticut National Guard; First Separate Company of Maryland National Guard; and Company G unattached of Tennessee National Guard. Including those in the regular army and the National Guard Units the total number of Negro soldiers mobilized for the World War was about 380,000. About 200,000 of these were sent to France. Some 42,000 of these were combat troops. Some 1,400 Negroes were commissioned as officers in the United States Army during the World War. (For a list of these see 1918-19 Negro Year Book, pages 223-228.)

PARTIAL LIST NEGRO ARMY UNITS IN FRANCE.

92nd Division Combat Troops.

183rd Infantry Brigade—
365th and 366th Infantry Regiments; 350th Machine Gun Battalion.
184th Infantry Brigade—
367th and 368th Infantry Regiment; 351st Machine Gun Battalion.
167th Artillery Brigade—

*For list of colored and white registrants and inductions by states see 1918-1919 Negro Year Book pages 216-217

349th, 350th and 351st Artillery Regiments.
349th Machine Gun Battalion (92nd Division at Large.)
317th Trench Mortar Battalion.
317th Engineers Regiment.
317th Engineers Train.
317th Ammunition Train.
317th Supply Train.
317th Trains Headquarters and Military Police.
317th Sanitary Train, comprising 365th, 366th, 367th, 368th Field Hospitaland Ambulance Companies.
325th Field Signal Corps; Radio (or wireless telegraphy, etc.)

Provisional 93rd Division, Combat Troops.

(BRIGADED WITH THE FRENCH.)

185th Infantry Brigade—
369th and 370th Infantry Regiments.
186th Infantry Brigade—
371st and 372nd Infantry Regiments.

Pioneer and Service Units.

Pioneer Regiments of Infantry—numbered 801 to 815 (inclusive.) Many Depot Brigades, Service or Labor Battalions, Stevedore Regiments, Hospital and Ambulance Corps, Sanitary Trains, Supply Trains, Etc.

The Record Of The Negro In World War.

The American Negroes made a magnificent record in the World War. They were the one group in the Nation who were a 100 per cent loyal and were impervious to Germany propaganda. They were the one group which most willingly responded to the draft and furnished the largest proportionate number of draftees; 74.60 per cent of the Negroes examined were accepted and 69.71 per cent of the whites.

Provost Marshal General Crowder, in his report for 1918, in speaking of the Negroes and the draft, quotes from a memorandum sent him by Mr. Emmett J. Scott, Special Assistant to the Secretary of War: "One of the brightest chapters in the whole history of the war is the Negro's eager acceptance of the draft and his splendid willingness to fight. His only resentment was due to the limited extent to which he was allowed to join and participate in combatant or 'fighting' units. The number of colored draftees accepted for military duty, and the comparatively small number of them claiming exemptions, as compared with the total number of white and colored men called and drafted, present an interesting study and reflects much credit upon this racial group."

The First Soldiers American Expeditionary Forces Decorated For Bravery Were Two Negroes.

The Negro soldiers from the United States made a wonderful record on the battle fields of France. They were the first of the American Expeditionary Forces to get into action. The first soldiers of the American Army to be decorated for bravery, in France were two Negroes Henry Johnson and Needham Roberts, members of the 369th Infantry which was formerly the 15th New York National Guard Regiment.

On the night of May 15, 1918, these two men, while on sentry duty were attacked by a raiding party of some twenty or more Germans. "The names of these two men will stand out forever on the roll of honor of their race." Battling in the blackness of night with their rifles, hand grenades and a bolo knife, wholly deprived of the assistance of their comrades, they put to flight an enemy assaulting party of at least twenty-four strong. For this act of bravery, Johnson and Roberts received medals of honor.

Other Citations for Individual Gallantry In Action.

The following are only examples of the many individual feats of bravery by American Negro soldiers for which there were citations:*

"Private Tom Rivers, Company G. 366th Infantry, for extraordinary heroism in action near the Bois Delaviorette, although gassed, volunteered and carried important messages through heavy barrage to the support companies. He refused first aid until his company was relieved."

Second Lieutenant Nathan O. Goodloe, of the 368th Machine Gun Company, commended for excellent work and meritorious conduct. During the operations in the Forest D Argonne, Lieut. Goodloe was attached to the 3rd Battalion. During the course of the action it became necessary to reorganize the battalion and withdraw part of it to a secondary position. He carried out the movement under a continual machine gun fire from the enemy. General Martin said: "Lieut. Goodloe's calm courage set an example that inspired confidence in his men.

"With the approbation of the Commander-in-chief of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, the Marshal of France, Commander-in-chief of the French Armies of the East, cites in the order of the division: Private Mack Watson, Headquarters Company 3rd Battalion, of the 372nd Regular Infantry. 'Not being useful as a telephonist any more, he requested the battalion commander to allow him to take part in the attack, in the first wave, and displayed the greatest intrepidity during the assault of the trenches, south of the Bussy Farm, September 28, 1918. This order was signed by Marshal Petain, commander-in-chief of the French Armies of the East, at the general headquarters on January 13, 1919.

"Private Reuben Burrell, machine gun company 371st Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action in the Champagne sector, France, September 30, 1918. Private Burrell, althoughly painfully wounded in the knee, refused to be evacuated, stating that if he went to the rear there would not be enough left for his group to function.

"Private Ellison Moses, Company C, 371st Infantry, for extraordinary heroism in action near Arduil, France, September 30, 1918. After his company had been forced to withdraw from an advanced position, under severe machine gun and artillery fire, this soldier went forward and rescued wounded soldiers, working persistently until all of them had been carried to shelter.

Private Tillman Webster 371st Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Ardenil, France, September 29, 1918. With three other soldiers, Private Webster crawled 200 yards ahead of our line under violent machine gun fire and rescued an officer who was lying mortally wounded in a shell-hole.

"The 368th Infantry fought in the Argonne. It became necessary to send a runner across an open field swept by heavy machine gun fire. Volunteers were called for. Private Edward Saunders of Company I responded. Before he had gone far a shell cut him down. As he fell he cried to his comrades: "Some one come and get this message. I am wounded." Lieutenant Robert L. Campbell of the same company dashed across the shell swept space, picked up the wounded private and, with the Germans fairly hailing bullets around him carried his man back to the American lines. For the valor shown both were cited for the Distinguished Service Cross and Lieutanant Campbell, in addition was recommended for Captaincy. From this same company, John Baker, having volunteered, was taking a message through heavy shell fire to another part of his line. A shell struck his hand, tearing away part of it, but unfaltering, he delivered the message. He was asked why he did not seek aid for his wounds before completing the journey. "I thought the message might contain information that would save lives," was the answer. Under the same Lieutenant, Robert L. Campbell, a few colored soldiers, armed only with their rifles, trench knives, and hand grenades, were moving over a road in the Chateau Thierry sector Suddenly their course was crossed by the firing of a German machine gun. They tried to locate it by the direction of the bullets, but could not. To their right, a little ahead, lay a space covered with thick underbrush; just back of it was an open field. Lieutenant Campbell who knew by the direction of the bullets that his party had not been seen by the Germans, ordered one of his men with a rope which they happened to have, to crawl to the thick underbrush and tie the rope, to several stems of the brush: then to withdraw as far as possible and pull the rope, making the brush shake as though men were crawling through it. The purpose was to draw direct fire from the machine gun, and, by watching locate its position. The ruse worked, Lieutenant Campbell then ordered three of his men to steal out and flank the machine gun on one side, while he and two others moved up and flanked it on the other side. The brush was shaken more violently by the secret rope. The Germans, their eyes focused by the brush, poured a hail of bullets into it. Lieutenant Campbell gave the signal. The flanking party dashed up; with their hand grenades they killed four of the Boches and captured the remaining three—also the machine gun."

Four Regiments And A Battalion Decorated By French For Bravery In Action.

The military authorities awarded the Croix de Guerre to four whole Negro Regiments, the 369th, 370th, 371st and 372nd and the first battalion of the 367th Infantry for heroism in action. One of these regiments, the 370th, formerly the 8th Illinois, was, with the exception of the colonel, officered entirely by Negroes. Thirty of the Negro officers in this regiment received medals of honor for distinguished bravery. Altogether, some 60 Negro officers were decorated for bravery. Some 350 non-commissioned officers and privates of the Negro American soldiers were also, for their bravery, given medals of honor.

A correspondent of the *New York World* gives the following vivid description of how the Negro troops fought and what they underwent: "Heading eastward from the Marne, I found Negro troops in the line of the Champagne front and on the edge of the Argonne forest. Some of the Negroes helped to flay the Germans left flank in the drive of July 15th, when under almost continuous barrage. They then moved into still more violently assailed positions to relieve the French unit. The 'Chocareds,' as the French call the Negroes, took part in a series of local attacks toward the end of July that wrung from the Boche every foot of ground his terrific onslaught had gained him. It has been feared they would flinch under the prolonged exposure to big calibre shells, but they have bravely met that supreme test."

Negro Soldiers Stood Test On European Battlefield.

The American Negro soldiers made a record as fighters in the World War as they did in the Spanish-American and the Civil Wars. Before the armistice closed, 42,000 American Negro soldiers had gone into combat. "Fighting for the first time on the soil of the world's most famous battlefields—Europe—and for the first time brought into direct comparison with the best soldiers of Germany, Great Britain, and France they showed themselves able to hold their own where the tests of courage endurance, and aggressiveness were most severe."

"At Cheateau Thierry, Soissons, on the Vesle, in Champagne and the Argonne and in the final attacks in the Metz region these singing soldiers—and how they sang—were in the thick of it.

"The four regiments of former national guard units—the first to go oversea—had not been in France three months before one of them—the 372nd was picked for the Verdun region, to occupy the famous battle-swept hill 304. On that exposed ground, where thousands of French and German soldiers had fallen as the line swayed back and forth, these American Negroes, fresh from their training with the French, were placed to hold the Hun tide.

"Their first engagement was in a drive for Montoir. Here came the real test, as one military observer has said. And according to this authority, they were eager to get into the fight.

"They cheered and sang when the announcement came that their chance had arrived. But the question was: back of their enthusiasm had they the staying qualities drilled into European troops through centuries of warfare?

"This they answered by doing some of the heaviest and most effective fighting of the day. From June 6th to September 10th, they were stationed in the bloody Argonne forest. On the night of September 25th they were summoned to take part in the Argonne offensive, and were in that terrific drive—one of the decisive engagements of the war—until October 7th.

"In this nine days' battle the Negroes not only proved their fighting qualities in an ordeal such as men have rarely been called upon to face, but these qualities, in deadly striking power and stubborn resistance in crises, stood out with such distinction that the whole regiment was awarded the covered *croix de guerre*."

Some Citations.

Headquarters, 317th Engineers, American Expeditionary Forces. A. P. O. 766, Mobile
General Orders No. 7.

France, February 3, 1919.

"Pursuant to orders from General Headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces, this regiment moves to a part of Embarkation for early return to the United States.

"On the eve of departure of the regiment from France it is fitting that the Commanding Officer should address the regiment in orders covering its work overseas. The regiment came overseas on a stern duty, and with a trust imposed in it by the people of the United

*For a somewhat complete list of individuals decorated for bravery see 1918-1919 Negro Year Book, pages 221-222.

States of America. You have been true to that trust in the fullest sense and you can return home and face the people of our country with a proud consciousness that your work has been of a high and efficient order. For more than a hundred years the Corps of Engineers has maintained a proud record of achievement, whether in peace or war, from the blazing sun of the tropics to the eternal ice and snow of the Arctic regions, and it is a pleasure to be present as well as to the former commanding officer of the regiment to be able to say that your work has been in accordance with the best traditions of Engineer Service.

"The meritorious work of the regiment as a part of the 33rd Corps of the 7th French Army in the VOSGES, at FRAPELLE, LAFONTANELLE, LESSEUX and other points in the ST. DIE SECTOR; and as a Corps regiment of the First Army Corps, First American Army Corps, First American Army from September 25, 1918, to and after the close of hostilities on November 11, in the ARGONNE FOREST, at NEUVILLY, BOURIELLES CHEPPY, VARENNES, FOUR DE PARIS, ABRI DE CROCHET, LA BESOGNE, LANCON, GRAND PRE, ST. GEORGES, LE MORT HOMME, BRIQUENAY and BUZANCY in the ARDENNES—is deserving of the highest commendation.

A Communique of General Pershing.

Reports in hand show a notable instance of bravery and devotion shown by two soldiers of an American colored regiment operating in a French sector. Before daylight on May 15, Private Henry Johnson and Private Roberts while on sentry duty at some distance from one another, were attacked by a German raiding party, estimated at twenty men who advanced in two groups, attacking at once from flank and rear.

"Both men fought bravely in hand-to-hand encounters, one resorting to the use of a bolo knife after his rifle jammed, and further fighting with bayonet and butt became impossible. There is evidence that at least one and probably a second German was severely cut. A third is known to have been shot.

"Attention is drawn to the fact that the colored sentries were first attacked and continued fighting after receiving wounds and despite the use of grenades by a superior force. They should be given credit for preventing by their bravery the capture of any our men.

Citation 369th Infantry For Croix de Guerre.

Under command of Colonel Hayward, who, though injured, insisted on leading his regiment in the battle, of Lieutenant Colonel Pickering admirably cool and brave, of Major Cobb (killed), of Major Spencer (grievously wounded), of Major Little, a true leader of men, the 369th R. I. U. S. engaging in an offensive for the first time in the drive of September 1918 stormed powerful enemy positions energetically defended, took after heavy fighting, the town of S———, captured prisoners and brought back six cannons and a great number of machine guns.

French Commander Praises Heroism of 370th Infantry.

"HEADQUARTERS, 370th U. S. INFANTRY AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES."

December 8, 1918.

GENERAL ORDERS: No. 19.

1. The following order of the 59th Division, Army of France, is published to the regiment, and will be read to all organizations at first formation after its receipt:

59th Division, Staff, Quartier General. December 8, 1918.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4785.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE 370th R. I. U. S.

You are leaving us. The impossibility at this time that the German Army can recover from its defeat—the necessity which is imposed on the people of the Entente of taking up again a normal life—leads the United States to diminish its affectives in France. You are chosen to be among the first to return to America. In the name of your comrades of the 59th Division, I say unto you: Au Revoir in the name of France, thank you.

"The hard and brilliant battles of CHAVIGNY, LEURY and the BOIS de BEAUMONT having reduced the affectives of the Division, the American Government generously put your regiment at the disposition of the French High Command in order to reinforce us. You arrived from the trenches of the Argonne.

"We at first, in September, at MARE-UIL-SUR-OURCQ, admired your fine appearance under arms, the precision of your review, the suppleness of your evolutions that presented to the eye the appearance of silk unrolling its wavy folds.

"We advanced to the line. Fate placed you on the banks of the AILETTE, in front of the BOIS MORTIER. October 12th you occupied the enemy trenches ACIER and BROUZE. On the 13th we reached the railroad of LAON-LA-FERE—the forest of SAINT GOBAIN, principal center of resistance of the Hindenburg Line, was ours.

"November 5th the SERRE was at last crossed—the pursuit became active. Prout's BATTALION distinguished itself at the SAL ST. PIERRE, where it captured a German battery. PATTON'S BATTALION crossed, the first, the HIRSON railroad at the heights of AUBENTON, where the Germans tried to resist. DUNCAN'S BATTALION took LOGNY, and carried away by their ardor, could not be stopped short of GUE d'HOSSUS, on November 11th, after the Armistice.

"We have hardly had the time to appreciate you, and already you depart.

"As Lieutenant-Colonel Duncan said November 28th, in offering to your regimental colors as a proof of your love for France, as an expression of your loyalty to the 59th Division and our Army, you have given of your best and you have given it out of the fulness of your hearts.

"The blood of your comrades who fell on the soil of France, mixed with the blood of our soldiers, renders indissoluble the bonds of affection that unite us. We have, besides the pride of having worked together at a magnificent task, and the pride of bearing on our foreheads the ray of a common grandeur.

"A last time—*Au revoir.*

"All of us of the 59th Division will remember the time when the 370th R. I. U. S., under the orders of the distinguished Colonel Roberts, formed a part of our beautiful Division."

GENERAL VINCENDON.
Commanding the 59th Division.

French Commanders Commend Bravery 371st and 372nd Regiments.

9th Army Corps,
Staff 3rd Bureau No. 255.
P. C. October 7th, 1918.

The 157th and 161st Divisions and the 2nd Morrocan Divisions are leaving the Army Corps. The General commanding the 9th Corps addresses to them his most sincere thanks and the warmest congratulations for the glorious successes achieved by their indomitable tenacity. He salutes the brave American Regiments who have rivaled in intrepidity their French comrades.

"He cannot recount here the facts which have been performed for every one of the days of that victorious journey. They are inscribed on the conquered ground materialized by the trophies taken from the enemy and ingraved in the heart of the chief who bows before the troops and salutes them profoundly.

The General Garnier Duplessis Commanding the 9th C. A.

157th Division Staff.
Q. G. October 8, 1918.

(GENERAL ORDER NO. 234.)

"In transmitting you with legitimate pride the thanks and congratulations of the General Garnier Duplessis, allow me, My dear friends of all rank, American and French, to address you from the bottom of the heart of a chief and soldier the expressions of the gratitudes for the glory which you have lent to our good 157th Division. I had full confidence in you, but you have surprised my hopes.

"During those nine days of hard fighting, you have progressed eight kilometers powerfully organized defenses, taken nearly 600 prisoners, captured 15 guns of different calibres, 20 minenwerfers and nearly 150 machine guns, secured an enormous amount of engineering material and important supplies of artillery ammunition, brought down by your fire, 3 enemy aeroplanes.

"The 'Red Hand sign of the Division has, thanks to you become a bloody hand which took the boche by the throat and made him cry for mercy. You have well avenged our glorious dead.' "

General Goybet.
Commanding 157th Division.

December 15, 1918.

(GENERAL ORDER NO. 245.)

"On the 12th of December the 371st and 372nd Infantries were replaced at the disposal of the American Command.

"It is not without profound emotion that I come in the name of the 157th D. I. and in my own personal name, to say farewell to our valorous comrades of battle.

"During seven months we have lived as brothers in arms, sharing the same works, the same fatigues, the same dangers, side by side we have participated in the great Champagne Battle which was crowned with a glorious success.

"The 157th D. I., will never forget the irresistible dash, the heroic push of the colored American regiments, on the 'Cretedes Observatoires and in the plain of Monthois. The most formidable defenses, the best organized machine gun nests, the most smashing artillery barrage could not stop them. These elite regiments crossed all of it with a superb disdain of death and thanks to their courageous devotion, the Red Hand Division, during nine days of hard struggle always held the lead in the historic advance of the 4th Army.

"Officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the 371st and 372nd Infantry, I respect your glorious dead, and I bow before your banners which on the side of the flag of 33rd R. I. conducted us to the victory.

"Dear friends from America, after you have crossed the ocean anew, forget not the Red Hand Division. Our pure fraternity of arms has been soaked in the blood of braves. These ties will be indissoluble.

"Keep a loyal memory of our General, so proud to have commanded you and remember that his recognition and affection is required for always.

General Goybet,
Commanding the 157th Division.

NEGROES AT WEST POINT.

Three Negroes have graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York. Henry O. Flipper, 1877, the first to graduate, served for a time in the regular army, but because of difficulties was discharged. He then went to Mexico. John H. Alexander, 1887, the second graduate, died March 26, 1894, while serving as military instructor at Wilberforce University. Charles Young, 1889, the third Negro to graduate, was retired in 1917 with the rank of Colonel.

Nine other Negroes attended but did not graduate from West Point as follows: James W. Smith, South Carolina, 1870-1874; Henry A. Napier, Tennessee, 1871-72; Thomas Van R. Gibbs, Florida, 1872-73; John W. Williams, Virginia, 1874-1875; Johnson C. Whittaker, South Carolina, 1876-1882; Charles A. Minnie, New York, 1877-78; William T. Andrews, South Carolina, 1885-86; William A. Hare, Ohio, 1885-1886; Henry W. Holloway, South Carolina, 1886.

NEGROES AT ANNAPOLIS.

No Negroes have graduated from the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. The following, however, have attended: John Henry Conyers, South Carolina, 1872-73; Alonzo C. McClellan, South Carolina, 1873; and Henry E. Baker, Mississippi, 1874-75.

NEGRO OFFICERS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

Active List.

Benjamin O. Davis, Lieutenant Colonel, Cavalry, Professor of Military Science and Tactics, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
John E. Green, Major, Infantry, Professor of Military Science and Tactics, Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio.
Oscar J. W. Scott, Chaplain (Captain) 10th Cavalry, Fort Huachuca, Arizona.
Louis A. Carter, Chaplain (Captain) Under orders to join 25th Infantry, Nogales, Arizona.
Alexander W. Thomas, Chaplain (First Lieutenant) 24th Infantry, Columbus, New Mexico.
Monroe S. Caver, Chaplain (First Lieutenant) 9th Cavalry, Camp Stotsenberg, P. I.

Retired List.

Charles Young, Colonel (Deceased*), Military Attache, Monrovia, Liberia.
John R. Lynch, Major, Chicago, Illinois.
William T. Anderson, Chaplain (Major), Cleveland, Ohio.
George W. Prioleau, Chaplain (Major), Los Angeles, California.
T. G. Steward, Chaplain (Captain), Wilberforce, Ohio.
Washington W. E. Gladden, Chaplain (Captain Deceased), California.

CARNEGIE HERO FUND COMMISSION AWARDS.

The following is a list of the awards made from April 25, 1919 to January 18, 1922, inclusive by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission to colored persons for deeds of heroism and also of the awards to white persons who performed deeds of heroism in connection with efforts to save colored persons from injury or death.(1)

Awards.

Milton Carter (colored), aged twenty-two, clerk, died attempting to save Arthur J. Truly (colored), aged nineteen, laborer, from drowning, East Haven, Conn., August 7, 1919. Truly got into difficulty in Long Island Sound near a rock that projected from shore and called for help. Carter ran out on the rock to a point near Truly; and as Truly was sinking, Carter dived beside him. Truly and Carter rose together. Carter's back was to Truly. He told Truly to grasp him, and Truly took hold of him around the waist, and they sank immediately and were drowned. His widow was awarded a bronze medal and until further notice, $25 a month, not to extend, however, beyond five years or the date of her remarriage.

Walter Ross (colored), aged thirty-four, locomotive fireman, attempted to rescue Roy L. Riley (colored), aged nineteen, driver, from a runaway, Greenville, S. C., July 19, 1916. While Riley was driving a horse hitched to a wagon, the lines fell to the street. He reached for them and fell on one of the thills, striking the horse and causing it to run away. Ross ran into the street in front of the horse. He reached for the bridle, and the horse struck him and knocked him down. Riley fell on top of Ross, and a wheel of the wagon ran over the right leg of Ross. The horse stopped two hundred feet beyond Ross. Riley was not injured. Ross' leg was broken, his head was lacerated, and his back was bruised. He was disabled nearly ten months. He was awarded a bronze medal and $1,000 disablement benefits.

Walker O. Lindsey, (white), aged twenty-nine, superintendent, saved Andrew Dorsey, (colored), aged twenty-four, and attempted to save Hilliard Mapp (colored), aged forty-seven, laborers, from a cave-in in a well, Madison, Ga., March 20, 1916. Dorsey, Mapp and Lindsey were working at the bottom of a well thirty feet deep when part of a wall of the well caved on them. Dorsey's leg was caught by some timbers, and he was partially buried. Mapp was completely buried. Lindsey was buried so that only his head, arms, and part of his back were exposed; and he was seriously hurt, but not maimed. He extricated himself and was raised to the top in a bucket. He re-entered the well in the bucket and tied a rope to Dorsey, and Dorsey was drawn up. Two small portions of the wall caved while Lindsey was in the well but did not strike him. Lindsey felt weak and left the well. He entered it again to find Mapp, but could not locate him and left the well. Another cave-in occurred later. Mapp was dead when he was found. Lindsey was awarded a bronze medal and $500 for a worthy purpose as needed.

Samuel Davis (colored), aged twenty-five, coal miner, died attempting to save N. Estelle Garnand, aged sixteen, from drowning, Aflex, Ky., July 12, 1920. While wading in Tug Fork of Big Sandy River, Miss Garnand stepped into deep water. She struggled and sank under the surface several times. Davis, who was fully clothed and wore rubber boots, dived from the bank toward the spot where Miss Garnand had last disappeared. He did not come to the surface, and was drowned. Miss Garnand was drowned. A bronze medal was awarded to the widow and until further notice $50 a month with $5.00 a month additional on account of her daughter while she is dependent upon her and not over 16, no benefits to extend, however, beyond sixteen years or the date of the widow's remarriage.

George Lyle (colored), aged fifty-four, driver, attempted to rescue Lamar B. Storrs, aged eight, from a runaway, Canton, Fa., April 27, 1920. A horse, to which a light wagon was hitched, ran away; and the driver was thrown out, leaving Lamar clinging to the seat. Two men ran into the street to stop the horse; but as it approached them, they did nothing. Lyle ran ninety-five feet to reach the horse, and with both hands seized the bridle. He was jerked off his feet, causing him to lose his hold; one of the wheels of the wagon struck his right leg; and he fell to the ground. The horse ran three hundred feet farther and collided with a team, and Lamar was thrown to the street, but not injured. Lyle's right leg was fractured, and he was disabled for more than a year. He was awarded a bronze medal, and (supplementing Workmen's Compensation) disablement benefits until further notice at the rate of $26 a month from the date of the accident, not to extend, however beyond a total period of two years; and also the sum of $250 to be applied toward the liquidation of his indebtedness or other worthy purpose as needed.

Warren A. Hoy (white), aged thirty-one, machine-man's helper, helped to save Frank Carter (colored), aged thirty-eight, chargeman, and John Payne (colored), aged forty-one machine-man, and died attempting to help save James Jackson (colored), aged forty-three, machine-man from suffocation, Rausch Creek, Pa., January 21, 1921. Carter, Payne and Jackson were overcome by dynamite fumes about two hundred feet from the mouth of a tunnell in which they were working. Hoy, who had also been working with the men, left the tunnell, but re-entered it on a small motor-car, accompanied by the only other man near the scene. They took Carter to the open air on the motor car and then rescued Payne in the same manner. Both were unconscious. Hoy and his companion then ran the motor car into the tunnel to within a short distance of Jackson, and Hoy's companion dragged Jackson about twenty-five feet toward the motor car. Feeling that he was about to be overcome, Hoy's companion dropped Jackson, left the tunnel, and ran more than a mile for help. Hoy was overcome close to the motor car. He was the only one besides Carter that knew how to run it. Carter, who revived, entered the tunnel and dragged Jackson out. Hoy was taken out by other men about an hour after he had entered but could not be revived. Jackson and Payne recovered. A silver medal was awarded to the widow and (supplementing Workmen's Compensation until further notice $50 a month with $5 a month additional on account of her daughter while she is dependent upon her, no benefits to extend however, beyond five years of the date of the widow's remarriage.

Peter G. Rumpf, (white), aged forty-nine, compressor-man, helped to save Frank Carter (colored) and John Payne (colored) and attempted to help save James Jackson (colored) from suffocation, Rausch Creek, Pa., January 21, 1921. Rumpf was Hoy's companion in the rescue work. He was not seriously affected. He was awarded a bronze medal and $1.000 for worthy purpose as needed.

Frank Carter (colored) saved James Jackson (colored) from suffocation, Rausch Creek, Pa., January 21, 1921. Carter was the first to be removed from the tunnel. He recovered and entered for Jackson about twenty minutes later. He took hold of Jackson, and with great difficulty dragged him two hundred feet to the open air. He was awarded a bronze medal and $1.000 for a worthy purpose as needed.

Thomas J. Walker (white), aged twenty-four, farmer, saved James Riley (colored), aged nineteen, farmer, from suffocation, Alpharetta, Ga., August 13, 1918. Riley was overcome by gas while working at the bottom of a well thirty feet deep. Several men were afraid to go down to aid him. Walker, who has previously been engaged on the work but had discontinued because of gas in the well, was attracted to the well and also refused to go down at first; but seeing no one else would go, he had himself lowered on the well rope, which was the only one at hand. He tied the rope around Riley, and then ascended steps cut in the side of the well. He was faint when he reached the top and was assisted out just as he was about to fall back into the well. Riley was drawn up and was revived three hours later. He was awarded a silver medal and $1,000 for a worthy purpose as needed.

Edgar Forman (white), aged thirty-five, engine foreman, saved Bessie L. Betts (colored), aged eight, from being killed by a train, Dallas, Texas, November 30, 1915. Bessie, who was deaf, stood between the rails of a track with her back toward a train which was approaching at a speed of six miles an hour. The engine, which was at the rear of the train, was stopped; but the forward car was uncoupled and continued on. Forman was standing on the car, a flat one; he attempted to jump to the track when the car was six feet from the girl to rescue her; but his foot caught on a coupling-lever; and he fell across a rail of the track. When falling his outstretched hand struck Bessie and knocked her off the track Forman put his hand against the wheel of the car, and the wheel bumped and pushed him along the rail for twenty feet and the car then stopped. Forman's back and side were bruised, but not seriously. He was awarded a bronze medal and $1,000 for a worthy purpose as needed.

Roy Kenneth Davis (white), age fourteen, school boy, died attempting to save James Alexander (colored), aged thirteen, school boy, from drowning Louisville, Ky., September 4, 1919. James waded from the bank of the Ohio River into water over his depth and began floundering. Roy, who could not swim, waded eight feet from the bank and paddled seven feet to James, using water-wings. He grasped James with one hand, and James threw his arms around Roy's neck and they went under the surface. They rose struggling violently, and then went down again and were drowned. A bronze medal was awarded to Davis' father.

John James Sullivan (white), aged thirty-three, driver, died attempting to save Charles R. and John H. King (colored), aged seven and six respectively, from drowning, Indianapolis, Ind., March 2, 1920. Charles and John broke through the ice on Fall Creek one hundred and twenty-five feet from the bank and fell into the water. Sullivan ran eight hundred feet to the bank and started walking on the ice toward them. When he was fifteen feet from the bank, he suddenly broke through the ice and sank. All three were drowned. A bronze medal was awarded to the son, and until further notice $25 a month, not to extend, however, beyond eleven years.

*Died January 7, 1922 at Lagos Nigeria, whileserving as Military Attache at Monrovia Liberia.

(1) The Carnegie Hero Fund Commission was established in 1904. For a list of its awards 1904 to January 22, 1919, to colored persons and to white persons for efforts to save colored persons, see pages 229-232 of the 1918-1919 edition of the Negro Year Book.

THE CHURCH AMONG NEGROES.

THE FIRST CHURCHES ORGANIZED.

1773. First Negro Baptist church in America organized at Silver Bluff across the Savannah River from Augusta, Georgia by a Mr. Palmer.
1776. Harrison Street Baptist church, Petersburg, Virginia, organized.
1780. First African Baptist church Richmond, Virginia.
1785. Colored Baptist church organized at Williamsburg, Virginia.
1788. First African Baptist church of Savannah, Georgia, organized January 19,

by Rev. Abraham Marshall (white) and Rev. Jesse Peters (colored.) Andrew Bryan, a slave, was the first pastor.

1787. The Free African Society organized with Absalom Jones and Richard Allen as overseers. This Society resolved itself into the "African Church," erected a building and by its own decision entered into fellowship with the Protestant Episcopal Church. Absalom Jones and Richard Allen alone voted for the organization to connect itself with the Methodist Church. This was the origin of St. Thomas Episcopal church. The building was opened for divine service July 17, 1794. Richard Allen was selected for license and ordination. He preferred to remain a Methodist. Absalom Jones was then selected and ordained.

1790. African Baptist church, Lexington, Kentucky, organized. In 1820 split into First Baptist church and Pleasant Green Baptist church.

1791. Richard Allen purchased a lot for a church at Sixth and Lombard Streets, Philadelphia. In 1794 he sold this lot to Bethel church, and he erected on this lot the first church building of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

1793. Springfield Baptist church at Augusta, Georgia, organized by Rev. Abraham Marshall. Rev. Jesse Peters, who had gathered the members together, was the pastor.

1794. Zion Methodist Episcopal church (colored) organized, Philadelphia, from St. George's M. E. church (white.)

1796. Jas. Varick and others established in New York City a Colored Methodist Church which was the beginning of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Denomination. This is the oldest Negro church in New York. The first meetings were held in the cabinet shop of William Miller on Cross Street.

1800. The Abyssinia Baptist church of New York City organized.

1802. The Second Baptist church of Savannah, an off-shoot of the First African Baptist Church, was organized.

1805. The African Meeting House, the first Negro church in Boston and in New England organized. The building for this church which is said to have been erected entirely by Negro labor, was in Smith Court, off Belknap Street. It is now known as the Joy Street Baptist church.

1809. The first African Baptist Church of Philadelphia organized.

1807. First African Presbyterian church of Philadelphia, the first Colored Presbyterian Church in America, founded by Rev. Archibald Alexander, pastor of the Third Presbyterian church of Philadelphia, and moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly. Its building, erected in 1811, was located off Seventh and Bainbridge Streets. Now located at Seventeenth and Fitzwater Streets. John Gloucester (see John Gloucester) was its first pastor.

1812. Colored Peoples' church organized at Trenton, New Jersey. About 1816, this church was taken into the African Methodist Episcopal Denomination.

1818. St. Philip's Protestant Episcopal church of New York City, an off-shoot of Trinity Protestant Episcopal church, organized. It was incorporated in 1820. St. Philip's has the distinction of being the richest Negro church in the world. Its real estate holdings, much of which is in residence property amounts to about $1,000,000.

1824. St. James First African church, first colored Episcopal church in a slave State, at Baltimore, Md., by the Rev. Levington, who had been ordained in St. Thomas church, Philadelphia. This church was established with the consent and approval of Bishop Kent of the Episcopal Church. In 1827 the church building was consecrated.

1838. July. First Bethel Baptist church, Jacksonville, Florida, established. It is now the Bethel Baptist Institutional church. There were six charter members: four white, the Rev. J. Jaudan and wife, Deacon Jas. McDonald and wife and two colored persons, slaves of Mr. Jaudan. The first meeting place was the Government Block House which stood near the county courthouse. Mr. Jaudan purchased a lot on Church Street between Hogan and Julia Streets and gave it to the church. A meeting house was erected here in 1861. At the close of the Civil War the white members of the church went into court and endeavored to dispossess the colored members of the church property and name. The colored members of the congregation, however, were in the majority and the court decided that they were the Bethel Baptist church and rightful owners of the property. A

short while after this, the Bethel Baptist church sold the property on Church Street to their white brethren and purchased a lot on the Northwest corner of Maine and Union Streets and erected a building thereon in 1868. In 1894, the Bethel Baptist church was incorporated by the State of Florida as an institutional church with authority to carry on social betterment, industrial training work, a Bible institute, and a publishing and tract repository department, in addition to the regular work of a Missionary Baptist church.

1867. April 14. Plymouth Congregational church, first Colored Congregational church among the colored people of the South, organized at Charleston, South Carolina. This church had its origin with the colored members of the Circular Congregational church of Charleston, which was organized in the year 1680. January 20, 1867, 108 of the members of the Circular church, requested their letters with the purpose of forming a new church of their own.

1878. First Lutheran Colored church, of the Synodical Conference, organized at Little Rock, Arkansas.

DATES OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE COLORED DENOMINATIONS.

1805. Colored members of Asbury Methodist Episcopal church of Wilmington Delaware, withdrew and erected a building for themselves.

1813. The Union Church of Africans incorporated September 7, at Wilmington, Delaware, by the colored members who had withdrawn from Asbury church.

1816. The African Methodist Episcopal Church organized at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, with Richard Allen as its first bishop.

1821. At New York the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church organized June 21. James Varick was made District Chairman, and the next year became the first bishop of the church.

1836. The Providence Baptist Association of Ohio organized. This is said to be the first colored Baptist Association organized in the United States.
In 1838 the Wood River Baptist Association of Illinois was organized.
1853 the Western Colored Baptist Convention organized.
1864 Northwestern and Southern Baptist Convention organized.
1867 the Consolidated American Baptist Convention organized and continued till 1879 when the Western churches withdrew.
1880 the National Baptist Convention was organized at Montgomery, Alabama.

1850. African Union Church organized by a division of the Union Church of Africans.

1850. The Union American Methodist Episcopal Church (colored) organized by a division of the Union Church of Africans.

1860. About this time the First Colored Methodist Protestant Church organized by Negro members who withdrew from the Methodist Protestant Church.

1865. Colored members from the white Primitive Baptist Churches of the South organized at Columbia, Tennessee, the Colored Primitive Baptists in America.

1866. The African Union First Colored Methodist Protestant Church of America or elsewhere, organized by a union of the African Union Church with the First Colored Methodist Protestant Church.

1869. At Murfreesboro, Tennessee, in May, the General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church set apart its colored members and organized the Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

1870. The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in May, at Memphis, Tennessee, set apart its colored members, and on December 16, 1870, at Jackson, Tennessee, these members were organized into the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.

1882. The Reformed Zion Apostolic Church (colored) was organized.

1896. In 1894 a number of ministers and members of the African Methodist Episcopal Church withdrew from the conferences in South Carolina, and in Georgia, and organized an independent Methodist Church. In 1896 they were organized into the Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal Church (colored.)

1896. The Church of God and Saints of Christ (colored) was organized at Lawrence, Kansas.

1899. A new denomination, the Church of the Living God (colored) was organized at Wrightsville, Arkansas. There are now three distinct bodies as follows: Church of the Living God (Christian workers for friendship); Church of the Living God (Apostolic); Church of Christ in God.

1900. The Voluntary Missionary Society in America (colored) was organized.

1901. The United American Free-Will Baptist were organized.

1905. July 10. At Redemption, Arkansas, persons who had withdrawn from the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, the African Methodist Episcopal Church and Baptist Churches, organized the Free Christian Zion Church in Christ (colored.)

NOTED NEGRO PREACHERS.

1715. Francisco Xanier de Luna Victoria became bishop of the diocese of Panama which the oldest See on the American continent. He was the first Negro in America to become a bishop and is said is said to be the first person born in the Western Hemisphere to be elected to the bishopric. His father, a charcoal burner, was a freed Negro slave, whose purpose in life was to rear, and educate his son for the priesthood. Luna Victoria took possession of the diocese on the 15th of August, 1751. He is said to have furnished at his own expense, the cathedral and enriched it with jewels and precious vestments. In 1759 he was transferred to the See of Trujillo, Peru.

1750. George Leile, born about this time, was one of the most noted of the early Negro preachers. Some time before the Revolutionary War, Leile's master moved to Burke County, Georgia. Here Leile was converted and began to preach. Not long before he began to preach, his master, who was a deacon of the Baptist Church, gave him his freedom. Leile preached to the slaves at Savannah during the Revolutionary War. In 1783 he went to Jamaica. Just before leaving he baptized the slave Andrew Bryan, who in after years became a great preacher and established the First African Baptist Church in Savannah. Leile had much success and established the Baptist church among the Negroes of Jamaica.

1788. Andrew Bryan founded the First African Baptist Church at Savannah, Georgia. Bryant was publicly whipped and twice imprisoned for preaching. He was, however, faithful to his vow. At length liberty was given him by the civil authorities to continue his religious meetings under certain regulations. His master gave him the use of his barn at Brampton, three miles from Savannah, where he preached for two years with little interruption. In 1792 the church began the erection of a place of worship. The city gave the lot for the purpose. This lot has remained in the possession of the church up to the present time.

1753. Lemuel Haynes, revolutionary soldier and first Colored Congregational minister. Born in West Hartford, Connecticut. In 1775 Haynes joined the colonial army and served through the war. He had an exceptionally good education. In 1785 became pastor of a white congregation at Torrington, Connecticut; 1818 he went to Manchester, New Hampshire, and there made himself famous. He is most widely known for his sermon against "Universalism," which he preached against Hosea Ballou. This sermon created a great impression. It was published and widely circulated in the United States and Europe. He died at Granville, Connecticut, 1832.

1810. Harry Hosier. First American Negro preacher in the Methodist Church. He was a companion of Bishop Thomas Coke whom he accompanied on most of his travels in the United States. Hosier was one of the most notable characters of his day. He was pronounced by some to be the greatest orator in America at that time. In his travels he shared the pulpits of the white ministers whom he accompanied, and seems to have excelled them all in popularity. Bishop Asbury said that the best way to get a large congregation was to announce that Hosier was going to preach. He died in Philadelphia in 1810.

1791. Richard Allen, born a slave in Philadelphia, February 14, 1760, he purchased his freedom, and became an itinerant Methodist preacher. During all this time he worked as a common laborer or at whatever came to hand. During the Revolutionary War he was employed as a teamster, hauling salt. Allen, with many other Negroes, was a member of St. George's Methodist Episcopal Church in Philadelphia. A movement began to force the Negroes into the galleries. When on a Sunday morning, an attempt was made to move Allen and Absalom Jones to the gallery, the colored portion of the congregation rebelled, and on April 17, 1787, under the leadership of Allen and Jones, formed the Free African Society. This Society "formed without regard to religious tenets," and "in order to support one another in sickness and for the benefit of their widows and fatherless children," prepared the way for the African Methodist Episcopal denomination, and the St. Thomas Episcopal Church. In September, 1787, Allen with a few followers, started the Independent African Church. When this church voted itself to affiliate itself with the Episcopal Church, Allen remained a Methodist and in 1791 purchased a lot for a church. In 1794 Bethel church was erected. 1816, Allen was ordained the first bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Died March 26, 1831.

1787. Absalom Jones ordained a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church, First Negro in the United States to be ordained, in any denomination the the ministry. Like Richard Allen, Jones was a leader of the colored people of Philadelphia. He had been a slave and purchased his freedom. He was a member of St. George's Methodist Episcopal Church, and withdrew with Richard Allen and jointly with him founded the Free African Society and the Independent African Church. He was the first Negro to be ordained to the ministry of the Episcopal Church.

1801. John Chavis commissioned by the Presbyterian General Assembly as a missionary to the Negroes. He was the first Negro in the Presbyterian Church to be prepared for Christian leadership. And the first Negro Home Missionary in that church. He was also a prominent teacher of the children of wealthy white families in North Carolina. Chavis is said to have been born in Granville County, North Carolina. "The sons of his old neighbors in that county say that he was born in Haiti, and in his young manhood lived in Jamaica." In 1832, he said to himself, "if I am black I am a free-born American and Revolutionary soldier." The first authentic information concerning him is found in the acts and proceedings of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church for 1801. A resolution therein says that Mr. John Chavis, a black man of prudence and piety, who had been educated and licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Lexington in Virginia, be employed among people of his color until the meeting of the next General Assembly." Chavis appears to have been employed principally in Virginia and North Carolina as a missionary for from two to nine months each year until 1807. In 1809, he was received as a licentiate by the Orange Presbytery in North Carolina. For the next twenty years he appears to have preached pretty regularly in Granville, Wake and Orange Counties. The Nat Turner Insurrection, in August, 1831, caused the North Carolina Legislature in 1832 to pass an act silencing all colored preachers. It was not, however, as a preacher, but as a teacher of white boys and apparently white girls also, that Chavis is best remem ed in North Carolina. The greater part of the time after he was silenced as a preacher and probably for a large part of the time from his return to North Carolina until his death in 1838, he conducted a private school in Wake County and also probably in Chatham, Orange and Granville Counties. Some of his pupils later became distinguished. Among these were Charles Manly, governor of North Carolina; Abram Rencher, Minister to Portugal and a Governor of New Mexico; James H.Horner, founder of the Horner School; and Priestly H. Mangum, brother of Senator Mangum and himself a lawyer of distinction.

1810. John Gloucester. First Negro pastor of a Presbyterian church in America; was made pastor of a colored Presbyterian church in Philadelphia. He was born a slave in Tennessee in 1776, and died in Philadelphia, 1822. Rev. Gideon Blackburn, of Tennessee, noting Gloucester's Christian zeal, purchased him for a body servant, and is said to have at once placed the slave under a course of instruction in his own home. Gloucester exercised his gifts in preaching among his own people and developed a wonderful power.

In 1806 Rev. Blackburn came to Philadelphia on a visit and brought his slave with him. The Rev. Archibald Alexander, pastor of the Third Presbyterian church of Philadelphia, was endeavoring to establish a mission work among the colored people and sought Gloucester's services. His master immediately set him free to engage in this work. When he was brought before the Philadelphia Presbytery for examination, it was found that he lacked the required course of study. He was sent back to the Union Presbytery of Tennessee for further training. In 1810 he returned to Philadelphia, and took charge of the African Presbyterian church which had been established in 1807. (See reference to African Presbyterian Church.) He continued as the pastor of this church until his death.

1819. John Stewart, founder of Mission work in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was born in Powhatan County, Virginia in 1784. At 35 he was leading a dissolute life in Marietta, Ohio. Here he was converted and felt a call to carry the gospel to the Indians. He began in 1819 to preach to the Wyandot Indians at Upper Sandusky, Ohio. This was the beginning of Mission work by the Methodist Church. On October 16, 1916, a monument to his memory was unveiled at Upper Sandusky. The inscription reads: "John Stewart, Apostle of the Wyandot Indians, Father Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church." In 1919 the Methodist Church North and South observed the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of Methodist Missions, by raising in a Mission Centenary Celebration millions of dollars for Mission work.

1790. Henry Evans, about this time founded a Methodist church in Fayetteville, North Carolina. He was a free born Negro from Virginia. While on his way to Charleston, South Carolina, to practice the trade of shoe-making Evans chanced to stop at Fayetteville. He was licensed a local Methodist preacher. He was so impressed with the condition of the colored people that he decided to stop and labor among them. This he did, working at his trade during the week, and preaching on Sunday. The town council ordered him to stop preaching. The meetings were held in secret. At length the white people became interested in the meetings and began to attend them, and a regular Methodist church was established. Although a white minister was in the course of time sent to take charge of the congregation, Evans was not displaced. A room was built for him in the church, and there he remained until his death in 1810.

1792. Jack, of Virginia, a famous ante-bellum Negro preacher, popularly known as "Uncle Jack." Was recognized by the whites as a powerful expounder of the Christian doctrine. He was a full-blooded African and was licensed to preach in the Baptist Church. "Uncle Jack" preached from plantation to plantation. The white people raised a subscription, purchased his freedom, gave him a home and a small tract of land for his support. He had great influence over blacks and whites. Was instrumental in the conversion of many white persons. He preached for over forty years.

1805. Joseph Willis, in Bayou Chicot District, Louisiana, organized the first Baptist church west of the Mississippi. Willis was born in South Carolina in 1762, probably free, and obtained a fair English education. He appeared in Southwest Mississippi in 1798. In 1804 he came into Louisiana; 1812 the Mississippi Association sent two ministers to ordain him. He organized the Louisiana Baptist Association and was elected its Moderator in 1837. He died September 15, 1854.

1844. Daniel A. Payne. Born February 24, 1811; died, 1892. Established Union Seminary near Columbus, Ohio. It was organized on the Manual training plan. Union Seminary contributed largely to the founding of Wilberforce University with which it was consolidated in 1863. Bishop Payne was mainly responsible for Wilberforce University becoming the property of the African Methodist Episcopal denomination.

1812. John Jasper, famous Negro preacher, for sixty years in and around Richmond. He became a national character by his efforts to prove by the Bible that the sun moves. He died in 1899. Jasper was greatly admired by all for his piety and sincerity. When he died the *Richmond Dispatch* gave much space to a discussion of his virtues. Rev. William E. Hatcher, a prominent white minister, who was the pastor of a church in Richmond, has recently written a life of John Jasper.

1818. Alexander Crummell, eminent colored Episcopal minister, born in New York City, 1818, died, 1898. Alexander Crummell's father was a native of Gold Coast, Africa. Mr. Crummell graduated at Cambridge University, England, and then went as a missionary to Africa. For a time he was a professor in the Liberian College. After a time he returned to the United States, and for twenty-two years was rector of St. Luke's church, Washington, D. C. He is the author of several books dealing with the race problem, and assisted in founding the Negro American Academy.

1828. Caesar Blackwell. A slave of Lowndes County, Alabama. Said to have been a full-blooded African. He was a gifted preacher. Bought by the Baptist Association of that State, for $1,000. He was not set free, but James McLemore was appointed his guardian. He was ordained and licensed to preach. He is reported to have visited the churches in company with the white preachers and to have occupied the pulpits with them. He aided and assisted the white preachers in their work.

"Dock Phillips," The Alabama Baptist Association endeavored to buy him of his master, John Phillips of Cotton Valley, Macon County, Alabama. "Dock," however, was so devoted to his master that he refused to be sold, but continued preaching the remainder of his life. He enjoyed the universal confidence and esteem of the whites.

1866. John W. Roberts, first Negro Missionary Bishop in the Methodist Episcopal church. Born in Petersburg, Virginia, September 8, 1812. Entered the ministry in Liberia in 1838. He was elected a bishop by the Liberian Conference in 1866 and was consecrated in New York. He was a presiding elder at the time of his election. He was the second man to be elected a Missionary bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died in Liberia January 30, 1875, and was buried at Monrovia.

1837. Amanda Smith. Distinguished as an evangelist of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She was born a slave in Maryland in 1837, died, February 24, 1915. Her father by working extra at night and other times, was able to buy himself and family and move to Pennsylvania. "Amanda taught herself to read by cutting out large letters from newspapers, laying them on the window sill and getting her mother to make them into words." In an autobiography, "Amanda Smith's Own Story," an extended sketch of her evangelical labors are given. It was at the great camp meetings in the seventies in Ohio and Illionis, that she became famous. Her evangelical labors extended to Africa, India, England and Scotland.

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DENOMINATIONAL STATISTICS.

According to data on Negro Churches furnished by the Census Bureau and reports direct from the denominations there are in the United States 45,000 Churches, 4,800,000 Communicants, 46,000 Sunday Schools and 2,250,000 Sunday School Scholars. The value of church property in the hands of Negroes according to these reports is $87,208,377.

The Negro churches are contributing every year over $250,000 for home mission work. They are supporting over 200 home missionaries and giving aid to more than 350 needy churches.

Negro churches are contributing annually over $150,000 to foreign mission work.

The Negro Baptists through the National Baptist Convention organized a Foreign Mission Board in 1880. Missionary work is carried on in Central, South and West Africa. They have in the foreign mission field 80 stations,

13 missionaries and 96 native helpers, 86 organized churches, 19,812 members, and 52 schools with 15,311 pupils.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church established foreign mission work in 1844. This denomination now has two bishops stationed in Africa. The work of the denomination outside of the United States is carried on in Canada; in the West Indies; in South America; in Dutch and British Guiana; in Africa: Liberia, Sierra Leone, West Africa, the Transvaal, Orange Free States, Natal and Cape Town, South Africa. The denomination has in the foreign field 156 stations, 4 missionaries, 152 native helpers, 121 churches, with some 29,000 members.

The African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church organized its foreign mission work in 1892, and carries on work in South America; in Liberia; and in the Gold Coast Colony, West Africa. It has in the foreign mission field 52 stations, 4 missionaries, 60 native helpers and 52 churches with some 7000 members.

DENOMINATIONAL PUBLISHING HOUSES.

Colored Methodist Episcopal Publishing House, 109-11 Shannon St., Jackson, Tenn., J. C. Martin, D. D., Agent.

African Methodist Episcopal Publishing House, 631 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa., D. M. Baxter, D. D., Manager.

African Methodist Episcopal Sunday School Union Publishing House, Cor 8th and Lea Aves., Ira T. Bryant, LL. B., Secretary.

African Methodist Episcopal Zion Publishing House, J. W. Crockett, Corner Second and Brevard Streets, Charlotte, N. C.

National Baptist Publishing House, Nashville, Tenn., R. H. Boyd, D. D., Secretary.

INDEPENDENT NEGRO DENOMINATIONS.

Denominations	Number Churches	Number Members	Number Sunday Schools	Number of Scholars	Value of Church Property
Baptist Bodies:					
Baptist National Convention	21,113	2,938,579	20,099	1,181,270	$41,184,920
Colored Free Will Baptists	170	13,362	90	4,168	178,385
Colored Primitive Baptists	336	15,144	88	3,201	154,690
Church of God and Saints of Christ	94	3,311	57	1,526	43,746
Churches of the Living God:					
Church of the Living God	28	1,743	27	491	23,875
Church of the Living God (Christian Workers for Fellowship)	155	9,626	99	2,238	78,955
Church of the Living God (General Assembly)	10	266	10	168	12,700
Evangelistic Associations:					
Voluntary Missionary Society	4	855	4	386	4,000
Free Christian Zion Church of Christ	35	6,225	35	3,411	35,900
Methodist Bodies:					
African Methodist Episcopal	6,636	548,355	6,277	311,051	14,631,700
African Methodist Episcopal Zion	2,716	257,169	2,544	135,102	7,591,300
Colored Methodist Protestant	26	1,967	24	920	52,730
Union American Methodist Episcopal	385	21,000	305	15,000	28,500
African Union Methodist Protestant	58	3,751	49	2,813	205,820
Colored Methodist Episcopal	2,621	245,749	2,543	167,880	5,619,965
Reform Zion Union Apostolic	47	3,977	43	2,505	79,335
African American Methodist Episcopal	28	1,310	6	200	6,200
Reform Methodist Union Episcopal	27	2,196	25	699	35,500
Congregational Methodist	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Evangelist Missionary Church	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Presbyterian Bodies:					
Colored Cumberland Presbyterian	136	13,077	139	7,471	230,426
Total	34,625	4,087,662	32,464	1,842,517	$70,188,867

NEGRO MEMBERS OF WHITE DENOMINATIONS.

Denominations	Number Churches	Number	No. Sunday Schools	Number Scholars	Value of Church Property
Adventist Bodies:					
Advent, Christian	10	317	8	248	$ 10,000
Seventh-Day Adventist	54	2,553	51	2,610	108,755
Baptist Bodies:					
Baptist-Northern Convention	142	53,842	138	20,705	2,779,199
Regular Baptists	1	23	----------	----------	----------
Primitive Baptists	797	35,706	----------	----------	350,000
Free Baptists	197	10,876	177	5,732	186,130
Christian Church (Christian Convention)	111	10,120	106	6,834	156,220
Churches of Christ	87	2,813	60	2,127	52,925
Churches of God, General Assembly	1	24	1	25	1,000
Churches of God, General Eldership	7	189	7	248	4,185
Congregational Churches	154	13,209	162	10,352	843,518
Disciples of Christ	162	11,478	175	7,219	246,730
Independent Churches	6	428	6	198	8,130
Lutheran Bodies:					
Synodical Conference	46	1,900	36	2,559	60,000
General Synod	1	15	1	25	5,000
Joint Synod of States	3	65	4	280	2,700
Methodist Bodies:					
Methodist Episcopal	3,704	320,025	3,614	214,982	8,047,197
Methodist Protestant	49	2,869	48	1,861	44,146
Wesleyan Methodist Connection	16	819	15	688	33,100
Moravian Bodies:					
Moravian Church (Unitas Fratrum)	1	419	1	178	----------
Presbyterian Bodies:					
Presbyterian Church of the United States of America	434	31,957	430	27,618	1,276,148
Presbyterian Church in the United States	36	1,429	37	1,417	43,185
Cumberland Presbyterians	1	50	1	75	1,000
Associate Reform Presbyterians	1	18	1	35	200
Protestant Episcopal Church	217	23,775	201	15,932	1,527,768
Reformed Bodies:					
Reformed Church in America	2	59	1	52	----------
Reformed Episcopal Church	35	3,017	30	1,266	45,862
Roman Catholic	90	51,688	84	9,655	1,173,372
United Brethren Bodies:					
United Brethren in Christ	10	277	8	236	3,100
Total	6,375	579,960	5,403	333,157	$17,009,570

*The Catholic Board for Mission Work Among Colored People estimates that there are 250,000 colored Catholics in the United States.

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F. A. Crowther, Bishop, 1864.
C. Phillips, Coadjutor, 1893.
I. Oluwole, Coadjutor, 1893.
J. Johnson, Coadjutor, 1900.
A. Howells, Coadjutor, 1920.

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Father Augustus Tolton was the first colored priest appointed in the United States. He was ordained in the Propaganda at Rome, in 1888. He was pastor of St. Monica's church, Chicago, Illinois, until his death in 1902.

There are at present four colored priests in the United States.

Rev. Charles Randolph Uncles was ordained by His Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, in the Baltimore Cathedral, 1891. Since his ordination he has been a professor in the Epiphany Apostolic College, Walbrook, Baltimore, Md.

Rev. John H. Dorsey, Baltimore, Maryland, was ordained by Cardinal Gibbons in the Baltimore Cathedral in 1902. He was for a time teacher and assistant principal in the St. Joseph College for Negro catechists at Montgomery, Alabama. He is now pastor of St. Monica, Baltimore.

Rev. Joseph J. Plantvigne was ordained in 1907 by Rt. Rev. Bishop Curtis in the Chapel of St. Joseph's Seminary, Baltimore, Maryland. In 1909 he was appointed assistant to the Rev. William Dunn of St. Francis Xavier's Church, Baltimore, Maryland. He died January 27, 1913.

Rev. Joseph Burgess was ordained at Paris, France, in 1907. He is at present a professor in the Apostolic College of his Congregation at Cornwells, Pennsylvania.

Rev. Stephen Louis Theobold was ordained at St. Paul's Seminary, St. Paul, Minnesota, in June, 1910.

NEGRO PRIEST IN THE GREEK CATHOLIC CHURCH

Robert Morgan, Rev. Father Rapheal, of the Order of the Cross of Golgotha, is a priest of the Russo-Greek Church.

Father Rapheal was born in Jamaica and was brought up in the Anglican Church. He was educated at Fourah Bay College, Sierra Leone. He was for a time a missionary in Liberia. He then studied at St. Aiden's College, Birkenhead, and King's College, London. After being ordained he came to the United States and took charge of an Episcopal mission at Wilmington, Delaware. After a time he came to believe in the dogmas of the Greek Church and severed his connection with the Episcopal Church. About six years ago he went to Constantinople and was baptized and ordained a sub-deacon and priest and was made a missionary to the colored people of the United States. His headquarters are in Philadelphia.

NEGRO RELIGIOUS SISTERHOODS AND BROTHERHOODS

The Oblates of Providence.—Founded in Baltimore, July 2, 1829 by Father Joubert, a Sulpician priest.

Father Joubert called together four young colored women, Elizabeth Lange, Rosa Boegus, Magdalen Balas, and Teresa Duchemin. The work outlined for the sisters was to conduct schools for colored girls, provide for orphans and seek the erring. They founded St. Francis Academy, Baltimore. The Oblates of Providence have grown in numbers. Missions have been established in Washington, D. C.; St. Louis, Mo.; Leavenworth, Kans.; Havana, Cuba; and Old Providence and Catania, two islands off the coast of Central America. About forty sisters remain at the mother house in Baltimore.

Congregation of the Sisters of the Holy Family—Founded at New Orleans, November 21, 1842, by Harriet Delisle, Juliette Gaudin, Josephine Charles, and a Miss Alicot, "free women of color," under the supervision of Father Rousillon, Vicar General.

Miss Delisle and Miss Charles were native born, Miss Gaudin was from Cuba, and Miss Alicot from France. They were wealthy. A part of their wealth had been inherited and a part they had earned. The original purpose of the order was "to teach the catechism to young and old women, to prepare them for their first communion." The work, however, has greatly broadened. In 1848 a home for aged and infirm women was established. In 1863 an addition was made for men. Next, the asylum of St. John Berchman, the patron of the Order was opened for girls. An academy for girls and an asylum for boys were also established. Five day schools were also conducted for boys and girls. Houses have been established in Opelousas, Donaldsonville, and Baton Rouge. Asylums and schools are conducted at more than thirty points in the South. The

Mother House of the Congregation of the Holy Family, an extensive brick building, occupies the site of the Old Orleans Theatre, famous before the War as the scene of the quadroon balls.

Knights of Peter Claver.—This association was organized at Mobile, Ala., Nov. 7, 1909. The organizers were seven in number; three whites and four colored. The whites were: Rev. Conrad F. Rebeshier, Mobile, Rev. Samuel J. Kelly, Biloxi, Miss., and Joseph P. Van Baast, Mobile. The colored were: Gilbert Faustina, Mobile; Frank Collins, Mobile; Frank Trenier, Mobile; and Rev. John H. Dorsey, Baltimore.

The association has a National Council and subordinate or local councils. The National Council, which meets annually, at a designated place on the Third Tuesday in August is composed of the incorporators of the Association, the officers of the National Council, the Grand Knight of each subordinate Council and past Supreme Knights of the order; subordinate councils are according to numbers, allowed to send from one to three delegates to the National Council's Annual Meeting.

The National officers of the order are:

Supreme Knight, Gilbert Faustina, 167 Rylands Lane, Mobile, Alabama.
Deputy Supreme Knight, Oscar Figaro, Lafayette, La.
National Secretary, Joseph J. Graves, Bay Saint Louis, Miss.
National Treasurer, John D. McCartey, 1808 Iberville St., New Orleans.
National Chaplain, Rev. John H. Dorsey, Box 1111, Baltimore, Md.
National Physician, Dr. A. J. Aubrey, New Orleans.

Members of National Board of Directors are:

T. Wallace Landsey, Baltimore, Maryland.
Albert Lallande, Mobile, Alabama.
Albert Johnson, Biloxi, Miss.
L. A. Israel, Plaquemine, La.
J. R. Cochran, Galveston, Tex.

Two classes of members, insured and associate, belong to the order. The insured receive sick and death benefits, which are derived from monthly dues. The Order now has 810 members and nineteen subordinate councils.

Saint Benedict, The Moor.—Negro Saint of the Catholic Church. Born at San Philadelphia or San Fradella a village of the Diocese of Messina in Sicily in 1526; died April 4, 1589.

The parents of Saint Benedict were slaves from Ethiopia. On account of their faithfulness their master freed Benedict, the first-born child. From his earliest years Benedict was very religious and while still very young he joined a newly formed association of hermits. When Pope Pius IV dissolved this association, Benedict, called from his origin Aethiops or Niger, entered the Reformed Recollects of the Franciscan Order. Owing to his virtues he was made superior of the monastery of Santa Maria de Jesus at Palermo three years after his entrance, although he was only a lay brother. He reformed the monastery and ruled it with great success until his death. He was pronounced Blessed in 1743 and was canonized in 1807. His feast is celebrated April the third.

MARTYRS OF UGANDA RAISED TO SAINTHOOD.

On May 13 and 15, 1920, under the observance of a most solemn ritual, Pope Benedict XV on those days proclaimed to the assembled congregation and to the world that the 22 Martyrs of Uganda had been raised to the ranks of the Blessed. These young men were pages to King Muanga. Because of their firm refusal to deny Christ and to do homage to the fetishes of their pagan brethren, 13 of their number were burned to death and 9 suffered martyrdom in various ways. The event transpired in 1886.

The solemn ceremonies which marked the beatification of these African youths in recognition of their Christian fortitude were prefaced by a most careful investigation into all the circumstances connected with their martyrdom. The Uganda martyrs were honored simultaneously with Joan of Arc, The Maid of Orleans, whose veneration the world over as the valiant defender of France in centuries past is as much a matter of history as were her courageous actions and ignominious death under circumstances providing her Sainthood. It is also a noteworthy fact that a number of French nuns were beatified on the same occasion, having died as martyrs during the Great French Revolution.

CATHOLIC NEGRO WORK

Though the Catholic priests and brotherhoods labored among the Negro slaves from their first arrival in this country until the Emancipation, yet the work of the Catholic Church may be said to have only begun in earnest when the Church of St. Francis Xavier, in Baltimore, Md., in 1871, was placed in charge of the Fathers of the American Branch of the Society of St. Joseph. However, there were isolated attempts before this and scattered parish organizations throughout the country, but when Monsignor, afterwards Cardinal, Vaughn, the founder of the Missionary Society whose members are commonly known as Josephites, visited this country and was afterwards allowed to send four priests of his community to devote their entire attention to Negro religious work the interest of the Catholics of the United States began to be directed to the work as never before. The prelates of the Council of Baltimore, in 1884, awakened new enthusiasm by decreeing that a collection should be taken up, and instruction on race relationships be given, in all the Catholic churches of the United States on the first Sunday of Lent.

In 1907 there was established a Board of Archbishops who should have general charge of this branch of Catholic missionary activity. Incorporated under the laws of Tennessee it is known as "The Catholic Board for Mission Work among the Colored People." The Director General is Rt. Rev. Mgr. John E. Burke, of New York City, who is assisted by five other priests—Rev. D. J. Bustin, LL. D., Rev. James J. Mulholland, Rev. J. Benedict Leonard, all of Scranton, Pa.; Rev. Thos. F. McBride, of Albany, N. Y., Rev. Edward H. Kelly, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and by Mr. Elmo M. Anderson (colored) of Pittsburgh, Pa., as Business Manager.

Since the establishment of this Board, sixty-nine new mission centres have been started in the South. Over eighteen thousand have been added to the list of children attending the colored parochial schools, making the total emrollment over twenty-two thousand. The Board pays the salaries of one hundred and seventy-two teachers who are engaged exclusively in colored missionary work, making a total appropriation to Negro education of fifty thousand dollars annually. Many of these schools have a complete standard high-school course, the most noted being Xavier University of New Orleans, La., with 493 students, under the care of Mother Katherine Drexel and the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament. Most of them have added, or are preparing to add, a first and second year high school course to their already established grammar school.

In September, 1920, at the suggestion of Pope Benedict XV., the Fathers of the Divine Word at Greenville, Miss., opened the first ecclesiastical seminary in the United States to educate and train colored boys for the priesthood, thus laying the foundation for a native Catholic Colored Priesthood in the United States.

In June, 1921, there was established at New Orleans, La., the first Summer Normal School for colored Sisters, the faculty being composed of the Sisters of Charity of Seton Hill College, Greensburg, Pennsylvania. Extension work is carried on for colored Sisters through Seton Hill College.

A monthly magazine "Our Colored Missions," is published by the Board.

At present there are 175 priests devoting themselves exclusively to the missions among the colored people and fifty-five who have schools for colored attached to white churches, making a total of 230.

Catholic Negroes in the United States (about)	250,000
Churches with Resident Pastors and Schools	87
Total number of Churches	132
Negro children in Parochial Schools (about)	21,000
Catholic Negro Schools in the United States	133
Catholic Negro Academies	5
Catholic Negro Industrial Schools	3
Catholic Negro Orphan Asylums	11
High Schools (attached to Parochial Schools)	7
Colleges for Training Young Negro Men for the Priesthood	2
Number of Priests whose Lives are Devoted exclusively to Negro Work	175
Priests who are Giving Partial Time to Negro work (about)	50
Sisterhoods represented in Negro work	20
Number of Sisters working exclusively in Negro work (about)	700
Schools receiving aid from the Catholic Board for Mission work among colored people	66
Total number of Negro Priests	4
Total number of Negro Sisters—Oblates of Providence, Baltimore, Md., established 1829	160
Sisters of the Holy Family, New Orleans, La., established 1842	151
Handmaids of the Most Pure Heart of Mary, Savannah, Ga., established, 1912	12
Negro graduates from Catholic Colleges	5
Negro Catholic Colleges in the United States	
Priests (16) receiving monthly allowances from the Catholic Board for Mission Work among the Colored People	$ 240.00
Sisters (183) receiving salary from the Catholic Board for Mission Work among the Colored people, total sent monthly	$4565.00

NATIONAL CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE COLORED PEOPLE.

Its purpose is to coordinate the efforts of the various groups of men and women of the Catholic church laboring for the religious, the intellectual and industrial development of the colored people. Its object is to stimulate interest among the field workers, to broaden the sympathies and enlist the co-operation of Catholics everywhere for this work, to standardize educational methods to have a uniform system of parochial teaching; and to emphasize the character and enlarge the scope of our industrial work.

Officers.

Honorary President, Rt. Rev. D. J. O'Connell, Bishop of Richmond.

President Very Rev. L. B. Pastorelli, President of St. Joseph's Seminary, Baltimore, Md.

Vice-President, Very Rev. Thomas Wrenn, Rector, St. Peter Claver's Church, Philadelphia, Pa.

Treasurer, Rev. T. B. Maroney, St. Joseph's Seminary, Baltimore, Md.

Executive Secretary, Rev. Charles F. Hannigan, Rector, St. Joseph's Mission House, Richmond, Va.

This Association has been incorporated recently into the National Catholic Education Association and is to function as a part of this organization.

THE SOCIETY OF ST. JOSEPH.

According to the latest report of the Society of St. Joseph, whose Motherhouse is St. Joseph's Seminary, Baltimore, Md., they have engaged in Colored Work:

73 Priests (One priest at the Catholic University.)

31 seminarians and 60 students preparing themselves for the Priesthood.

123 sisters and 47 lay teachers at work in the class-rooms of various schools of our missions and 8,606 pupils.

22 sisters in charge of the domestic departments of our Institutions.

10 lay teachers engaged in these institutions.

The following institutions are also under their care: St. Joseph's Seminary, Baltimore, Md., 4 priests, 31 seminarians, 5 sisters.

Epiphany Apostolic College, Baltimore, Md., 5 priests, 60 students. St. Joseph's Industrial School, Clayton, Del., 2 priests, 83 students, 6 instructors, 5 sisters. St Joseph's Home, Wilmington, Del., 102 boys, 9 sisters.

THE SOCIETY OF THE DIVINE WORD.

The Society of the Divine Word whose American Mother-House is at Techny, Illinois has established centres for the education of the Negro in the cities of Jackson, Meridian, Vicksburg and Greenville, Miss., and in Little Rock, Ark. In all of these so called missions, religious services are conducted, and instruction is given in elementary and high school branches. There are engaged in the work five Priests and thirty Sisters. Names of institutions: Jackson, Miss., Holy Ghost Institute, Rev. Fr. Kronemeyer, Rector; Meridian, Miss., St. Joseph's Institute, Rev. Cos Schneider, Rector; Vicksburg, Miss., Rev. J. Hoenderop, Rector; Greenville, Miss., Sacred Heart Institute, Rev. M. Christman, Rector; Bay Saint Louis, Miss., St. Francis' Institute, Rev. P. A. Heick, Rector; Little Rock, Ark., St. Bartholomew's Institute, Rev. J. J. Steinhauer, Rector. Total number of pupils in all institutes, 1,600.

At Greenville, Mississippi, the Society of the Divine Word has opened a seminary for the education of Colored Catholic Priests. Last year the number of students was 14, but about 12 more applications will bring this year's enrollment to at least 25. Rev. P. M. Christman is President of the Seminary and the Fathers Frances Baltes, Jos. Jacobs and Charles Wolf are Professors.

CONGREGATION OF THE SISTERS OF THE BLESSED SACRAMENT FOR INDIANS AND COLORED PEOPLE

"The Congregation of the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament for Indians and Colored people was organized in the year 1889 for the evangelization of the Colored and Indian races. Its conception originated in the noble mind of Right Reverend James O'Connor, Bishop of Omaha, at one time pastor of St. Dominic's Church, Holmesburg. To him the dire need of the Indian and the Negro made strong appeal, and in complete harmony with his designs for their intellectual, moral and physical regeneration, he found a generous co-operator in Miss Katherine M. Drexel, of Philadelphia, who, in the wealth which the heavenly Father had placed at her disposal, saw only a treasure confided to her care, to be used for the uplifting of her fellow-man.

In May 1890, while Miss Drexel was a member of the Novitiate of the Convent of Mercy, Pittsburgh, whither she had gone to prepare for religious professions, Bishop O'Connor died, and the work was placed under the kindly care of Most Reverend Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia. In February 1891, Miss Drexel received the name of Mother Mary Katherine and was appointed by the Most Reverend Archbishop, superioress of the young community. In July of the same year, the cornerstone of the Motherhouse at Cornwells Heights, Pennsylvania was laid.

The work of this Institute embraces the charge of boarding schools, day schools, orphanages, nursing, visitation of the sick, and the instruction of adults in the principles of Christian Doctrine, Branch houses have been established in different parts of the country. The approximate enrollment of pupils in their missions among the Colored people of New Orleans is over 2,000, in New York City about 600, in Philadelphia about 400, while in Nashville, Tenn.; Rock Castle, Virginia, Cincinnati, Ohio, Columbus, Ohio; Chicago, Illinois; Beaumont, Texas; Montgomery, Ala.; New Iberia, Louisiana; St. Louis, Missouri; Biloxi, Miss.; Atlanta, Ga.;

and Macon, Ga., there is an average enrollment of from 200 to 250 pupils. In Boston, a mission has been established for the purpose of doing settlement work, and, the visitation list numbers about 2,000. In addition to the missions established by the Congregation itself, many other works among the Colored people owe their origin to the generosity of the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament, for example, Meridian, Jackson and Vicksburg, Mississippi; Tuscaloosa, Mobile and Montgomery, Alabama; San Antonio, Texas, and numerous other places throughout the Union.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION WORK AMONG NEGROES.

The first Colored Young Men's Christian Association was organized in Washington, D. C., 1853. Anthony Bowen, colored, was the first president. He worked in the Patent Office. The second to be organized was in Charleston, South Carolina in April, 1866, and the third in New York City, February, 1867.

The first colored student association was organized at Howard University in 1869. E. V. C. Eato, president of the New York City Branch, who attended the Montreal Convention in 1867 was the first colored delegate to attend an international Y. M. C. A. Convention. In 1876 at the Toronto Convention, General George D. Johnston, an ex-Confederate soldier, was appointed the first secretary of the colored associations.

Henry Edwards Brown, founder of Talladega College, was the second traveling secretary of the International Committee in its work among colored men.

He served the committee from 1879 to 1890 having resigned for this purpose the presidency of Talladega College, which he founded. William A. Hunton was the first colored man to enter the secretaryship of the Young Men's Christian Association work. In January, 1888, he was appointed the General Secretary of the Colored Association in Norfolk, Virginia. In 1890 he succeeded Mr. Brown as an International Secretary. The first students' Conference for the Colored Men's Department of the Young Men's Christian Association was held at King's Mountain, N. C., May 24-June 2, 1912.

COLORED INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIES.

J. E. Moorland, Senior Secretary. 347 Madison Ave., New York City.
R. P. Hamlin. 347 Madison Ave., New York City.
R. B. DeFrantz, 347 Madison Ave., New York City.
H. K. Craft. 347 Madison Ave., New York City.
J. H. McGrew, 200 Auburn Ave., Atlanta, Ga.
Max Yergan, in care of Y. M. C. A., Cape Town, South Africa.

There are two colored men who are members of the International Executive Committee of the Y. M. C. A. They are, Robert R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., and Robert E. Jones, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 631 Baronne Street, New Orleans, La.

There are associations organized in 110 Negro educational institutions. These include practically all of the more important boarding schools. Out of an enrollment of 10,000 young men in these institutions, 5,100 are members of the Young Men's Christian Association. There are sixty Negro city associations scattered over thirty States. The first building for a student association was dedicated at Hampton Institute, February 2, 1913.

The Y. M. C. A. work has been established in a number of places in connection with large corporate industries in which numbers of Negroes are employed The company usually puts up the building and pays the secretary. The running expenses are paid out of annual and monthly dues. Such work has been established among the Negro miners at Buxton, Ia., Benham, Ky., and Birmingham, Ala., and among the 5,000 Negro employees of the Newport News (Va.) Shipbuilding Company.

During the World War there were 350 Colored secretaries serving troops in 45 camps, 7 training schools and 3 forts in America; 58 colored secretaries served overseas; and 6 of these served in East Africa. There were also 3 Educational Specialists and 18 women canteen workers.

In recent years there has been great development in the city section of the work. The gifts of large sums by Mr. George Foster Peabody, Mr. John D. Rockefeller and the interest and support of ex-President Roosevelt and ex-President Taft, were important features in this development. The greatest factor, however, was the gift of Mr. Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago.

Rosenwald Aid To Negro Y. M. C. A.

Mr. Julius Rosenwald in 1910 offered through the Chicago Y. M. C. A. to give $25,000 toward the cost of a Negro Y. M. C. A. building for men and boys in any city of the United States, which by popular subscription would raise $75,000 additional. This assured a building to cost complete a minimum of $100,000. He recognized the great need in each community with a large Negro population of a place where recreational and educational facilities could be had along with restaurant and dormitory service. He knew the Negroes unaided could not furnish the funds. He felt it was the duty and privilege of white people to help them. He believed money for the buildings would be provided. He had confidence that a better racial understanding would result from white and colored people working side by side in the money raising campaigns and in the subsequent construction and operating periods. Mr. Rosenwald's expectations were more than realized. Thirteen cities complied with his conditions: Atlanta, Baltimore, Brooklyn, Chicago, Cincinnati, Columbus, Indianapolis, Kansas City, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, St. Louis and Washington. With the exception of Pittsburgh, the buildings have been erected.

The 1910 offer resulted in an expenditure of two million one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for buildings serving a Negro population of nearly one million. The percentages of cost contributed were: by whites 49 per cent, by Negroes 15 per cent, by Mr Rosenwald 16 per cent and other sources, like the sale of property previously owned, 20 per cent.

Mr. W. J. Parker, business manager of the Chicago Y. M. C. A., has prepared a statistical and financial table of information about the twelve Negro "Y" buildings now in operation. It is printed herewith.

A survey was made in 1920 of the condition and service of the twelve buildings. The encouraging results shown, the war time migration of Southern Negroes into industrial centers and the increase in race friction induced Mr. Rosenwald to make a second offer. It was reported to him that possibly eleven additional cities might undertake campaigns for Negro "Y's." Therefore, July 6, 1920, he made his second offer, again through the Chicago Y. M. C. A., to contribute $25,000 to any city raising not less than $125,000. Qualification must be made within two years. Owing to excessive building cost and adverse business conditions no city had qualified up to the end of 1921. But the Chicago Y. M. C. A., reported it is likely that Detroit, Jersey City and Dayton would qualify within the time limit. A number of other cities hoped to qualify, but their plans were indefinite.

In 1918 Mr. Rosenwald contributed $25,000 toward the $246,000 colored Y. W. C. A., building in New York. In 1920 he offered $25,000 toward a colored Y. W. C. A. building in Philadelphia estimated to cost $150,000.

STATISTICS OF BUILDINGS ERECTED THROUGH ROSENWALD AID.

CITY	Negro Population	Total Cost Y. M. C. A. Land, Building and Equipment	Gift of Mr. Julius Rosenwald	Gifts by Local Whites	Gifts by Local Negroes	From other Sources	Property Debt	Number of Paid Members	Annual Membership Income	Annual Donations	Total Annual Operating Expense	Year Opened
Atlanta	62,796	$ 132,223	$25,000	$ 65,804	$34,219	$ 7,200	$	2,242	$ 7,455	$ 900	$27,200	1920
Baltimore	108,322	117,400	25,000	55,000	20,000	17,400	1,200	812	2,127	100	18,300	1918
Brooklyn (1)	38,531	221,600	25,000	172,302	12,498	11,800	11,200	636	2,527	800	42,500	1918
Chicago	109,458	198,979	25,000	60,000	22,000	91,979		1,411	7,662	8,200	85,400	1913
Cincinnati	30,079	112,319	25,000	71,511	15,808			678	2,993	8,300	50,700	1916
Columbus	22,181	153,800	25,000	91,000	15,000	22,800	1,200	1,084	3,656	6,600	47,800	1918
Indianapolis	34,678	10,000	25,000	55,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	2,872	4,737	2,100	37,500	1913
Kansas City	30,719	104,014	25,000	44,526	29,184	5,304		537	1,081	1,200	36,900	1914
New York (2)	113,936	373,541	25,000	115,713	23,763	209,065	171,806	983	6,047	4,000	65,000	1919
Philadelphia	134,229	111,884	25,000	62,000	13,000	11,884		881	1,087	190	26,971	1914
St. Louis	69,854	200,000	25,000	117,400	57,600			1,072	3,757	1,100	54,600	1919
Washington	109,966	114,601	25,000	34,601	35,000	20,000	20,000	373	2,239	1,500	17,300	1912
Pittsburgh	37,725	225,000	25,000	158,000	12,000	30,000						
Totals	902,474	$2,165,361	$325,000	$1,102,857	$300,072	$437,432	215,406	13,851	45,368	$ 34,990	$510,671	

(1) Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond Boroughs.
(2) Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs.

A number of Negroes have subscribed considerable amounts, Henry W. Chase, a laborer in the Government Printing Office at Washington, was the first Negro to contribute the sum of $500 towards the Y. M. C. A. work. The following persons contributed $1,000: James M. Tilgham, an employee of the Chicago Telephone Company, Thomas Lassoter, who conducts a rolling chair and postal card business on the Board Walk at Atlantic City; Henry W. Troy, a mail carrier, Los Angeles; E. P. Roberts, physician, New York; Squire Garnett, butler, New York, to the Young Women's Christian Association; Wm. Driskell, insurance Atlanta; Mrs. C. J. Walker, business woman, Indianapolis; Dr. R. H. Boyd, publisher, Nashville; Rev. H. Allen Boyd, publisher, Nashville; Rev. Preston Taylor and Rev. William Beckham, Nashville; A. F. Herndon, business man, Atlanta, Ga.; F. L. Williams, Principal High School; W. C. Gordon, undertaker, and W. L. Perry, physician, St. Louis. The largest single gifts were $1,200 by Mrs. Daisy Merchant, business woman, Cincinnati, $2,500 by David T. Howard, undertaker, Atlanta, and $5,000 by Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Malone, St. Louis.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.
(City, County, Community and Industrial.)

BRANCHES WITH PAID SECRETARIES.

AKRON, OHIO.
Y. M. C. A.—259 S. Main Street
G. W. Thompson, Secretary.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.
Y. M. C. A.—Market and Eagle Streets
N. M. Martin, Secretary.

ATLANTA, GA.
Y. M. C. A.—146 Butler Street
W. J. Trent, Secretary.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Y. M. C. A.—1711 Arctic Avenue
C. M. Cain, Secretary

AUGUSTA, GA.
Y. M. C. A.—917 Ninth Street
Silas X. Floyd, Secretary

BALTIMORE, MD.
Y. M. C. A.—1619 Druid Hill Avenue
S. S. Booker, Secretary

BELOIT, WIS.
Y. M. C. A.—Colored Men's Branch
J. D. Stevenson, Secretary

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Acipco Branch Y. M. C. A.—Colored Work
A. M. Walker, Secretary

BLUEFIELD, W. VA.
Y. M. C. A.—432 Scott Street
P. A. Goins, Secretary

BOSTON (17), MASS.
Y. M. C. A.—317 Huntington Street
B. F. Seldon, Secretary for Colored Work

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK
Y. M. C. A.—405 Carleton Avenue
R. M. Meroney, Secretary

BUXTON, IOWA
Y. M. C. A.—
————————, General Secretary

CAMDEN, N. J.
Hunton Branch Y. M. C. A.
A. E. Flournoy, Secretary

CHARLESTON, S. C.
Y. M. C. A.—61 Cannon Street
————————, Secretary

CHICAGO, ILL.
Y. M. C. A.—3763 S. Wabash Avenue
George R. Arthur, Secretary

CINCINNATI, OHIO
Y. M. C. A.—636 West Ninth Street
B. W. Overton, Secretary

COLUMBUS, GA.
Y. M. C. A.—521 Ninth Street
Robert D. Kelsey, Secretary

COLUMBUS, OHIO
Y. M. C. A.—202 E. Spring Street
N. B. Allen, Secretary

CROSSETT, ARK.
Negro Y. M. C. A.
Charles E. Johnson, Secretary

DALLAS, TEXAS
Y. M. C. A.—3710 State Street
J. D. Rice, Secretary

DAYTON, OHIO
Y. M. C. A.—406 West Third Street
John A. Green, Secretary
DENVER, COLO.
Y. M. C. A.—2800 Glenarm Street
T. J. Bell, Secretary
DES MOINES, IOWA
Y. M. C. A.—782 West 9th Street
E. C. Robinson, Secretary
DETROIT, MICH.
Y. M. C. A.—1930 St. Antoine Street
H. S. Dunbar, Secretary
DLO, MISS.
Y. M. C. A.—Colored Men's Branch
J. C. West, Secretary.
EAST MOLINE, ILL.
Y. M. C. A.—Colored Men's Branch
———— ————, Secretary
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.
Y. M. C. A.—Colored Men's Branch
John E. Nance, Secretary
B. G. Smith, Ass't.
EVANSTON, ILL.
Y. M. C. A.—1014 Emerson Street
J. D. Ross, Secretary
FORT WORTH, TEXAS
Y. M. C. A.—915 1-2 Calhoun Street
S. H. Fowler, sr., Secretary
GARY, IND.
Y. M. C. A.—1716 Washington Street
H. K. Craft, Secretary
GERMANTOWN, PA.
Y. M. C. A.—132 W. Rittenhouse Street
Leon C. James, Secretary
GREENWOOD, MISS.
Hunton Branch Y. M. C. A.—Box 283
Thomas M. Elliot, Secretary
HARRISBURG, PA.
Y. M. C. A.—644 Broad Street
———— ————, Secretary
HOUSTON, TEXAS
Y. M. C. A.—711 Prairie Avenue
Hubert Lott, Secretary
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
Y. M. C. A.—450 N. Senate Avenue
F. E. DeFrantz, Secretary
INDIANA HARBOR, IND.
Y. M. C. A.—2215 137th Street
A. G. Fallings, Secretary
KANSAS CITY, MO.
Y. M. C. A.—1824 Paseo Blvd.,
———— ————, Secretary
KINGSTON, W. VA.
Y. M. C. A.—Box 252.
J. W. Gray, Secretary
LOCKLAND, OHIO
Colored Community Y. M. C. A.
M. S. Walton, Secretary
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
Y. M. C. A.—1400 E. 9th Street
P. A. Green, Secretary
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Y. M. C. A.—920 West Chestnut Street
———— ————, Secretary
MARSHALL, TEXAS
Y. M. C. A.—Colored Men's Branch
J. E. Davis, Secretary
MIAMI, FLA.
Y. M. C. A.—1st Street and Avenue H.
G. E. Carter, jr., Secretary
MINNEOLA, LONG ISLAND
Nassau-Suffolk County Y. M. C. A.
R. T. Weatherby, Secretary for Colored Work
MOBILE, ALA.
Y. M. C. A.—510 Congress Street
M. J. Williams, Secretary
MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Y. M. C. A.—522 Bloomfield Avenue
C. H. Bullock, Secretary
NASHVILLE, TENN.
Y. M. C. A.—Cedar Street and 4th Avenue North
———— ————, Secretary
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.
Y. M. C. A.—2201 Marshall Avenue
A. F. Williams, Secretary

NEW YORK CITY
Y. M. C. A.—181 West 135th Street
Thomas E. Tayior, Secretary
NORFOLK, VA.
Y. M. C. A.—440 E. Queen Street
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OMAHA, NEB.
Colored Branch—Y. M. C. A.
J. Fletcher Bryant, Secretary
ORANGE, NEW JEWSEY
Y. M. C. A.—34 Central Place
J. W. Bowers, Secretary
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Y. M. C. A.—1724 Christian Street
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PITTSBURGH, PA.
Y. M. C. A.—1847 Center Avenue
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PRINCETON, N. J.
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H. H. Cain, Secretary
RICHMOND, VA.
Y. M. C. A.—214 E. Leigh Street
S. C. Burrell, Secretary
RIDGEWOOD, N. J.
Y. M. C. A.—220 Broad Street
———— ————, Secretary
ROUSE, COLO.
Y. M. C. A.—Colo. Fuel & Iron Company
W. T. Thornton, Secretary
SAVANNAH, GA.
Y. M. C. A.—817 West Board Street
J. Walter Moore, Secretary
SEWICKLEY, PA.
Y. M. C. A.—411 Walnut Street
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Y. M. C. A.—209 S. Center Street
W. S. Smith, Secretary
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Y. M. C. A.—2839 Pine Street
D. D. Jones, Secretary
TULSA, OKLA.
Hunton Branch—Y. M. C. A.—124 1-2 N. Greenwood Avenue
———— ————, Secretary
WALSEN, COLO.
Y. M. C. A., Colo. Fuel & Iron Co.
———— ————, Secretary
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Y. M. C. A.—1816 Twelfth Street, N. W.
William Stevenson, Secretary
WICHITA, KANSAS
Water St—Y. M. C. A.
W. L. Hutcherson, Secretary
(Part time Secretary employed)
ENGLEWOOD, N. J.
Humphrey Street—Y. M. C. A.
Robert Frazier

ASSOCIATIONS WITHOUT EMPLOYED STAFF.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.
Colored Y. M. C. A.—120 A Street
W. C. Hixson, President.
COLUMBIA, S. C.
Colored Y. M. C. A.—1213 Taylor Street
W. R. Coles, President
EVANSVILLE, IND.
Y. M. C. A.—620 Cherry Street
J. D. Cox, Chairman
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Y. M. C. A.—2220 Dryades Street
R. E. Jones, President

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION WORK AMONG NEGROES.

The history of Association effort among colored women under its present policy dates back fifteen years, but the history of Association beginnings among them extends over a quarter of a century. Twenty-five years ago there were affiliated with the American Committee of Young Women's Christian Association seven Colored student Associations. Associations at Claffin, Straight, Tougaloo Universities, Spelman Seminary, and A. and M. College of Alabama became affiliated in the early nineties, with what was then the National Association of the Young Women's Christian Associations. There are evidences of city Associations for Colored women at a much earlier period. We hear of efforts at Louisville, Memphis, Columbus, Ga., and other points. Dr. Caroline Anderson, the well-known daughter of William Still of underground railway fame, recounts the activities of a flourishing colored Association in Philadelphia in the early seventies.

When the National Board was formed in 1907, Mrs. Addie W. Hunton was appointed to spend the winter of 1907-08 investigating the possibilities for Association work among Colored women. She founded 14 student Associations and 4 City Associations—New York City, Brooklyn Baltimore and Washington. In 1908 Miss Elizabeth Ross was appointed to be special worker for the National Board among Colored students. Miss Ross was succeeded in 1910 by Miss Cecelia Holloway, and Miss Holloway in 1912 by Miss Josephine Pinyon. In 1910 Mrs. Elizabeth Ross Haynes and Mrs. Hunton began a systematic and intensive development of City Association work among Colored women, and the attempt was made to place trained secretaries in local associations. In 1918, Miss Eva D. Bowles was appointed by the National Board to have special supervision of City work.

Work Under The War Work Council.

For the protection of the colored girl in and about camps and cantonments and for the promotion of health and recreation activities among them, there were established 49 centers with 86 local workers, 17 hostess houses with staffs of capable colored women who ministered to the friends and relatives of colored soldiers.

Three colored women physicians were employed to give intimate talks to girls and women on social and sex problems. They covered an enormous territory both in cities and schools.

A $200,000 building was erected in Washington, D. C. In Little Rock, Arkansas a $48,000 recreation center was built. Sums of money were given to many other cities to make their buildings adequate to meet the great expansion of work.

Field work.

Colored work is now to be found in all of the 11 fields. There are three colored secretaries who are field secretaries. In two of the Southern fields the field Committees have organized Committees on colored work composed of an equal number of white and colored women. In one of the Northern fields there are two colored women sitting on special Committees of the field Committee.

City Work.

Before the war there was 1 National worker, 16 local centers with 9 paid workers. There are now 14 National secretaries with 101 local workers.

In the city work great emphasis is placed upon the girl reserve program. There are 6,879 girl reserves registered at headquarters.

Much effort is made to reach the girl who works in factory and at house work. Most cordially do all girls and women respond to the health and religious education programs and for the girl without friends or home, great care is taken in proper housing either in the Association building of through rooms registry.

The relationship is growing between our branches and the central association. The Committee on Colored Work is helping toward better understanding. Colored women are sitting on the Boards of Directors in the following cities: New York City, Philadelphia, Detroit, Jersey City, Newark, Cincinnati and Chicago

Student Work.

The Student work includes organizations in 100 schools covering a territory of 22 States; 58 of the Student Associations are affiliated; 42 unaffiliated. In the fall of 1920 there were 9,555 members of Student Associations; 15,618 girls have been reached through these 100 schools.

The first Student conference was held at Atlanta, Georgia, May 1914. Since then there have been 8 Student conferences. From 1916 through 1919 one each year; 1920-1921, two a year. Since the country has been divided for the convenience of the schools, one for the Southwest and one for the Southeast, a great many girls have been reached. 175 in 1920 and 174 in 1921, making a large increase over the number of girls and schools covered when there was only one Student Conference held a year.

National Training School.

The challenge which service in the hostess houses and the recreation centers offered drew from all walks of life the very best of leadership among colored women. Some of these were loaned to us from other professions. Many of these women were able to remain with us after the war and form now a big part of our secretarial staff all over the country. These women were all trained and graduates of our best schools, both North and South. 32 have taken the regular training courses and 74 have attended 4 extension training courses.

In the summer training course of 1921, 3 colored students were housed in the National Training School.

The 1921 regular Training School session finds for the first time in the Association history, a colored secretary scheduled for the regular year's training and living in the National Training School Building.

The National Board is preparing our young women for the very real profession of an Association secretary. It is a profession that demands thorough preparation, sincere consecration, deep faith in our girlhood and young womanhood and gives in return the privilege of directing and developing the future leadership of our race.

HEADQUARTERS AND FIELD SECRETARIES.
600 Lexington Ave., New York City.

Miss Eva D. Bowles	Director, Bureau of Colored Work and Sec. for Cities
Miss Ethel Caution	Student Secretary
Mrs. Cordella A. Winn	Field Secretary for Cities
Miss Crystal Bird	Secretary for Younger Girls
Miss Almira Holmes	Religious Education
Miss Clayda Williams	Recreation Secretary
Mrs. Ethel E. Kindle	Personnel Secretary
Miss Mae C. Hawes	Campaign Director
Miss Mary E. Jackson	Industrial Secretary
Miss Juliette Derricotte	Field Student Secretary
Miss Frances Williams	Field Student Secretary
Miss Juanita J. Saddler	Student Secretary South Atlantic Field
Miss Adela F. Ruffin	City Secretary, South Atlantic Field
Miss May B. Belcher	City Secretary, South Central Field

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS AMONG COLORED WOMEN.

Place	Address
Chicago, Ill.	3541 Indiana Avenue
Detroit, Mich.	2111 St. Aubin Avenue
East St. Louis, Ill.	926 East Broadway
Indianapolis, Ind.	1202 North West Street
Baltimore, Md.	1200 Druid Hill Avenue
Germantown, Pa.	6123 Germantown Avenue
Harrisburg, Pa.	804 Cowden Street
McKeesport, Pa.	317 10th Street

New Castle, Pa	140 Elm Street
Philadelphia, Pa	756 South 16 Street
Pittsburgh, Pa	2215 Wylie Avenue
Washington, D. C	901 Rhode Island Avenue
Williamsport, Pa	429 Walnut Street
Des Moines, Iowa	782 10th Street
Omaha, Nebraska	2306 North 22nd Street
St. Paul, Minn	598 West Central Avenue
Atlantic City, N. J	30 North Ohio Avenue
Brooklyn, N. Y	45 Ashland Place
Bridgeport, Conn	60 Beach Street
Camden, N. J	829 Kaighn Avenue
Jersey City, N. J	31 Ege Avenue
Montclair, N. J	159 Glenridge Avenue
New York City	179 West 137th Street
Newark, N. J	71 Wilsey Street
Orange N. J	78 Oakwood Avenue
Rochester, N. Y	190 Franklin Avenue
Columbus, Ohio	495 East Long Street
Cincinnati, Ohio	704 West 8th Street
Dayton, Ohio	800 West 5th Street
Springfield, Ohio	134 West Clark Street
Youngstown, Ohio	248 Belmont Avenue
Warren, Ohio	132 N. Park Avenue
Wheeling, West Va	1100 Chapline Street
Los Angeles, Calif	1108 East 12th Street
Oakland, Calif	828 Linden Street
Augusta, Ga	1104 Gwinnett Street
Atlanta, Ga	196 Piedmont Avenue
Asheville, N. C	10-12 1-2 Church Street
Charleston, S. C	106 Coming Street
Charlotte, N. C	411 S. Caldwell Street
Columbia, S. C	1323 Assembly Street
Lynchburg, Va	613 Monroe Street
Newport News, Va	2300 Madison Avenue
Petersburg, Va	457 Harding Street
Richmond, Va	515 North 7th Street
Winston-Salem, N. C	717 East Depot Street
Chattanooga, Tenn	411 East 9th Street
Kansas City, Mo	1501 East 19th Street
Knoxville, Tenn	429 West Church Street
Little Rock, Ark	924 Gaines Street
Lexington, Ky	Second and Dewiese Streets
Louisville, Ky	1021 W. Madison Street
Nashville, Tenn	436-5th Avenue, North
St. Joseph, Mo	1112Jule Street
St. Louis, Mo	703 North Garrison Avenue
Fort Worth, Texas	415 East 6th Avenue
Houston, Texas	806 Clay Avenue
San Antonio, Texas	328 North Pine Street
Kansas City, Kans	
Portland, Oregon	Broadway and Taylor Streets
Seattle, Washington	
Davenport, Iowa	307 East Second Street
Tulsa, Okla	123 E. Archer Street
Denver, Colo	2460 Welton Street

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION WORK AMONG COLORED PEOPLE.

National Field Worker, Mrs. Violet Hill Whyte, 663 George St. Baltimore, Md.

Work among colored people became a separate department in 1881, with Mrs. Jane M. Kenney, of Michigan, as superintendent. Mrs. Frances E. Harper, of Pennsylvania, became superintendent in 1883, and continued to fill the position until 1890. In 1891 Mrs. J. E. Ray, of North Carolina, was a committee on "Home and Foreign Missionary Work For Colored People." In 1895, Mrs. Lucy Thurman, of Michigan, became superintendent of the colored work. She continued in this position until 1908, when she was succeeded by Mrs. Eliza E. Peterson.

The W. C. T. U. work among colored people is carried on in Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, New York, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and West Virginia. The colored women are organized into local unions, and in the District of Columbia, Louisiana, Arkansas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and West Virginia, they have separate State organizations with their own State officers. Many colored women belong to mixed unions. Altogether, the colored membership in the W. C. T. U. is about 6,000.

WORK OF THE AMERICAN BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY AMONG NEGROES.

This society has carried on such work since emancipation. During the past year the society maintained Sunday School workers among colored people in Alabama, Texas and Virginia. These workers held Sunday School Conventions, Bible Institutes and delivered addresses to Sunday Schools and Churches. They visited the past year over 300 Sunday Schools and Churches, organizing and leading Teacher Training Classes and B. Y. P. U.'s.

The names of these workers and their fields are as follows:

D. A. Scott, D. D., Austin, Texas, State Sunday School Missionary for Texas; L. W. Calloway, D. D., Selma, Ala., State Sunday School Missionary for Alabama; Rev. T. C. Walker, Gloucester, Va., State Sunday School Missionary for Virginia.

THE SALVATION ARMY AND THE NEGRO.

The Salvation Army is making an attempt to reach the Negro mainly through Negroes who are being trained in the Salvation Army Workers' Schools in New York City, Chicago and San Francisco. Only a few Negroes thus far have gone through these schools. As they finish, they are sent into the South. At present, work is being conducted exclusively among Negroes in Washington, D. C., Richmond, Va., Charleston, S. C., New York City, Norfolk, Va., Philadelphia, Pa., and Roanoke, Va.

THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY WORK AMONG NEGROES.

The work of the American Bible Society among Negroes was established in 1901 and is carried on chiefly in the Southern states. An average of over 30,000 copies of the Bible are now thus distributed annually and during the 21 years that the work has been carried over 650,000 volumes of scripture by this means have been placed in the hands of Negroes. The director of this work whose title is, "Agency Secretary," is J. P. Wragg, D. D., Bible House, Astor Place, New York City.

The field is divided into 5 sub-agencies or districts as follows: The Atlanta, (Ga.) Sub-agency, Reverend H. W. B. Wilson, in charge; the Cleveland, (Ohio) Sub-agency, Reverend S. A. Lucas, in charge; the Houston (Tex.) Sub-agency, Reverend M. L. Vaughters in charge; the Charlotte (N. C.) Sub-agency, D. H. Sanson, jr., in charge; and the Memphis, (Tenn.) Sub-agency, Reverend M. J. Sherard, in charge.

WORK AMONG THE NEGROES BY THE INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

The progress made in recent years toward a finer quality of character for the whole nation through religious education as it has touched the life of the child through the Sunday School has led the INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION to recognize its opportunity to extend its work among Negroes. Its work in this respect has been the developing of a trained leadership.

Believing that the Negro should continue the wonderful progress of the last half century and realizing the importance of religious training as a part of education for any race a beginning was made in 1911 to enlist

the students in the 283 institutions of higher learning—schools of six or more teachers, in a special preparation for efficient Sunday School teaching and management. In the seven years classes have been organized in 190 institutions. The total enrollment from the first is FOURTEEN THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT. The enrollment in the school year 1918-1919 was 3020. Seventy-four schools have incorporated SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER TRAINING into the regular required curriculum and give credit for it.

Of rural school teachers attending Summer Normals, 902 received special instruction in Sunday School methods. Special schools of Methods were held at Knoxville, Tennessee and Atlanta, Georgia. Three of the white Sunday School State Associations have tried out with satisfaction the employment of a colored worker. Five other states are ready to employ the same methods of co-operation as soon as funds are secured for the work. Practically all of the several Negro denominations recognize the value of Sunday School teacher training work, stress it in their publications and have adopted Sunday School text books. For five years the late Mr. W. N. Hartshorn of Boston, furnished the entire cost of the experiment, up to $15,000. Because of the wonderful growth of the work, the increase in office requirements and the great increase in traveling expenses a minimum budget for the next quadrennium is $6000 per year. A part of this has been provided. The balance must and ought to come from the colored people. There is at present no superintendent of work among Negroes.

THE WORK OF THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION AMONG NEGROES.

This society has had some general work among Negroes of Virginia for several years. More recently it has enlarged its scope by introducing missionary work among the Negroes of the Black Belt. In its desire to meet conditions, and in order to obtain greater effectiveness in administration, a new district has been organized which includes only the territory being covered by the colored missionaries who are working in the Southern states. The new district includes the work among the Negro people in the states of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana and Southern Texas. A General Representative has been appointed who for the present is looking after the work under the immediate supervision of the secretary of Missions of the Society. At present nine missionaries are under commission and others will be appointed in the near future. For the last fiscal year they report 92 new Sunday schools organized with 301 teachers and 3,917 scholars enrolled; 12,858 families received pastoral visits; 1,056 sermons and religious addresses were delivered.

The American Sunday School Union is deeply interested in the religious welfare of the Negro of the South and is seeking to co-operate with every agency looking toward their moral and religious betterment.

The headquarters of the American Sunday School Union are 1816 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. The officers are: Martin L. Finckel, President; William H. Hirst, Recording Secretary; John E. Stevenson, Treasurer; George P. Williams, D. D., Secretary of Missions and in charge of the work among Negroes; James McConaughy, Litt. D., Managing Editor, Editor of Publications.

WORK AMONG NEGROES OF THE PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF PUBLICATION AND SABBATH SCHOOL WORK.

The Presbyterian Church in the United States of America began its mission Sunday School work among Negroes in the South in 1890. Since that time more than 3,300 schools have been organized. Out of them 254 churches have grown.

The aim is two-fold: Missionary and Educational. It is the duty of

the Missionary to visit the homes in which the children are not attending church or Sunday School and distribute religious literature, while at the same time he ministers to the religious life of that home. If it is possible, he organizes a Sunday School, provides it with the necessary literature, and subsequently fosters the growth and development of the school.

At the same time, this missionary is ministering to the educational life and development, not only of the mission Sabbath School under his care, but of all the Negro Presbyterian Sabbath Schools within the territory assigned to him.

The Board at present has twenty-seven Negro missionaries working in the South. They have 343 Sunday Schools under their care, with a membership of 16,000.

The Secretary of the Board is Rev. H. M. Robinson, 410 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia. The General Superintendent of Missions is John M. Somerndike, Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia. There are two Negro Districts Superintendents, W. H. Jackson, Box 753, Newbern, N. C., and A. B. McCoy, D. D., 200 Auburn Ave., Atlanta, Ga.

The names anda ddresses of the other Negro Sabbath School Missionaries are: Rev. J. C. James, Anniston, Ala.; Rev. G. E. Henderson, 822 Union St., Selma, Ala.; Mr. C. N. Shropshire, 2418 Center St., Little Rock, Ark.; Mr. E. C. Hames, 1122 W. 21st St., Little Rock, Ark.; Mr. N. A. Johnson, in care of J. F. Ellison, Palatka, Fla.; Rev. A. B. McCoy, D. D., Supt., 200 Auburn Ave., Atlanta, Ga.; Mr. W. I. P. Roseborough, in care of Gillespie School, Cordele, Ga.; Mr. Thos. B. Hargrave, Newnan, Ga.; Prof. J. H. Ward, 233 W. Walnut St., Danville, Ky.; Mr. Harry E. James, Lock Box 31, Danville, Ky.; Rev. Van Horn Murray, Box 60, R. F. D. 2, West Point, Miss.; Mr. Walter Stith, Tri-County Industrial School, Shannon, Miss.; Mr. W. H. Jackson, Supt., Box 753, Newbern, North Carolina; Mr. George R. Marsh, Box 195, Southern Pines, N. C.; Mr. W. F. DeBardeleben, 617 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Rev. W. D. Burgess, in care of Rev. M. S. Branch, Goldsboro, N. C.; Rev. Henry C. Cousins, Lima, Okla.; Prof. M. B. Pointer, Ardmore Okla.; Prof. A. A. Adair, 1 Bailey St., Chester, S. C.; Rev. M. A. Sanders, 324 So. Calhoun St., Greenville, S. C.; Mr. H. O. Walker, Orangeburg, S. C.; Mr. W. J. McLean, P. O. Box 988, Knoxville, Tenn.; Mr. J. J. Shepperson, Box 114, Bristol, Tenn.; Rev. J. W. Deshong, Fayetteville, Tenn.; Mr. Thomas A. Mumford, Jacksonville, Texas; Mr. I. M. Martin, 614 N. 4th St., Richmond, Va.; Mr. S. L. Young, jr., Martinsville, Va.; Rev. F. C. Shirley, Keystone, W. Va.

EDUCATION

EDUCATION BEFORE THE CIVIL WAR.

1620. About this time the first Public School in Virginia was established for Indians and Negroes.

1701. A society was organized in England to carry the gospel and its teachings to the Indians and Negroes in America.

1704. Elias Neau established a private school for Indians and Negro slaves in New York City.

1745. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts established a school for Negroes in Charleston.

1750. The Rev. Thomas Bacon, an ex-slaveholder, established in Talbot County, Maryland, a school for poor white and Negro children.

1750. An Evening school for Negroes was established in Philadelphia by the Quaker Abolitionist, Anthony Benezet.

1763. A manual labor school for Indians and Negroes was established in Hyde County, North Carolina, by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

1786. The New York African free school established. Afterward became the first public school.

1798. Negroes of Boston established a private school. White friends gave it assistance. In 1805, the school was moved to the African Meeting House. In 1800 sixty-six colored children presented a petition, to the school Commissioners of Boston, for a school for their benefit. It was not granted; the public schools were open to them. In 1820 the city established a Negro primary school.

1798. Primus Hall, of Boston, opened in his home the first separate school for colored children in Massachusetts. It was taught there until 1806.

1800. February 6.—Robert Pleasants, of Henrico County, Virginia, left by will, a school-house and 350 acres of land in that county to be used "forever or so long as the Monthly Meeting of Friends in that county may think it necessary for the benefit of the children and descendants of those who have

been emancipated by me, or other black children whom they think proper to admit."

1807. George Bell, Nicholas Franklin and Moses Liverpool, three colored men erected in Washington, D. C., the first school-house in that city for colored children. No one of these men could read or write. They had lived as slaves in Virginia; but had learned that education was an important thing. They secured a white teacher for their school.

1820. Maria Becraft, born 1805, a noted teacher of the District of Columbia, opened a school for colored girls at Georgetown. In 1827, at Georgetown, the first seminary for colored girls in the District was established and Miss Becraft was made principal.

1829. St. Frances Academy for Colored Girls was established at Baltimore by the Oblate Sisters of Providence, a colored woman's society in the Catholic Church.

1832. Prudence Crandall, a young Quaker school teacher was mobbed at Canterbury, Conn., for venturing to open a school for colored children. The State of Connecticut passed a special law making it a crime to open a school for Negroes in that State.

1835. July 3.—The building of the Noyes Academy of Canaan, New Hampshire, which had opened its doors to colored students was removed from the town by a committee of three hundred citizens and a hundred yoke of oxen.

1837. What is now the Cheyney Training School for Teachers at Cheyney, Pa., near Philadelphia, was started with funds ($10,000) left by the will of Richard Humphries, an ex-slaveholder.

1844. Rev. Hiram S. Gilmore founded the Cincinnati Colored High School.

1849. Avery College was established at Allegheny, Pa.

1849. The Legislature of Ohio, largely through the efforts of Owen T. B. Nickens, a public-spirited Negro, established public schools for colored children in that state.

1853. First Normal School for Colored Teachers established in New York City. John Peterson, a colored man who had been teaching for a long time in the public schools was made principal.

1854. January 1.—Ashmun Institute was founded by the Presbyterians at Hinsonville, Chester County, Pa.; name changed to Lincoln University in 1866.

1856. August 30.—Wilberforce University was started by the Methodist Episcopal Church as a school for Negroes. On the 10th of March, 1863, it was sold to the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and since has been the leading educational institution of that denomination.

1856. On April 5, Booker Talliaferro Washington was born slave on a large plantation near Hale's Ford Post Office in Franklin County, Virginia. In August 1865 he moved with his mother to Malden, West Virginia. He first attended a public school in 1866. In 1872 he entered Hampton Institute and graduated from there in 1875. He then taught the public school in Malden. He later entered Wayland Seminary, Washington, D. D. From here he was called to Hampton to take charge of, and teach the Indian boys, who had been recently sent there from the West, by the United States Government. He remained at Hampton in this position until June, 1881, when he was called to Alabama and on July 4, established the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute of which he remained principal until his death on November 14, 1915. His greatest achievements were: (1) The building of an educational Institution, the fame of which became world wide. Its original methods of instruction have profoundly influenced present day pedagogical methods especially along the lines of vocational training. (2) He was the leader in teaching the lately emancipated freed men the dignity of labor. (3) He interpreted the Negro to the South and the South to the Negro. He is ranked as one of the greatest educators that this country has produced.

EDUCATIONAL POLICY DURING THE CIVIL WAR AND THE RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD.

The First School.

On September 17, 1861, the American Missionary Association established at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, the first day school among the Freedmen. Mary S. Peake, a colored woman, was the teacher. This school laid the foundation of the Hampton Institute and was the beginning of the general education of the Negro in the South.

In 1862, schools were established at Portsmouth, Norfolk, and Newport News, Virginia; Newbern and Roanoke Island, North Carolina and Port Royal, South Carolina. On November 11, 1862, Col. John Eaton, under the orders of General Grant, assumed the general supervision of Freedmen in Arkansas. Schools were immediately established. After the Emancipation Proclamation of January 1, 1863, Negro schools were established in all parts of the South occupied by the Federal armies. Schools in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Louisiana multiplied.

Freedmen's Bureau.

March 3, 1865, the Freedmen's Bureau was created, and the education of the Freedmen became one of its special objects, until 1870, when the Bureau was discontinued.

In five years the Bureau established 4,239 schools; employed 9,307 teachers, and instructed 247,333 pupils and expended for education $3,521,936; the benevolent associations cooperating with the Bureau expended $1,572,287. In addition, the freedmen during the five years of the Bureau's life, raised and expended for their education $785,700. Higher education for the Negro was begun under the auspices of the Bureau. It assisted in establishing the following institutions:

Atlanta Baptist College, Atlanta, Ga.
Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.
Biddle University, Charlotte, N. C.
Clafin University, Orangeburg, S. C.
Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn
Howard University, Washington, D. C.
Rust University, Holly Springs, Miss.
Scotia Seminary, Concord, N. C.
Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.
Straight University, New Orleans, La.
Talladega College, Talladega, Ala.
Tougaloo University, Tougaloo, Miss.
Virginia Union University, Richmond Va.

In many instances there was opposition among the white people of the South to the education of the freedmen. In no one of the States, however, did this opposition become widely organized. On the other hand, many of the former masters assisted in establishing schools for the freed men and became their teachers. A number of such instances are given in the reports of the Freedmen's Bureau for 1867.

At Ocala, Florida, this report mentions that E. J. Harris, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of the town donated the lot on which was erected a church and school for the freedmen. L. A. Ragsdale, a wealthy and influential citizen of Meridian, Mississippi, gave sites for a Methodist and Baptist church and also for a school house for the freedmen. Six miles out from Meridian, a white lady on her own account had a school of ninety freedmen. At Canton Mississippi, the Rev. T. J. Drane, a Baptist minister of fine reputation and broad influence, organized a school for the freedmen.

G. L. Eberhart, the State Superintendent of Education under the Freedmen's Bureau of Georgia, reported in 1867 that he received so many applications from white people of the State to teach Negro schools that he had prepared a printed letter with which to answer them. "The applicants," he said, "included lawyers, physicians, editors, ministers, and all classes of white people." C. W. Buckley, State Superintendent of Education for Alabama under the Freedmen's Bureau, reported this same year that "No difficulty is now experienced in getting competent Southern persons who are willing to teach colored schools. Among those already employed are graduates of the State University and men who have been county superintendents of education."

That a large part of the population of the South favored Negro education is evidenced by the fact that the public school systems for all the children established by the reconstruction governments of the several States, were in every instance continued when these governments passed into the hands of the former masters. Common schools for Negroes became a part of the educational policy of the South.

REFERENCES—J. W. Alvord, Fourth Semi-Annual Report on Schools for Freedmen 1867; Sixth Semi-Annual Report on Schools for Freedmen, 1868.

NEGRO SCHOOLS UNDER THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU (1)

Year	Schools, Teachers and Pupils			Expenditures for Schools			
				Expended by			
	No. Schools	Number of Teachers	Pupils	Freedmen's Bureau	Benevolent Associations	The Freedmen	Total
1866	975	1,045	90,778	$ 123,659	$ 82,200	$ 18,500	$ 224,359
1867	1,839	2,087	111,442	531,345	65,087	17,200	613,632
1868	1,831	2,295	104,327	965,897	700,000	360,000	2,025,896
1869	2,118	2,455	114,522	924,182	365,000	190,000	1,479,182
1870	2,677	3,300	149,581	976,852	360,000	200,000	1,536,853
Total				$ 3,521,936	$ 1,572,287	$ 785,700	$ 5,879,922

DATES OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEMS IN SOUTHERN STATES.

1863. West Virginia establishes a system of public schools which includes Negroes.

1864. March—The first public school for Negroes in the District of Columbia opens.

1864. March 22—Gen. Banks issues an order for the establishing in Louisiana of a system of public schools for the freedmen. This was the first complete system of public schools in the South supported by taxation.

1864. October 12-13—Provision made in the constitution of Maryland for common schools.

1865. Missouri includes Negroes in her public school system.

1866. Florida Legislature passed an act providing for the appointment of a superintendent of common schools for freedmen. A tax of one dollar upon every male person of color, between the ages of 21 and 53 was imposed to provide a common school fund for freedmen. Georgia passed an act to provide for a general system of education for whites. Did not go into effect.

1867. Kentucky enacts a law "providing that the capitation and other taxes collected from the Negroes and mulattoes should be set apart and constitute a separate fund for the support of their paupers and the education of their children.

1867. Alabama and Tennessee establish public school systems.

1868. Arkansas, Florida and South Carolina establish public school systems.

1869. North Carolina and Virginia establish public school systems.

1870. Georgia, Mississippi, and Texas establish public school systems.

1874. Kentucky establishes a public school system for Negroes.

1875. March 25—Delaware establishes a system of public schools to include Negroes.

The first report of enrollment in the public schools of the South was for the year 1876-1877, when 1,827,139 white children and 571,506 colored children were enrolled in the sixteen former slave States and the District of Columbia.

THE PRESENT EDUCATIONAL POLICY.

Policy with Reference to Common Schools.

The general tendency of the present policy with reference to common schools for Negroes in the South is (1) to improve facilities; (2) to exercise a more helpful and efficient supervision; (3) to have the teaching vitally connected with the activities in which the people are engaged, that is, to make it more vocational, and (4) to have the school, in addition to its regular teaching work to actively assist in the general improvement of the community.

(1) For a statement of the Benevolent Agencies as the American Missionary Association, etc., which cooperated with the Freedmen's Bureau, see pp. 261-265 of the 1918-19 Negro Year Book.

The chief supervising agencies for Negro common schools are: The State and county boards of education; the Jeanes Fund, see statement concerning below; and the General Education Board, see statement concerning below. This board is assisting in providing State supervisors of Negro rural schools, and also a general field agent. Such supervisors have thus far been provided for Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi and Texas. In Missouri and West Virginia the State provides a supervisor of Negro schools. The Jeanes Fund provides the county supervisors of Negro schools. The Hampton Institute, through cooperation with the State board of education and its affiliation with the Jeanes Fund exercises some indirect supervision over the Negro common schools in Virginia. The Tuskegee Institute, through its administration of funds for rural improvement, provided by Mr. Julius Rosenwald, through affiliation with the Jeanes Fund and by cooperation with the State board of education, exercises a certain amount of indirect supervision over Negro rural schools in Alabama.

STATE SUPERVISORS, NEGRO RURAL SCHOOLS.

General Field Agent, Jackson Davis, 508 Chamber of Commerce Building, Richmond, Va.
Alabama, J. S. Lambert, State Department of Education, Montgomery.
Arkansas, J. A. Presson, State Department of Education, Little Rock.
Florida, J. H. Brinson, 515 Liberty Street, Jacksonville.
Georgia, Walter B. Hill, State Department of Education, Atlanta.
Kentucky, F. C. Button, State Department of Education, Frankfort.
Louisiana, Leo M. Favrot, State Department of Education, Baton Rouge.
Maryland, J. Walter Huffington, State Department of Education, Lexington Building, Baltimore.
Mississippi, Bura Hilburn, State Department of Education, Jackson.
Missouri, Charles G. Williams, State Capitol, Jefferson City.
North Carolina, N. C. Newbold, State Department of Education, Raleigh.
South Carolina, J. B. Felton, State Department of Education, Columbia.
Tennessee, O. H. Bernard, State Department of Education, Nashville.
Texas, L. W. Rodgers, State Department of Education, Austin.
Virginia, W. D. Gresham, Department of Public Instruction, Richmond.
West Virginia, W. W. Sanders, State Department of Education, Charleston.

STATE WORKERS IN RURAL SCHOOLS.

ALABAMA.

Conductor Institutes for Colored Teachers and State Rosenwald School Agent, M. H. Griffin, State Department of Education, Montgomery.
State Illiteracy Agent, J. F. Drake, State Department of Education, Montgomery.
State Industrial Supervisor, Jeanes Teachers, Mrs. A. Wells Henderson, State Department of Education, Montgomery.

ARKANSAS.

State Rosenwald School Agent, Percy L. Dorman, Department of Education, Little Rock.
State Agent for Illiteracy Work Among Negroes, H. H. Sutton, Little Rock.

GEORGIA.

State Rosenwald School Agent, J. A. Martin, 377 Monroe St., Macon.
State Industrial Supervisor, Jeanes Teachers, Mrs. Lydia D. Thornton, 10 Buena Vista St., Columbus.

KENTUCKY.

State Rosenwald School Agent, F. M. Wood, 401 Littleton Ave., Paris.
State Industrial Supervisor, Jeanes Teachers, Mrs. T. L. Anderson, 609 High Street, Frankfort.

LOUISIANA.

Rosenwald Agent and Field Secretary, Southern University, O. W. Gray, Southern University, Baton Rouge.
State Industrial Supervisor, Jeanes Teachers, Mrs. H. A. Ringold, 643 Fannil St., Baton Rouge.

MISSISSIPPI.

Assistant Supervisor Rural Schools, R. S. Grossley, State Department of Education Jackson.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Supervisor of Teacher Training and High Schools, W. A. Robinson, State Department of Education, Raleigh.
Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Mrs. Annie W. Holland, State Department of Education, Raleigh.
State Rosenwald School Agent, G. E. Davis, State Department of Education, Raleigh.
Director, Health Work of Jeanes Teachers, Mrs. Florence Williams, State Department of Education, Raleigh.

VIRGINIA.

State Industrial Supervisor, Jeanes Teachers, Miss Nannie B. Beverly, Ashland

Policy with Reference to Secondary And Higher Schools.

The general tendency of the present policy with reference to secondary and higher schools for Negroes is, (1) to limit the number of schools doing college and university work. The purpose appears to be not to decrease but to increase the amount of first-class college and university work done.

(2) The policy is also to increase the financial resources. The American Missionary Association is engaged in a campaign to raise an Emancipation Jubilee Fund of $1,000,000 for the endowment of its higher educational institutions. The Freedmen's Aid Society is raising a $3,000,000 Jubilee endowment fund for the schools under its control.

(3) Another tendency is for stricter and more helpful supervision. There are four general agencies which are supervising Negro higher and secondary schools. These are the Federal Government, State governments, boards and societies of religious denominations carrying on educational work among Negroes, and the several Educational Funds which are giving financial assistance to Negro education.

The Federal Government and State Governments of the South are exercising supervision over the sixteen State Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges for Negroes.

There are also about the same number of normal schools receiving some State aid and over which the State exercises some control. Each of the boards and societies carrying on considerable educational work among Negroes keeps one or more representatives in the field to supervise the work. The Educational Funds in addition to exercising a supervising influence over the schools which they directly aid also exercise an indirect supervision over all Negro schools, for each institution is a potential recipient of aid from some one of these funds. The influence of the Educational Funds has been greatly increased by the comprehensive investigation of Negro higher education which the Phelps-Stokes Fund in connection with the United States Bureau of Education has recently made. The Association of Colleges for Negro Youth, is an attempt to exercise supervision with reference to requirements for college entrance, college degrees, etc.

BOARDS OF WHITE DENOMINATIONS CARRYING ON EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS WORK AMONG NEGROES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Baptist, American Home Mission Society: 23 E. Twenty-sixth St., New York City: George R. Hovey, D. D., Secretary of Education. E. W. Moore, D. D., Superintendent Home Mission Work Among Negroes in the North.

Baptist, Southern Convention, Home Mission Board of, Atlanta, Ga., 1004 Healey Building, B. D. Gray, D. D., Educational Secretary.

Baptist, American Publication Society, 1701 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, A. J. Rowland, D. D., General Secretary.

Catholic, Board for Mission Work Among Colored People: 1 Madison Ave., New York. Rt. Rev. Mgr. John E. Burke, Director-General.

Church of Christ (Disciples), United Christian Missionary Society of, Indianapolis, Ind., J. B. Lehman; Edwards, Miss., Superintendent of Evangelistic and Educational Work for Negroes.

Christian Church, Mission, Board of; Room 40, C. P. A. Building, Dayton, Ohio. Omer S. Thomas, D. D., Secretary.

Congregational Church, American Missionary Association of, 287 4th Avenue, New York, George L. Cady, D. D., and F. L. Brownlee, Corresponding Secretaries.

Friends, Five Years Meeting of Board of Home Missions, E. H. Stranahan, Secretary 101 So. 8th Street, Richmond, Ind.

Friends,* Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Religious Society of, for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and parts of Maryland, W. B. Harvey, Secretary, 304 Arch Street, Philadelphia Pa.

Friends,* Philadelphia, Yearly Meeting of, Jane P. Rushmore, Secretary, 15th and Race Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

*The work carried on for Negroes by the Society of Friends is conducted by independent Boards, most of which are self-perpetuating. This work outside of Philadelphia is Cheyney Training School and The Shelter for Colored Orphans at Cheyney, Pa.; Christiansburg Industrial Institute, Cambria, Va.; for Schofield Normal and Industrial Institute, Aiken S. C., Laing School, Mt. Pleasant, S. C.; The Thomas Garrett Settlement, Wilmington, Delaware. In Philadelphia, Home for Destitute Colored Children, Joseph Sturge Mission Emlen Institution, Union Sunday School, Spring Street Settlement, Anthony Benezet School and Western District School.

Lutheran, Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference of North America, Rev. Christopher F. Drewes, D. D., 3708 Sylvan Place, Pine Lawn Branch, St. Louis, Mo., Chairman of Mission Board.

Methodist Episcopal Church, The Board of Education for Negroes; 420 Plum St., Cincinnati, Ohio; I. Garland Penn, A. M., and P. J. Maveety, D. D., Corresponding Secretaries.

Methodist Episcopal Church, Woman's Home Missionary Society of; 420 Plum St. Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. May Leonard Woodruff, Corresponding Secretary, Allendale, N. J.

Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Home Mission Society of, 810 Broadway, Nashville Tenn., W. W. Pinson, D. D., Secretary.

The Pennsylvania Abolition Society, Arabella Carter, Secretary, 1305 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Presbyterian Church in the United States, Executive Committee of Colored Evangelization of; Stillman Institute, Tuscaloosa, Ala., R. K. Timmons, D. D., Secretary.

Presbyterian Church in the United States of America Board of Missions for Freedmen of; 513 Bessemer Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.; J. M. Gaston, D. D., General Secretary and Treasurer.

Woman's Department of the Board of Missions for Freedmen, of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, Mrs. W. T. Larimer, General Secretary; Miss R. C. Barr, Field Representative; 506 Bessemer Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Protestant Episcopal Church, American Church Institute for Negroes; 416 Lafayette Street, New York; Mrs. Isabel M. Carter, Secretary; Robert W. Patton, D. D., Director.

Reformed Episcopal Church, Superintendent of Work Among Negroes, Bishop Arthur L. Pengelly, 75 Charlotte St., Charleston, S. C.

Reformed Presbyterian Church, Central Board of Missions of; 408 Penn Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Jas. S. Tibby, Corresponding Secretary.

Seventh Day Adventists, North American Negro Department of the General Conference of; Huntsville, Ala.; A. J. Haysmer, Secretary.

United Brethren in Christ, Home Missionary Society of; Otterbein Press Building, Dayton, Ohio; P. M. Camp, General Secretary.

United Presbyterian Church, Board of Freedmen's Missions, 701 Publication Building 209 Ninth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.; R. W. McGranahan, D. D., Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS FOR NEGROES AND TEACHERS AND STUDENTS IN, OF CERTAIN RELIGIOUS BOARDS.

BOARD	No. of Schools				Total No. Teachers	Number of Students				
	Higher	Secondary	Elementary	Total		Collegiate	Professional	Secondary	Elementary	Total
American Baptist Home Mission Board	13	2		15	347	612	401	2,828	2,725	6,566
American Missionary Association	4	17	3	24	353	202	15	2,406	3,269	5,892
American Church Institute for Negroes (Episcopal)	3	5	3	11	150		15	715	2,273	3,003
Board of Missions for Freedmen of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.	3	25	113	141	533	641	22	5,124	12,530	18,317
Board of Missions for Freedmen of the United Presbyterian Church	1	3	9	13	156	85		725	2,250	3,060
United Christian Missionary Society of Church of Christ (Disciples)										
Board of Education For Negroes of the Methodist Episcopal Church	13	5		18	344	398	773	4,630	685	6,615
Woman's Home M. Society of the M. E. Church			18	18						2,750
Board of Colored Missions of the Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference of North America	*2		35	37	77		20	158	2,922	3,100

*Both higher and secondary.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURES, ETC., FOR NEGRO EDUCATION BY CERTAIN RELIGIOUS BOARDS.

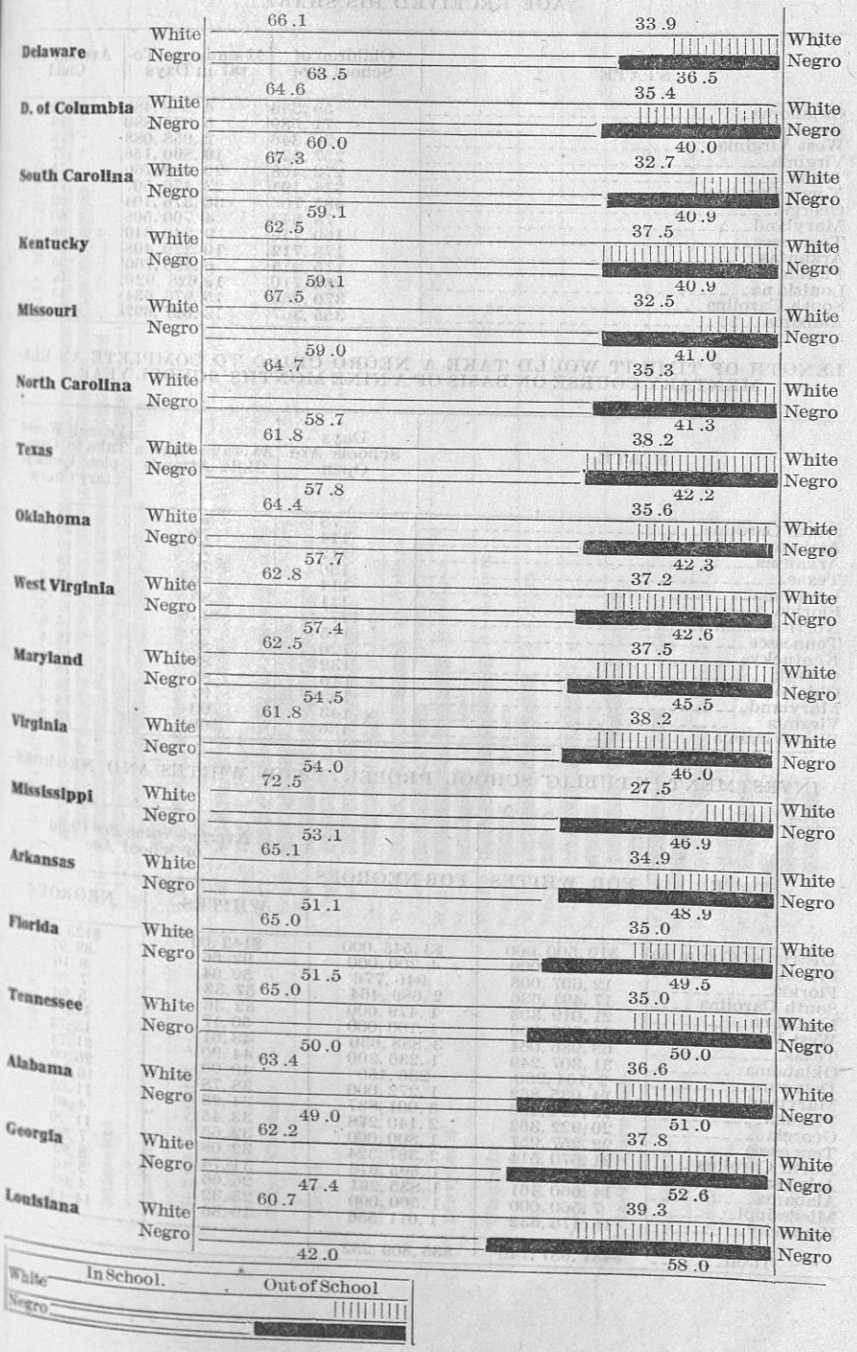
BOARDS	Annual Expenditures by Bds. 1917-18		Permanent Funds for Negro Education	Value of School Plants, etc.	Contributed by Patrons exclusive of Expenditures for Board, etc.
	Current Expenses	Buildings			
American Baptist Home Mission Society	$198,451	$ 150,000	$ 388,377	$2,500,000	$ 20,000
American Missionary Association	303,595	----------	†2,063,397	1,744,820	------
American Church Institute for Negroes (Episcopal)	102,233	----------	116,524	1,023,000	22,213
Board of Missions for Freedmen of the Presbyterian Church in U S. A	477,130	66,750	848,799	1,218,958	151,468
Board of Missions for Freedmen of the United Presbyterian Church	160,342	87,000	48,500	870,000	--------
United Christian Missionary Society of Church of Christ (Disciples)	35,000	----------	----------	276,000	--------
Board of Education for Negroes of Methodist Episcopal Church	648,513	329,915	1,173,416	2,008,750	768,822
Woman's Home Missionary Society of Methodist Episcopal Ch	118,159	----------	----------	354,725	--------
Board of Colored Missions Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference of North America	45,000	5,000	6,500	90,000	4,000

†$1,530,000 *of this amount the Daniel Hand Fund, which the American Missionary Association administers. See Statement on, in section under "Educational Funds."*

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In 1920 there were in the United States, according to the Census reports, 3,796, 957 Negro children 5-20 years of age inclusive. Of these 2,030,269 or 53.5 per cent were enrolled in school. According to the same reports there were in sixteen former slave states and Oklahoma and the District of Columbia, 3,471,277 Negro children 5-20 years of age inclusive. Of these 1,761,794 or 50.7 per cent were enrolled in school. The number of Negro public school teachers in these states is 38,401.

PER CENT WHITE AND NEGRO CHILDREN IN SCHOOL AND OUT.



DAYS OF SCHOOLING PER YEAR IF EACH NEGRO CHILD OF SCHOOL AGE RECEIVED HIS SHARE.

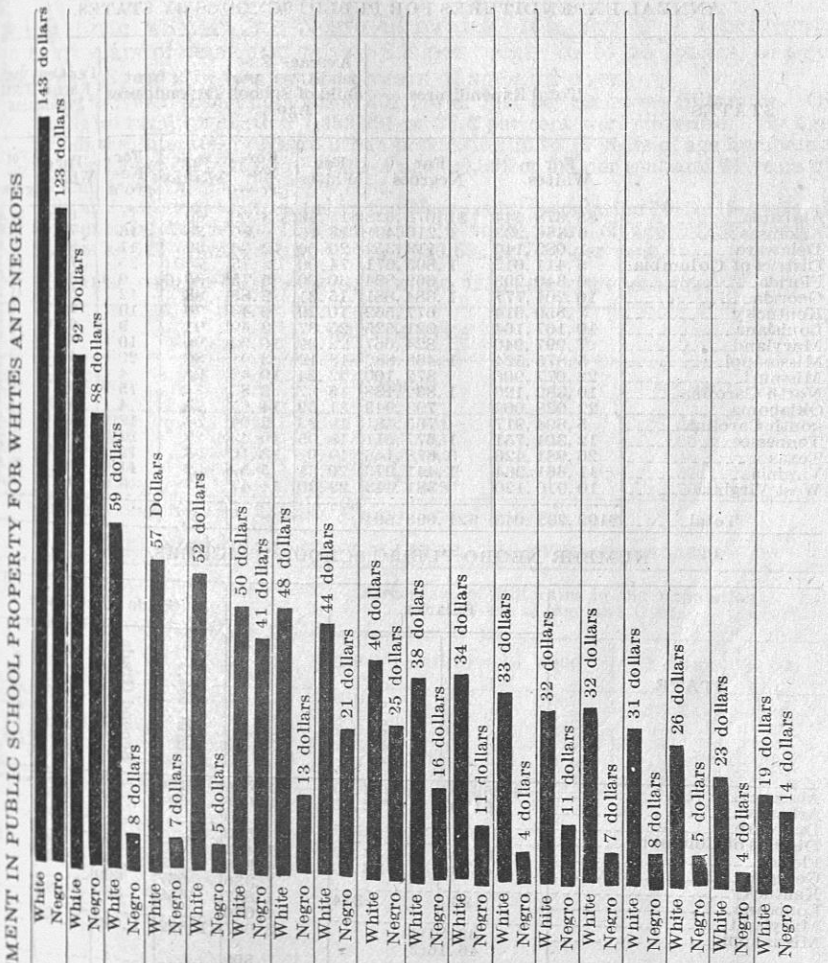
STATE	Children of School Age	Attendance Total in Days	Average Per Child
Oklahoma	56,863	4,589,480	80
Kentucky	71,589	5,072,880	78
West Virginia	26,346	2,058,088	78
Virginia	257,523	19,890,156	77
Texas	279,468	20,988,760	75
North Carolina	314,191	23,476,507	74
Georgia	485,703	30,376,104	62
Maryland	78,343	4,700,508	60
Tennessee	160,710	9,240,940	58
Arkansas	178,712	10,229,408	57
Florida	115,215	6,455,760	56
Louisiana	263,710	12,628,920	48
South Carolina	370,263	15,976,634	43
Alabama	355,367	13,027,692	37

LENGTH OF TIME IT WOULD TAKE A NEGRO CHILD TO COMPLETE AN ELEMENTARY COURSE ON BASIS OF A NINE MONTHS' SCHOOL YEAR.

STATE	Days Schools Are Open	Average Days a Child Attends	Years it Would Take to Complete Elementary Course
South Carolina	73	51	28.2
Alabama	114	70	20.6
Arkansas	112	73	19.7
Texas	130	76	18.9
Louisiana	114	79	18.2
Florida	111	83	17.6
North Carolina	127.4	81.8	17.5
Tennessee	115	85	16.9
Kentucky	120	88	16.4
Georgia	132	88	16.4
Oklahoma	140	88	16.3
Maryland	163	91	16.0
Virginia	143	93	15.4
West Virginia	136	108	13.3

INVESTMENT IN PUBLIC SCHOOL PROPERTY FOR WHITES AND NEGROES.

STATE	FOR WHITES	FOR NEGROES	Average Value Per Child of School Age	
			WHITES	NEGROES
District of Columbia	$10,500,000	$3,545,000	$143.00	$123.00
Missouri	91,955,000	4,200,000	92.66	88.97
Florida	12,607,008	940,776	59.64	8.16
South Carolina	17,491,636	2,689,464	57.33	7.26
Louisiana	21,019,303	1,479,000	52.36	5.60
West Virginia	24,539,096	1,100,000	50.17	41.75
Texas	68,986,064	3,838,630	48.61	13.73
Oklahoma	31,307,249	1,236,300	44.90	21.74
Delaware	2,164,280	236,150	40.00	25.00
Maryland	14,035,862	1,272,000	38.78	16.23
Virginia	19,424,266	3,001,837	34.23	11.65
Georgia	20,922,362	2,140,278	33.45	4.40
Tennessee	22,257,957	1,800,000	32.66	11.20
North Carolina	21,670,514	2,387,324	32.08	7.59
Arkansas	15,410,050	1,595,676	31.74	8.92
Alabama	14,660,461	1,835,261	26.66	5.16
Mississippi	7,560,000	1,500,000	23.32	4.00
Kentucky	15,176,632	1,011,556	19.86	14.13
Total	$431,687,740	$35,809,252		



ANNUAL EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS BY STATES.

STATES	Total Expenditures		Average Expenditures per child of School Age		Per Cent Expenditures		Per Cent each Race of Total Population	
	For Whites	For Negroes	For Whites	For Negroes	For Whites	For Negroes	For Whites	For Negroes
Alabama	$8,678,544	$1,072,628	$15.80	$ 3.00	89	11	61.6	38.4
Arkansas	6,386,233	1,216,401	13.15	6.86	84	16	73.0	27.0
Delaware	1,082,140	113,352	20.00	12.00	89	11	86.7	13.6
District of Columbia	5,411,012	1,803,671	74.00	62.75	75	25	74.7	25.1
Florida	6,340,293	662,894	30.00	5.75	90.6	9.4	65.9	34.0
Georgia	10,204,777	1,384,881	16.31	2.83	88	12	58.3	41.7
Kentucky	7,850,914	677,562	10.29	9.46	90	10	90.2	9.2
Louisiana	10,167,164	921,525	25.37	3.49	91	9	61.0	38.9
Maryland	7,997,940	824,667	22.09	10.52	90	10	83.1	16.9
Mississippi	5,875,524	1,468,880	18.12	3.91	80	20	47.7	52.2
Missouri	22,077,900	872,100	22.24	19.40	96	4	94.7	5.2
North Carolina	10,382,120	1,832,138	15.37	5.83	85	15	69.7	29.8
Oklahoma	22,028,006	798,943	31.59	14.05	96	4	89.8	7.4
South Carolina	5,894,917	765,481	19.33	2.06	88	12	48.6	51.4
Tennessee	12,301,751	1,677,511	18.05	10.43	88	12	80.7	19.3
Texas	26,981,426	3,678,148	19.01	13.16	88	12	84.0	15.9
Virginia	11,661,264	1,441,279	20.55	5.59	89	11	70.1	29.9
West Virginia	10,910,120	381,443	22.30	14.47	97	3	94.1	5.9
Total	$192,232,045	$21,693,504						

NUMBER NEGRO PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS.

STATE	Salaries		Total Teachers	Grade Certificates			
	Male	Female		First Grade Life, etc.	Second Grade	Third Grade	Temporary, etc.
Alabama	$ 253.00	$*212.00	2,670	186	682	1,833	----
Arkansas	61.00	**52.00	2,095	994	957	353	----
Delaware	----	----	90	----	----	----	----
District of Columbia	----	----	570	----	----	----	----
Florida	61.20	43.20	1,433	71	570	381	121
Georgia	43.88	33.70	4,905	137	2,765	2,227	----
Kentucky	----	----	1,336	667	669	----	----
Louisiana	369	374	1,837	688	360	789	----
Maryland	----	----	1,076	----	----	----	----
Mississippi	33.81(1) 46.16(2)		3,657	1,322	1,049	1,286	----
Missouri	----	----	800	----	----	----	----
North Carolina	46.85		3,884	----	----	----	----
Oklahoma	60.00	49.00	1,165	----	----	----	----
South Carolina	239.00	184.00	3,300	----	----	----	----
Tennessee	271.00(3) 434.00(4)		2,083	400	799	167	169
Texas	380.00	315.00	3,820	2,033	1,714	74	----
Virginia	475.00	274.00	3,063	766	1,479	911	----
West Virginia	----	----	617	454	105	23	----
Total			38,401				

*Annual
**Monthly

(1) Rural
(2) City
(3) County Elementary Schools
(4) City Elementary Schools

ILLITERACY.

In 1920 there were 4,931,905 persons 10 years of age and over in the United States who were illiterate. Of this number 3,089,744 or 62.6 per cent were white and 1,842,161 or 37.3 per cent, were Negroes. By age periods there were of the Negro illiterates, 166,416 or 9.1 per cent, 10 to 15 years of age; 162,758 or 8.8 per cent 16 to 20 years of age and 1,512,987 or 82.1 per cent 21 years of age and over.

Of the Negro urban population 402,170 or 13.4 per cent were illiterates. Of the Negro rural population 1,439,991 or 28.4 per cent were illiterate. By age periods the illiterates in Negro urban population 10 to 15 years of age numbered 9,476 or 2.3 per cent; 16 to 20 years of age, 20,399 or 5.1 per cent and 21 years of age and over, 372,295 or 92.5 per cent.

By age periods the illiterates in the Negro rural population 10 to 15 years of age numbered 156,940 or 11.0 per cent; 16 to 20 years of age, 142,359 or 9.8 per cent and 21 years of age and over, 1,140,692 or 79.2 per cent.

TABLE OF PERCENTAGE OF NEGRO ILLITERATES 1880-1920.

ILLITERATES		
Year	Number	Per Cent
1920	1,842,161	22.9
1910	2,227,731	30.4
1900	2,853,194	44.5
1890	3,042,668	57.1
1880	3,220,878*	70.0

*Colored including Negroes, Indians, Chinese and Japanese.

TABLE OF PERCENTAGE OF ILLITERATES BY RACE 1880-1920.

CLASS OF POPULATION	Percentage of Illiterates in the Population 10 Years of Age and Over				
	1920	1910	1900	1890	1880
Total	6.0	7.7	10.7	13.3	17.0
White	4.1	5.0	6.2	7.7	9.4
Native Parentage	2.5	3.7	5.7	7.5	----
Foreign or Mixed Parentage	0.8	1.1	1.6	2.2	----
Foreign born	13.7	12.7	12.9	13.1	12.0
Negro	22.9	30.4	44.5	57.1	70.0

NUMBER AND PER CENT NEGRO ILLITERATES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY STATES IN 1920.

	States by Rank	Number Negroes 10 Yrs. of Age and Over	Number Illiterates	Per Cent Illiterates
1	New York	171,303	5,032	2.9
2	Minnesota	7,776	241	3.1
3	North Dakota	405	16	4.0
4	Washington	6,064	245	4.0
5	Wisconsin	4,458	182	4.1
6	Michigan	52,193	2,203	4.2
7	New Mexico	5,362	228	4.3
8	Arizona	7,369	338	4.6
9	Utah	1,273	59	4.6
10	California	33,391	1,579	4.7
11	Oregon	1,893	89	4.7
12	Nebraska	11,489	556	4.8
13	Nevada	313	16	5.1
14	South Dakota	678	35	5.2
15	Wyoming	1,251	66	5.3
16	Idaho	814	44	5.4
17	Maine	1,091	64	5.9
18	Montana	1,450	87	6.0
19	New Jersey	96,701	5,910	6.1
20	Pennsylvania	240,027	14,645	6.1
21	Colorado	9,909	619	6.2
22	Connecticut	17,441	1,078	6.2
23	Vermont	454	28	6.2
24	Illinois	157,205	10,476	6.7
25	New Hampshire	490	33	6.7
26	Massachusetts	37,603	2,565	6.8
27	Iowa	15,909	1,283	8.1
28	Ohio	157,912	12,715	8.1
29	District of Columbia	93,872	8,053	8.6
30	Kansas	48,166	4,228	8.8
31	Indiana	68,361	6,476	9.5
32	Rhode Island	8,192	839	10.2
33	Missouri	152,861	18,528	12.1
34	Oklahoma	114,536	14,205	12.4
35	West Virginia	68,786	10,513	15.3
36	Texas	572,719	102,053	17.8
37	Maryland	194,825	35,404	18.2
38	Delaware	24,598	4,700	19.1
39	Kentucky	192,657	40,548	21.0
40	Florida	258,449	55,639	21.5
41	Arkansas	363,403	79,245	21.8
42	Tennessee	354,426	79,532	22.4
43	Virginia	520,657	122,322	23.5
44	North Carolina	545,542	133,674	24.5
45	Georgia	896,127	261,115	29.1
46	Mississippi	703,627	205,813	29.3
47	South Carolina	618,928	181,422	29.3
48	Alabama	674,004	210,690	31.3
49	Louisiana	536,362	206,730	38.5

Illiteracy In The Army.

The term illiteracy as used with reference to soldiers entering the army service during the recent war was not the same as is used when we ordinarily refer to a person being illiterate, that is unable to read or write.

In the examinations carried on in the army by the section of psychology, the recruits were divided into two groups, Alpha and Beta. The former were designated as being literate and the latter as being illiterate. The usual basis of classification as being literate was: "ability to read and understand newspapers and write letters home.' Additional requirements, that the recruits had finished from the third grade to the seventh grade, were made in a number of the camps. The requirements for Negroes were: At Camp Custer, five years at school; at Camp Taylor, finished sixth grade; at Camp Sherman, eight years at school. The requirements for whites at Camp Sherman, were: finished sixth grade.

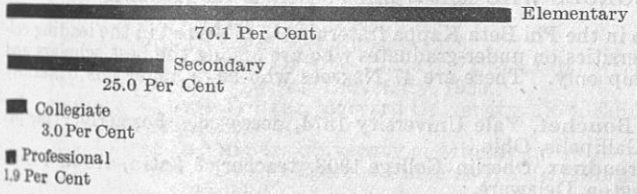
It would appear that the tendency was to increase the rate of illiteracy for Negroes in two ways. First, the requirements for placing them in Alpha were higher than that for the whites; second, the practice for a time in some camps was to send all Negro recruits to Beta without an examination.

A communication from the office of the Surgeon General said: "Such information as is available refers to the segregation of recruits approximately on the basis of fifth grade literacy. On this basis it has been found that twenty-nine per cent of white recruits were sent to Beta and seventy per cent of Negro recruits were sent to Beta. The figures for the Negroes are probable a little too high as indicating fifth grade literacy since for certain periods in some camps it was a practice to send all Negro recruits to Beta."

SECONDARY HIGHER AND PRIVATE EDUCATION.

According to reports made by heads of schools to the Editor of the Negro Year Book, there are exclusive of public high schools some 500 schools devoted to the secondary and higher training of Negroes. There are: teachers, 5,132; total students 107,807; elementary students, 74,383; secondary students, 28,000; collegiate students, 3,324 and professional students, 2,100. Of the total number of students, 2.0 per cent are in collegiate courses.

CLASSIFICATION OF STUDENTS IN NEGRO HIGHER, SECONDARY AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.



NEGRO COLLEGE GRADUATES.

The following table, taken from No. 15 of the Atlanta University publications, shows the number of college graduates by decades from 1820-1829 to 1900-1909:

Decade	Number of Negro College Graduates
1820-1829	3
1830-1839	
1840-1849	7
1850-1859	12
1860-1869	44
1870-1879	313
1880-1889	738
1890-1899	1,126
1900-1909	1,613
Total	3,856

In 1921 according to the Crisis Magazine, 461 Negroes received the Bachelor's Degree in the arts and sciences. The total number of Negro college graduates is now about 7,850. Among the first Negroes to graduate from colleges in the United States were John Brown Russworm, who graduated from Bowdoin College in 1826; Theodore S. Wright from Princeton Theological Seminary, and Edward Jones from Amherst College. About 870 Negroes have graduated from Northern colleges. Oberlin, which admitted Negroes for a number of years before the Civil War, has graduated a larger number of Negroes than any other Northern university or college. In Northern colleges and universities Negroes on the whole have made good records and have carried off many honors. Alain LeRoy Locke, of Philadelphia, Pa., graduated from Harvard University, A. B., magna cum laude, 1907. This same year he won the Rhodes Scholarship from Pennsylvania to Oxford University, England, where he was a student for three years. For two semesters, 1910-11, he was a student at Berlin University.

NEGROES WHO HAVE RECEIVED DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY DEGREE

The degree of Doctor of Philosophy, which is the highest earned degree conferred by educational institutions, has been conferred by American universities upon 25 Negroes as follows: Edward A. Bouchet, Yale University, 1876; J. W. E. Bowen, Boston University, 1877; William L. Bulkley, Syracuse University

1893; W. E. B. Dubois, Harvard University, 1895; Pezavia O'Connell, University of Pennsylvania, 1898; Lewis B. Moore, University of Pennsylvania, 1896; T. Nelson Baker, Yale University, 1903; James R. L. Diggs, Illinois Wesleyan University, 1906; Charles H. Turner, University of Chicago, 1907; Richard R. Wright, Jr., University of Pennsylvania, 1911; George E. Haynes, Columbia University, 1912; C. G. Woodson, Harvard University, 1912; Gilbert H. Jones, Dean of Wilberforce University is a Ph. D., 1909, Jena University, Germany; Julian Lewis, University of Chicago, 1915. Ernest E. Just, University of Chicago, 1916; St. Elmo Brady, University of Illinois, 1916; Edward M. A. Chandler, University of Illinois, 1917; Alain LeRoy Locke, Harvard University, 1918. Thomas I. Brown, Clark University, 1919; Francis C. Sumner, Clark University, 1920; Willis J. King, Boston University, 1920; Eva B. Dykes, Radcliffe College, 1921; Sadie Turner Mossell, University of Pennsylvania, 1921; Georgiana Rosa Simpson, University of Chicago, 1921; Thomas W. Turner, Cornell University, 1921; Harris S. Blackistone, University of Pennsylvania, 1921.

NEGROES WHO HAVE MADE PHI BETA KAPPA

Membership in the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity is conferred in the leading colleges and universities on under-graduates who are among the best scholars and is for scholarship only. There are 47 Negroes who have made this fraternity as follows:

Edward A. Bouchet, Yale University 1874, deceased. Formerly Principal High School, Gallipolis, Ohio.

Anna F. Broadnax, Oberlin College 1908, teacher of Latin, Howard High School, Wilmington, Delaware.

Sterling A. Brown, Williams College, 1921.

Roscoe C. Bruce, Harvard University 1902, formerly Assistant Superintendent of Public Schools, Washington.

John W. Cromwell, Dartmouth 1906, Teacher Dunbar High School, Washington.

James D. Carr, Deceased, Rutgers College 1891, formerly Assistant Corporation Counsel, New York City.

William H. Dinkins, Brown University 1912, Professor, Selma University Selma, Alabama.

Bertram W. Doyle, Ohio Wesleyan, 1921.

Samuel Herman Dreer, Bowdoin College 1910, Teacher of English, Sumner High School, St. Louis, Missouri.

George S. Ellison, University of Michigan 1910, Teacher of Mathematics and Economics, Sumner High School, St. Louis, Missouri.

Joseph H. B. Evans, University of Michigan, 1912, Teacher Commercial Branches, Sumner High School, St. Louis, Missouri.

Jessie R. Fauset, Cornell University, 1905, Literary Editor of The Crisis, New York City.

Rudolph J. C. Fisher, Brown University 1919.

Francis Grant, Radcliffe College, 1917.

Dorothy M. Hendrickson, Hunter College, 1920.

Leslie P. Hill, Harvard University, 1903, Principal Cheyney Training School for Teachers, Cheyney, Pa.

John Hope, Brown University 1919, President Morehouse College. Honorary for achievements since graduation, 25 years after graduation.

Chas. H. Houston, Amherst College 1915, Professor of English, Howard University.

Pery B. Jackson, Western Reserve University, 1919.

William Jefferson, Dickinson College, 1920.

Earnest B. Just, Dartmouth, 1907, Head Department of Physiology, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Wily Lane, Amherst College, 1879.

David A. Lane, Jr., Bowdoin College, 1917.

J. Mercer Langston, Oberlin College, 1901, Teacher Sumner High School, St. Louis, Missouri.

Percy Julian, De Pauw University 1920.

Alain LeRoy Locke, Harvard University, 1907, Professor of Philosophy, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Mary E. Link, University of Chicago, 1921.

Rayford W. Logan, Williams College, 1917.

Alexander Hamilton Martin, Western Reserve University, 1895, Lawyer, Cleveland, Ohio.

Robert N. Mattingly, Amherst College 1905, Head Department of Mathematics, Public Schools, Washington.

Clyde C. McDuffie, Williams College, 1912, Teacher of Latin, M. Street, High School, Washington.

Hortense Mitchell, Oberlin College, 1916

John Arnett Mitchell, Bowdoin College, 1912, Professor, Southern University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Dr. Vinson C. Mullison, University of Chicago, 1920.

W. S. Montgomery, Dartmouth College 1878, Supervising Principal, Twelfth Division Public Schools, Washington.

Anna L. Pendleton, Oberlin College, 1917.

William Pickens, Yale University, 1904, Dean, Morgan College, Baltimore.

Francis E. Rivers, Yale University, 1915.

Paul L. Robeson, Rutgers College, 1919.

James Scott, University of Kansas, 1918.

Theodore M. Selden, Dartmouth, 1921, (Deceased).

Valaurez Spratlin, Denver University, 1920.

William Monroe Trotter, Harvard University, 1894, Editor, The Guardian, Boston, Massachusetts.

Mrs. Lillian A. Turner, University of Minnesota, 1918.

E. C. William, Western Reserve University, 1892, Librarian, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Frances H. Williams, Mt. Holyoke College, 1919.

Edward E. Wilson, Williams College, 1892, Assistant State's Attorney of Cook County, Chicago, Ill.

Negro Lawyers—

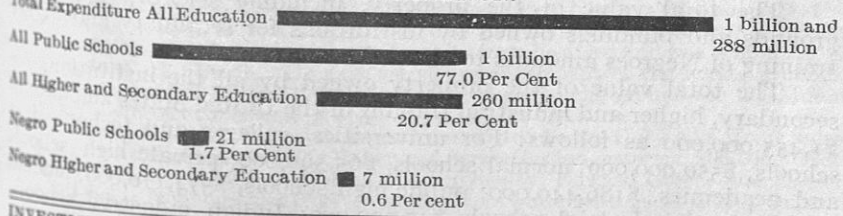
Allen B. Macon.—First Negro to be regularly admitted to the practice of law in the United States. He was admitted to the bar at Worchester, Massachusetts, May 3, 1845. He had been allowed to practice in Maine two years before that time.

Rock, John S.—First Negro admitted to practice before the U. S. Supreme Court. On motion of Charles Sumner he was admitted February 1, 1865.

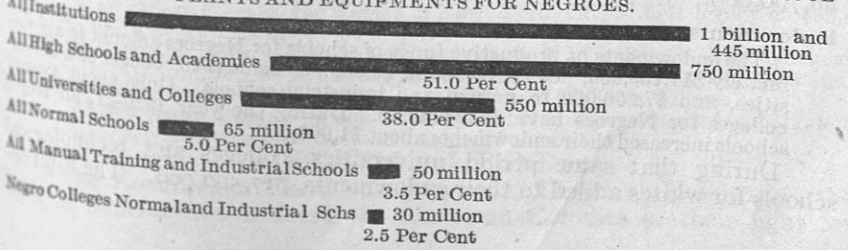
Ray, Charlotte.—First colored woman lawyer. She graduated from Howard University in 1872.

The 1910 census reported 779 Negro lawyers in the country, two of whom were women.

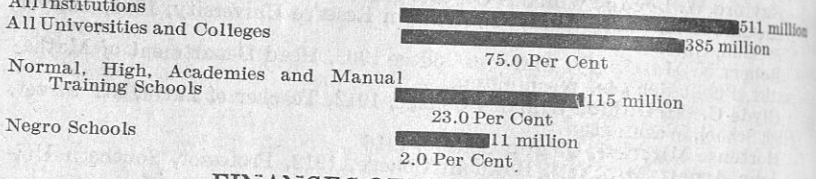
ANNUAL EXPENDITURES IN UNITED STATES FOR ALL EDUCATION AND FOR NEGRO EDUCATION.



INVESTMENTS IN UNITED STATES IN ALL SCHOOL PLANTS AND IN SCHOOL PLANTS AND EQUIPMENTS FOR NEGROES.



ENDOWMENTS OR PRODUCTIVE FUNDS FOR ALL AND FOR NEGRO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.



FINANCES OF NEGRO SCHOOLS.

Expenditures.

During 1920-21, the expenditures for private and higher schools for the Negro in the United States were by states and municipalities $1,210,508; by the United States Government, $269,937; from other sources than those mentioned above $5,569,704; total, $7,080,149. There was expended for colored public schools by the sixteen former slave States, the District of Columbia and Oklahoma, $21,693,504.

The total expenditures for Negro education were, $28,773,653. During the year 1920-1921 the sixteen former slave States, the District of Columbia and Oklahoma, expended $192,232,045 for white public schools. There was expended this same year in the entire United States for education, $1,288,000,000, divided as follows: $1,000,000,000 by common school systems, city and state; $150,000,000 by universities, colleges and technological schools; $27,800,000 by normal schools; $43,550,000 by private high schools and academies; $7,950,000 by manual training and industrial schools, and $4,750,000 by Indian schools.

It is roughly estimated that the religious and philanthropic organizations have contributed since 1865 about $70,500,000 for the education of the Negro in the South. During this same period the Negroes themselves, by direct contributions through their churches and other means have contributed over $36,000,000 for their education. It is estimated that since 1870 the Southern States have expended from their public funds about $180,000,000 for Negro common schools. During this same period about $2,200,000,000 were expended by the Southern States for all their common schools.

School Property.

The total value of the property, including scientific apparatus, grounds and buildings owned by institutions for secondary and higher training of Negroes amounts to about $30,000,000.

The total value of the property owned by all the institutions for secondary, higher and industrial training in the United States amounts to $1,455,000,000 as follows: For universities, colleges and technological schools, $550,000,000; normal schools, $65,590,000; private high schools and academies, $186,440,000; public high schools, $574,110,000; manual training and industrial schools $47,500,000; Indian industrial schools, $8,700,000.

Endowments.

The endowments or productive funds of schools for Negroes amount to approximately $11,150,000. Of this amount, $3,850,000 belongs to colleges and universities, and $7,200,000 to normal and industrial schools. Only about twenty colleges for Negroes have endowments. During the year 1920-21, all Negro schools increased their endowments about $1,000,000.

During that same period universities, colleges and technological schools for whites added to their endowments, $17,500,000. The total endowments or productive funds for all educational institutions in the United States in 1921 were $511,650,000 distributed as follows: Universities, colleges and technological schools, $385,250,000; normal schools, $6,125,000; public high schools, $3,000,000; private high schools and academies, $62,642,000; manual training and industrial schools, $58,110,000.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF NEGROES FOR EDUCATION.

It is estimated that through the churches and other means Negroes are each year raising about $2,500,000 for the support of their schools. The more important Negro religious denominations each supports a number of schools. Altogether they support about 175. Their school property is valued at about $3,000,000.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church is raising each year about $500,000 for the support of its twenty colleges and normal school. The Negro Baptists are giving support to about 110 colleges and academies. A great deal of money is being specially raised each year by the Negroes of the South for the improvement of their rural schools. It is a common thing for a community to raise $500 to $1,000 to build a schoolhouse. In connection with the Rosenwald rural school-house building movement, Negroes have contributed over $1,129,000.

Saint Francis Academy.—When, in 1829, the Saint Francis Academy was founded in Baltimore by Negro Sisters of the Catholic Church from the West Indies, they gave to the institution all they had in the way of furniture and real estate. It is said that Nancy Allison left this institution $15,000 and Louise Bode, a Haitian, $30,000.

Convene, The Widow Bernard.—She was a slave woman in New Orleans who purchased her own freedom and then set to work to do all she could to give light and learning to the illiterate and indigent children. In 1835 she founded and erected the "Institution des Orphelins Indigenes."

Lafon, Thomy.—Negro philanthropist, of New Orleans, La. He was born free in that city, December 28, 1810; was first a school teacher, then he ran a small dry goods store. Here he accumulated a little money which he loaned at advantageous rates of interest and began to deal in real estate. At this he became wealthy. He died December 22, 1893, leaving an estate appraised at $413,000, the bulk of which was divided among various charitable and educational institutions of the city of New Orleans.

Smith, Stephen.—Born 1795, died 1873; was a Negro lumber and oyster merchant of Columbia and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He founded in 1864, in cooperation with other Negroes, the "Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Persons at Philadelphia."

Smith at one time was reputed to be the wealthiest Negro in the United States. He dealt in both oysters and lumber and had his own schooners. When he founded the Old Folks Home he had retired from business and was a minister of the A. M. E. Church. He gave for the establishment of the home, grounds, buildings and so forth, $150,000. He also donated the ground for the Mount Olive Cemetery for colored people, which adjoins the home.

Among other colored persons who contributed to the Old Folks Home were: Maurice Hall, butler, $4,000; Henry and Sarah Gordon, caterers, $66,000. Gordon also gave $16,000 to Wilberforce University; Edward Green, junk dealer, $73,000. This home also received money from white persons, especially Quakers and is now the wealthiest home for aged and infirm colored persons in the United States.

Shaw, Mary E.—Colored woman of New York City. Left legacy of $38,000 to Tuskegee Institute.

McKee, Col. John.—Wealthy philanthropist, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. At his death in 1902, he left about $1,000,000 worth of property for education. He provided for the establishment of the Col. John McKee's College.

Fisher, Anna Maria.—A colored woman of Brooklyn, who died in 1911, left $26,500 of a $65,000 estate to educational institutions.

EDUCATIONAL FUNDS.

The Kosciuszko Fund—May 5, 1798, Thaddeus Kosciuszko, the Polish General who assisted the American Colonies in their fight for

independence, on the eve of his departure from America made a will in which he set aside a fund amounting to about $16,000 to be devoted to the education of Negroes.

Thomas Jefferson was made administrator and was empowered to employ the whole of the fund "in purchasing Negroes from his own or any others, and giving them liberty in my name, in giving them an education in trade or otherwise, and having them instructed for their new condition in the duties of morality, which may make them good neighbors, good fathers or mothers, husbands or wives in their duties as citizens, teaching them to be defenders of their liberty and country, and of the good order of society, and in whatsoever may make them happy and useful." Kosciuszko died in 1817, Thomas Jefferson refused to take out administration papers and Benjamin Lincoln Lear, a Trustee of the African Education Society was appointed administrator. The heirs of Kosciuszko contested the will and filed a bill against Mr. Lear in the United States Supreme Court on the ground of the invalidity of the will executed by Kosiuszko in 1798. Mr. Lear died in 1832 and William Wirt, Attorney General of the United States, short time thereafter. This caused delay in having the case decided. Available information does not indicate just what was the final disposition of the Kosciuszko fund.

REFERENCES: Woodson, The Education of the Negro Prior to 1861, pages 76, 78, 79-80, 259 and 377-378.

The Cushing Fund.—In 1895 Miss Emmaline Cushing, of Boston, left $33,000 to aid Negro education. For sixteen years the income from the fund was given to certain educational institutions. Recently the fund was distributed.

The Avery Fund.—In 1875, Rev. Charles Avery, who, in 1849, established at Allegheny, Pa., The Avery Trade School for Colored Youths, by means of a fund provided for twelve scholarships for young colored men in the University of Pittsburgh.

In accordance with the agreement between the executors of the Avery Estate and the trustees of the university, this fund is to provide instruction for males of the colored people in the United States of America or the British Provinces of Canada. The number is not to exceed twelve at any one time or term, nor is an individual to hold a scholarship for a period longer than four years. The Avery scholarships are granted to under-graduate students in the college of arts and the schools of engineering, mines, economics and education.

The Vilas Bequest.—Under the terms of the will of the late Senator William F. Vilas, of Wisconsin, who died August 27, 1908, provision is ultimately to be made at the University of Wisconsin for ten scholarships and ten fellowships for persons of Negro descent.

After the death of Mr. Vilas' wife and daughter, his estate, which is considerable, is to be used for the promotion of learning at the University of Wisconsin. Among the things to be done as the income from the estate suitably increases are: First, the erection of the Vilas Memorial Theatre; second, ten undergraduate scholarships and ten fellowships are to be established; third, aid is to be provided for the encouragement of musical talent or to promote the appreciation of music; fourth, the establishing, one after another, of ten research professorships; fifth, the ten professorships aforesaid having been established and supplied, the trustees shall next provide for fifty more undergraduate scholarships, with a salary of from three to four hundred dollars each, as they shall deem best, and then for fifty more fellowships with a salary of from five hundred to six hundred dollars each, to which graduates of the University of Wisconsin shall be appointed; such scholarships and fellowships to be of like character with those first hereinbefore provided for; or they may, in their discretion, provide for both fellowships and scholarships, but at least as many of the latter as of fellowships.

For at least one-fifth of these scholarships and fellowships the regents shall prefer in appointment among worthy and qualified candidates those of Negro blood if such present themselves. Otherwise then as aforesaid they shall be governed by the regents in like manner as those first above provided for.

The Buckingham Smith Fund.—The Buckingham Smith Benevolent Association is a charitable corporation under the laws of Florida, incorporated to dispense the proceeds of a fund established by Buckingham Smith, former resident of St. Augustine, and at one time Secretary to the legation from the United States to Spain.

The fund had its foundation in the will of Buckingham Smith who died in 1871. By his will he left his estate to his executor, in trust "for the benefit of the black people of St. Augustine." The executor, Dr. Oliver Bronson of St. Augustine, formerly of New York, a philanthropist, took measures to transfer the property to the corporation formed.

The amount of the property divided by Buckingham Smith probably did not exceed $20,000. Dr. Bronson gave a lot on which a building was constructed, intended to be used as home for aged people of color. After some years of trial it was found that the old people were unwilling to enter the home and the building was then used for a training school for girls of the Negro race. This was later abandoned, and the proceeds of the fund used for the support and care of the indigent and the aged people of color.

The trustees have liberally construed their powers and use the funds controlled by them in a broad way for the benefit of people of color, young as well as old. Aid is given the industrial school established near St. Augustine; a hall for social meetings rented; a district nurse employed, beside other welfare work paid for out of the fund.

The aid given stands out a striking example of the good which may be done with a small fund administered wisely.

By wise management the trustees increased the principal of the sum so that the present income is approximately $4,000 a year, which is expended for the care and support of the people belonging to the Negro race.

The trustees of the fund are: Dr. Andrew Anderson, President; St. Augustine, Florida; John T. Dismukes, Vice-President, St. Augustine, Florida; J. D. Puller, St. Augustine, Florida; J. C. Heartt, Secretary, St. Augustine, Florida; C. M. Fuller, St. Augustine, Florida; Grosvenor A. Parker, St. Augustine, Florida; and William Whitwell Dewhurst, Treasurer, St. Augustine, Florida.

The African Third.—This is an income derived from the bequest of John Parrish made in 1808. The African Third of the John Parrish fund consists of the net income from a property on Third Street in Philadelphia, bequeathed by him in 1808, in trust for three purposes: one-third for the education of poor white children, one-third for the aid of Indians, and one-third for the aid of colored people. Each of these thirds must be used in Pennsylvania.

"The Pennsylvania Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery the Relief of free Negroes Unlawfully Held in Bondage and for improving the Condition of the African Race," is the trustee of the African Third, the annual income of which usually amounts to about $200. This Society is also trustee for the real estate and endowment fund for the Laing School at Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina. In addition, the Society has funds amounting to about $17,000, much of the income from which is applied to the aiding of Negro education in the South. The officers of the Society are: president, Joel Borton; vice-president, Hugh S. Walker; secretary, Arabella Carter, 1305 Arch Street; treasurer, Walter Hall; Board of Managers: the above and Sarah W. Knight, William C. Biddle, Mary R. Lively, William B. Griscom, Rebecca W. Holmes, and Counselor G. Herbert Jenkins.

The George Washington Educational Fund.—This fund was established from money left by an ex-slave, George Washington. In the early part of the nineteeth century, Washington, then a small boy was purchased in Virginia by a Dr. Silas Hamilton of Natchez County Miss. Some five years later, Dr. Hamilton brought his slaves, twenty-one in number, North and freed them. Washington refused to leave his master and went with him to Otterville in Jersey County, Illinois.

As long as Dr. Hamilton lived Washington served him faithfully. When the Doctor died in 1834 he left his former slave $3,000. Washington was thrifty and industrious and when he died in 1864 he left an estate valued at $15,000. His will provided that $1500 of this amount be expended in erecting a monument to Dr. Hamilton and that the income from the residue of the estate should be devoted to the education of Negro children. The trustee of the Fund appropriated the money to his own uses. About 1872 Theodore S. Chapman brought suit against the trustee of the Fund to have it applied to its proper uses. After several years of litigation Mr. Chapman won the suit and recovered a little less than $9,000 of the original estate. After erecting the monument to Dr. Hamilton, $7,300 remained. Mr. Chapman had virtual charge of the Fund for thirty years and at his death it amounted to $22,000 and had assisted in the education of over one hundred Negro students. Mr. Chapman in his will left $3,000 to be added to the George Washington Educational Fund. The benefits of the Fund were first extended to the Negroes residing in Jersey County, later to the Congressional district in which this county is located and finally to the whole state of Illinois. The present amount of the Fund is reported to be approximately $23,000. The annual income is a little over $1,100. Four students are at present being educated by the Fund in Northern Colleges. The trustees of the Fund are: Dr. A. M. Cheney, Jerseyville, Illinois; A M. Slaten, Jerseyville, Illinois; G. H. Dougherty, Otterville, Illinois; J. W. Becker, Jerseyville, Illinois; F. H. Markman, Jerseyville, Illinois; H. L. Chapman, Jerseyville, Illinois. The secretary treasurer of the Fund, (he is not a trustee) is Judge Charles S.White of Jerseyville, Illinois.

The Miner Fund.—This fund bears the name of, and owes its existence to Myrtilla Miner, of Brookfield, N. Y., who on December 3, 1851, established a normal school for colored girls so that they might become teachers of their own race. In order that the work might continue after her death, Congress on March 3, 1862, granted a charter by which she, her associates and successors were incorporated under the name of "The Institution for the Education of Colored Youth," to be located in the District of Columbia and to educate and improve the moral and intellectual condition of such colored youth of the nation as might be placed under its care and influence.

Miss Miner died December 7, 1864. The first lot of ground for the school purchased in 1853 at a cost of $4,000, was in the square on which the British Legation is now situated. In 1872, this ground was sold for $40,000 and a new site was purchased at Seventh and Church Streets. Here the Miner Normal School was conducted independently until 1879, when an arrangement was made with the trustees of the public schools of the District of Columbia whereby it was agreed that the Miner Normal School should be the public normal school for the colored people of the District. The building was leased to the District of Columbia at an annual rental of $3,600. In 1915, the District erected a $225,000 Normal School building for Negroes which was named in honor of Miss Miner. The Fund now has property valued at $40,000. The annual income from which is about $2,100. This income is used for the aid of the Manassas Industrial School of Virginia and of other Negro Schools and needy students.

The Trustees of the Miner Fund are: William L. Brown, President; Rev. John Van Shaick, Jr., D. D., Vice-President; John S. Scofield, E. L. Parks, Samuel R. Bond, Miss Mary K. Porter, Secretary; and Henry C. Gauss, Treasurer.

The Stewart Missionary Foundation For Africa.—This Foundation established in 1894 was the gift of Rev. and Mrs. W. F. Stewart of Daytona Beach, Florida. Its purpose was to assist in creating missionary interest in the Negro churches and schools. The plan being to seek out suitable young people for missionary service and prepare them for the field, also to prepare the ministry for missionary leadership in the home church. To carry out the plan the foundation was placed in Gammon

Theological Seminary, the best equipped and most largely endowed of the institutions for the education of Negro ministers. The Stewart Foundation provides for the Department of Christian Missions in the Seminary, this department with other studies selected from the various seminary courses and from Clark University, located on the same campus, constitutes the school of Missions which is under the general charge of the Stewart Foundation.

In addition to the regular school work as described above, the Stewart Foundation maintains a lecture ship in all the schools under the Board of Education for Negroes in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and many other schools. A system of prizes is also provided these schools for the best essays, orations and hymns on missionary subjects. Beginning with 1911 a school and missionary journal called the *Foundation* has been published. It has 16 pages and is published monthly.

About fifty missionaries have gone to Africa as a direct result of this work, several during the past year. The influence of the school work on the ministry and the churches in this land is very noticeable in the increased offerings for missionary work. The *Stewart Missionary Foundation* has something more than $100,000 in invested funds.

Mr. E. L. Stewart of Chicago, Illinois and Rev. G. Grant Stewart, of Los Angeles, California are the trustees. D. D. Martin, Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga., is Secretary and Director.

The Daniel Hand Fund.—In 1888 Daniel Hand, of Guilford, Connecticut, gave the American Missionary Association $1,000,000 to aid in the education of the Negro. Mr. Hand also provided that his residuary estate amounting to $500,000 should be devoted to the same purpose and the income disbursed through the same association.

This fund has been a great assistance in the splendid work which the American Missionary Association has done for Negro education in the South. It now amounts to $1,530,000. The income from the Fund for 1920 was $74,366.

The Peabody Educational Fund.—On February 7, 1867 and July 1, 1868, George Peabody, of Danvers, Massachusetts, established a fund of $3,500,000 to be devoted to education in the South; $1,380,000 of this amount was in Florida and Mississippi bonds and has never been available. The remainder was placed in the control of sixteen trustees. The first aim of the fund was to encourage the establishment of public school systems for the free education of all children. After this was accomplished, the income from the fund was devoted to the training of teachers through normal schools and teachers' institutes.

In 1875, a normal school for whites was established at Nashville, Tennessee. This school became a leader in the development of the normal school idea throughout the South. By means of scholarships, worthy students from all the Southern States were enabled to attend this central training school. By 1903 all the Southern States had committed themselves to the policy of maintaining schools for the training of teachers. By the deed of trust the trustees were given the power to distribute the fund at the expiration of thirty years which ended in 1897. In January, 1905, the trustees decided to dissolve the trust. This was done in 1915. The residue of the fund was expended in the endowment of the Peabody College at Nashville for the higher education of white teachers. Under the arrangements for the first endowment of Peabody College the Peabody Fund donated the sum of $1,000,000. Toward the further endowment of this institution the Peabody Fund contributed $500,000. The Trustees have also contributed funds in aid of schools of education in the State universities and in aid of rural education for the Negro race. The fund for this latter purpose has been given in trust to the John F. Slater Fund to be administered in the interest of rural public schools for the Negro race.

THE JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND.

The Julius Rosenwald Fund was incorporated under the laws of Illinois on November 1, 1917 by Julius Rosenwald, Augusta N. Rosenwald, Lessing J. Rosenwald and Armand S. Deutsch, "for charitable, scientific, educational and religious purposes." Up to January 1, 1922 the Fund has contributed for such causes $889,379. The secretary of the Fund is Francis W. Shepardson, Executive Offices, Sears, Roebuck and Company, Chicago, Illinois. The Julius Rosenwald Fund among its benefactions gives aid to Y. M. C. A., work for Negroes and to the building of rural schools for Negroes.

Rosenwald Aid To Negro Young Men's Christian Association.

In January 1911, Mr. Julius Rosenwald of Chicago made a proposition through the Young Men's Christian Association of that city whereby he offered to donate the sum of $25,000 to every city in the United States which would raise by public subscription $75,000 for the purpose of erecting an Association building for colored men and boys, to cost, with land, building and furnishing not less than $100,000.

As a result of this offer a total of $2,150,361 has been raised. Of this amount Mr. Rosenwald contributed $325,000. The sources and amounts given to meet Mr. Rosenwald's conditions have been: from local whites, $1,107,857; from local Negroes, $300,072; from other sources, $427,432. With the amounts raised, buildings have been erected, or are being erected in the following cities: Atlanta, Baltimore, Brooklyn, Chicago, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Kansas City, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis and Washington. New York having also subscribed the amount for a similar building for colored women and girls, Mr. Rosenwald applied his offer to this purpose.

Rosenwald Rural Schoolhouse Building.

Mr. Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, on August 12, 1912, as one of several notable gifts in commemoration of his fiftieth birthday anniversary, contributed $25,000 to Tuskegee Institute, to be distributed among such offshoots of Tuskegee as Principal Booker T. Washington should designate. Of this amount Dr. Washington asked permission to use $2,100 for an experiment in building in Alabama six rural schools for Negroes. The conditions of the experiment required that the Negroes by their own contributions of cash, land or labor, by gifts from white friends, or by grants from public funds, should raise in each community an amount equal to or larger than the $300 assigned as Rosenwald aid.

The interest aroused by the campaigns for constructing these schoolhouses was so great, and so many other communities sought similar offers of aid, that up to February 1, 1922, under the same cooperative plan, Mr. Rosenwald stimulated the construction and contributed part of the cost of 1,215 school buildings in the South, utilizing the services of 2,795 teachers. These were built at a total cost of $3,985,000. Of this amount the Negroes contributed $1,129,000, the whites, $278,000, the public funds, $1,829,000 and Mr. Rosenwald $749,000. In addition projects for the construction before June 30, 1922 of 315 additional buildings have been approved, these to be erected at a total cost of $1,105,678, of which the Negroes will contribute $271,610 and Mr. Rosenwald, $263,800. Classified by types the buildings already constructed include 356 one-teacher schools, 461 two-teacher, 189 three-teacher, 105 four teacher, 39 five-teacher, 48 six-teacher or larger and 17 teachers' homes. The work of schoolhouse construction is under the general charge of Mr. S. L. Smith, General Field Agent, The Julius Rosenwald Fund, Commercial Club Building, Nashville, Tennessee.

ROSENWALD RURAL SCHOOL HOUSE CONSTRUCTION.

TABLE I.
Number and Teacher Capacity of Schools.

State	Total Bldgs.	One Teacher	Two Teacher	Three Teacher	Four Teacher	Five Teacher	Six T'ers. Or larger	Total Teachers
Alabama	234	108	100	9	7	6	4	426
Arkansas	54	10	23	9	9	1	1	130
Georgia	53	14	16	10	8	2	3	136
Kentucky	52	26	9	4	6	1	6	126
Louisiana	135	26	59	23	12	7	3	314
Maryland	16	6	5	3	1	1	--	34
Mississippi	141	9	41	58	10	12	6	411
North Carolina	175	59	64	18	25	1	7	392
Oklahoma	15	5	6	3	--	--	--	26
South Carolina	73	15	22	14	15	2	4	209
Tennessee	112	37	36	21	4	4	8	257
Texas	50	15	27	4	3	--	--	93
Virginia	105	26	53	13	5	2	6	241
Total	1,215	356	461	189	105	39	48	2,795

The total of buildings includes 17 teachers' homes, one in Arkansas, five in Louisiana, five in Mississippi, one in North Carolina, one in Oklahoma, one in South Carolina, two in Tennessee and one in Texas.

TABLE II.
Financial Statistics.

STATE	Total Bl'dgs.	Total Cost	From Negroes	From Whites	From Public Fnnds	From Rosen w'ld Fund
Alabama	234	$ 389,894	$ 157,499	$ 21,694	$ 108,201	$ 102,500
Arkansas	54	179,162	19,680	3,846	119,036	36,600
Georgia	53	133,314	62,211	9,288	31,465	30,350
Kentucky	52	248,837	35,621	5,275	175,841	32,100
Louisiana	135	397,154	133,393	16,049	161,812	85,900
Maryland	16	71,613	14,877	124	46,712	9,900
Mississippi	141	683,217	239,063	61,513	265,141	117,500
North Carolina	175	533,167	136,767	35,893	260,342	100,165
Oklahoma	15	56,804	3,415	----------	42,259	11,130
South Carolina	73	410,467	104,013	105,924	138,830	61,700
Tennessee	112	424,594	96,828	10,437	245,929	71,400
Texas	50	132,385	22,600	2,380	69,970	37,435
Virginia	105	323,675	103,167	5,245	163,163	52,100
Total	1,215	$3,984,283	$1,129,134	$ 277,668	$1,828,701	$ 748,780

The John F. Slater Fund.—In March, 1882, John F. Slater, of Norwich, Connecticut, created a trust fund of $1,000,000 for the purpose of "Uplifting the lately emancipated population of the Southern States and their posterity." For this munificent gift Congress gave him a vote of thanks and a medal. The fund is used to prepare teachers and for education in the industries. Through fidelity and successful management the appropriations have been kept up and the Fund increased, especially by the donation from the Peabody Fund, to about $2,000,000.

Public and private schools are helped. The requisites for help are proper standards of efficiency and the maintaining of normal and industrial departments. For the fiscal year 1919-1920, the trustees of the fund spent $111,200 in assisting 198 schools, including 107 County Training Schools, and 44 town and city public schools.

The trustees are: John A. Stewart, New York City; Wickliffe Rose, New York City; Richard H. Williams, New York City; James H. Dillard, Charlottesville, Virginia; Charles Scribner, New York City; Fairfax Harrison, Belvoir, Virginia; John M. Glenn, New York City; Francis P. Venable, Chapel Hill, North Carolina; James H. Kirkland, Nashville, Tennessee; Charles S. Brown, New York City; Albert Shaw, New York City; Walter Russell Bowie, Richard, Va. The officers are: James H. Dillard, President; Richard H. Williams, Vice-President; Miss G. C. Mann, Box 418, Charlottesville, Virginia, Secretary; Metropolitan Trust Company, New York, Treasurer; B. C. Caldwell, Natchitoches, La., and W. T. B. Williams, Tuskegee, Ala., are field agents.

COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOLS AIDED BY THE SLATER FUND 1920-21.

To these the Slater Board gives $500 a year for salaries of teachers on the following conditions:

1. The school property shall belong to the state, county, or district, and the school shall be a part of the public school system.

2. There shall be an appropriation for salaries of not less than $750 from public funds raised by state, county, or district taxation.

3. The length of term shall be at least 8 months.

4. The teaching shall extend through the eighth year with the intention of adding at least two years as soon as it shall be possible to make such extension.

The beginning of these schools was in 1911-12, when the Slater Fund made appropriations in four counties under the above conditions.

The following facts for the session 1920-1921 are interesting:

Amount contributed by the Slater Fund for salaries, $62,400; amount contributed by the General Education Board for building ,$75,271; amount spent by counties (from public tax funds) for all purposes, $648,415; number of pupils above the seventh grade, 2,247.

The following is a list of the schools for the session 1919-20 with names of county, post office, and principal.

County	Post-office	Principal of School
	ALABAMA.	
Baldwin	Daphne	Ligon A. Wilson
Bibb	Centreville	H. D. Davidson
Chambers	LaFayette	U. A. Everett
Coffie	Elba	J. B. King
Conecuh	Evergreen	E. T. Moore
Coosa	Cottage Grove	J. T. Trail
Henry	Abbeville	W. R. Rosser
Lowndes	Hayneville	Arnell G. Pugh
Mobile	Plateau	I. J. Whitley
Pickens	Carrollton	C. E. Leslie
Randolph	Roanoke	J. P. Russell
Russell	Seale	E. H. Tindell
Tuscaloosa	Tuscaloosa	A. R. Mosely
Walker	Corona	L. D. Revoal
	ARKANSAS.	
Chicot	Lake Village	Henry Gilbreath
Dallas	Fordyce	S. J. Anderson
Hempstead	Hope	H. C. Yerger
Lee	Marianna	D. W. Hughes
Pulaski	North Little Rock	P. J. Van Pelt
St. Francis	Madison	W. F. Branch
	FLORIDA.	
Palm Beach	Delray	C. J. Walker
	GEORGIA.	
Ben Hill	Fitzgerald	N. E. McLean
Bulloch	Statesboro	Wm. James
Burke	Waynesboro	Joel Goodwin
Clark	Athens	Judia C. J. Harris
Cook	Adel	J. M. Deas
Early	Bluffton	Mary C. Ross
Hancock	Sparta	J. B. Borden
Monroe	Forsyth	W. M. Hubbard
Screven	Sylvania	Chas. J. Smith
Tift	Tifton	Mrs. H. Rose McMillan
Washington	Sandersville	T. J. Elder
	KENTUCKY.	
Bourbon	Paris	W. J. Callery
Fleming	Flemingsburg	W. H. Robinson
Henderson	Henderson	C. M. Cabell
Logan	Adairville	A. M. Todd
Montgomery	Mt. Sterling	Mrs. C. C. Gatewood
Taylor	Campbellsville	C. B. Nuckolls
Washington	Springfield	L. R. Diggs
Webster	Providence	W. O. Nickolls

County	Post-office	Principal of School
	LOUISIANA.	
Acadia	Crowley	R. N. Clark
Beauregard	De Ridder	Y. A. Lenoir
Claiborne	Homer	W. A. Hawke
Lincoln	Grambling	Charles P. Adams
Morehouse	Bastrop	R. G. Steptoe
Natchitoches	Bermuda	L. J. Gurst
Richland	Delhi	H. E. Parker
Sabine	Converse	W. B. Purvis
Tangipahoa	Kentwood	O. W. Dillon
Washington	Franklinton	A. J. Hardy
	MARYLAND.	
Charles	Pomonkey	Joseph C. Parks
Talbot	Easton	W. D. Earle
	MISSISSIPPI.	
Bolivar	Mound Bayou	J. H. Mosely
Covington	Mt. Olive	J. E. Clarke
Lamar	Purvis	J. J. Jefferson
Lawrence	Monticello	O. R. Martin
Lee	Tupelo	A. M. Strange
Leflore	Itta Bena	I. L. Dumas
Oktibbeha	Starkesville	C. M. Drungole
Pearl River	Poplarville	A. A. Tocu
Stone	Wiggins	W. P. Locker
Sunflower	Doddsville	W. F. Reden
Wayne	Waynesboro	
	NORTH CAROLINA.	
Alamance	Burlington	J. F. Gunn
Anson	Wadeboro	J. R. Faison
Bertie	Powellsville	C. G. White
Brunswick	Southport	J. H. Floyd
Cleveland	Shelby	A. W. Foster
Columbus	Whiteville	Hugh V. Brown
Gates	Gatesville	T. S. Cooper
Greene	Snow Hill	L. L. Curtis
Halifax	Print	Virgil N. Bond
Harnett	Dunn	J. G. Smith
Hyde	Scranton	R. A. Morrisey
Johnston	Smithfield	Wm. M. Cooper
Martin	Parmele	W. O. Chance
Northampton	Jackson	W. E. Knight
Orange	Chapel Hill	B. L. Bozeman
Pamlico	Stonewall	T. T. Ringer
Pender	Rocky Point	D. B. Mdodona
Pitt	Grimesland	Albert C. Hill
Sampson	Clinton	Z. H. Hyman
Wake	Method	J. H. Bias
	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Allendale	Allendale	J. P. Powell
Barnwell	Barnwell	George D. Butler
Beaufort	Beaufort	J. L. Shanklin
Berkeley	Monks Corner	R. A. Ready
Clarendon	Manning	Wm. L. Bryant
Darlington	Darlington	H. H. Butler
Dillon	Lotta	G. F. Bartelle
Dorchester	Summerville	Grace M. Ashe
Georgetown	Georgetown	J. B. Beck
Horry	Conway	E. A. Anderson
Lee	Bishopville	A. C. Sumter
Marion	Marion	John P. Burgess
	TENNESSEE.	
Carroll	Buena Vista	M. A. Sloan
Fayette	Somerville	W. P. Ware
Hardeman	Whiteville	J. C. Allen
Haywood	Brownsville	F. E. Jeffries
Henry	Paris	A. J. Hampton
Lauderdale	Ripley	S. H. Johnson
Madison	Denmark	H. L. L. Moss
Shelby	Lucy	T. J. Johnson
Tipton	Covington	E. Alston
Weakley	Martin	A. M. Bishop
Wilson	Lebanon	L. L. Campbell

County	Post-office	Principal of School
	TEXAS.	
Camp	Pittsburg	Mrs. C. Cash
Fort Bend	Richmond	F. B. Mitchell
Gaudaloupe	Seguin	N. B. Edwards
Gregg	Longview	N. E. Williams
Lavaca	Hallettsville	W. D. Newton
Navarro	Corsicana	R. M. Pearson
Travis	Manor	J. E. Clayton
Trinity	Groveton	W. W. Johnson
Walker	Huntsville	S. W. Houston
Washington	Brenham	Miss Irene I. Winn
	VIRGINIA.	
Albemarle	Charlottesville	J. G. Shelton
Amelia	Chula	J. T. Rider
Caroline	Bowling Green	A. M. Walker
Charles City	Ruthville	E. Wells Jones
Chesterfield	S. Richmond	James H. Lark
Cumberland	Hadensville	G. A. Dungee
Fauquier	Warrenton	Ralph Robinson
Franklin	Rocky Mount	John Duckwilder
Greensville	N. Emporia	J. H. Waller
Halifax	South Boston	Epps L. Falkner
Henrico	Glen Allen	Mrs. Fannie P. Clarke
King William	King William C. H.	S. B. Holmes
Lancaster	White Stone	A. T. Wright
Lunenburg	Kenbridge	McN.B. Cralle
Middlesex	Syringa	J. Henry Walker
Nansemond	Driver	H. E. Howell
Northumberland	Reedville	J. M. Ellison
Nottoway	Blackstone	J. M. Botts
Pulaski	Pulaski	Mrs. Anna B. Norman
Roanoke	Salem	J. F. Johnston
Rockingham	Harrisonburg	W. N. P. Harris
Sussex	Waverly	W. E. Knox
York	Yorktown	Chas. E. Brown

The Anna T. Jeanes Foundation.—On April 18, 1907, Miss Anna T. Jeanes, of Philadelphia Pennsylvania, created an endowment fund in perpetuity, the income of which was to be applied toward the maintenance and assistance of elementary schools for Negroes in the Southern States. H. B. Frissell, principal of Hampton Institute and Booker T. Washington, principal of Tuskegee Institute, were named as trustees of the fund. A number of other gentlemen were invited to aid in the administration of the fund and a board of trustees was organized.

The present board is, David C. Barrow, Athens, Georgia; Theodore D. Bratton, Jackson, Mississippi; Clarence Everett Bacon, Montclair, New Jersey; James Hardy Dillard, Charlottesville, Virginia; John T. Emlen, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; William P. Few, Durham, North Carolina; James E. Gregg, Hampton, Virginia; Samuel C. Mitchell, Richmond, Virginia; Robert R. Moton, Tuskegee, Alabama; J. C. Napier, Nashville, Tennessee; George Foster Peabody, New York City; Emmett J. Scott, Washington, D. C.; R. L. Smith, Waco, Texas; William H. Taft, Washington, D. C.; and Talcott Williams, New York City.

The officers are: President, James H. Dillard, Charlottesville, Virginia; Vice-President, Talcott Williams, New York City; Treasurer, George Foster Peabody, 25 Broad Street, New York City; Secretary, John T. Emlen, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Chairman Executive Committee, Robert R. Moton, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; Office Secretary, Miss G. C. Mann, Box 418, Charlottesville, Virginia. B. C. Caldwell, Natchitoches, Louisiana; and W. T. B. Williams, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama are field agents.

The work of the Negro Rural School Fund, Jeanes Foundation was carried on in 1920-1921 in 269 countries distributed in the following states: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

During the year the Foundation expended $94,287 toward paying the salaries of 272 supervising teachers, who visited 8,976 schools. In 1913 the counties contributed from public fund toward the payment of salaries of supervising teachers, $3,402; in 1914, $6,255; in 1915, $12,183; in 1916, $17,894; in 1917, $23,722; in 1918, $25,090; in 1919, $32,670; in 1920, $44,508, and in 1921 $119,746.

Phelps-Stokes Fund.—By the will of Miss Caroline Phelps Stokes, of New York City, who died in Redlands, California, April 26, 1909, a board of trustees was constituted for a fund of about $900,000 to be known as the Phelps-Stokes Fund. The trustees were incorporated by the New York Legislature in 1911. The act of incorporation states that the income of the fund is to be used for the "erection and improvement of tenement house dwellings in the city of New York, for the poor families of that city, either directly or by the acquisition of the capital stock or obligations of any other corporation organized for that purpose; and for the education of Negroes both in Africa and the United States, North American Indians and needy and deserving white students through industrial schools, the founding of scholarships and the erection or endowment of school buildings or chapels. It shall be within the purpose of said corporation to use any means to such ends which shall from time to time seem expedient to its members or trustees including research, publication, the establishment and maintenance of charitable or benevolent activities, agencies or institutions already established."

The most important purposes for which the income of the fund has been applied are as follows:

1. The establishment at the University of Virginia and the University of Georgia of fellowships. $12,500 is given each of these Universities for the permanent endowment of a research fellowship on the following conditions:

"The university shall appoint annually a fellow in Sociology for the study of the Negro. He shall pursue advanced studies under the direction of the department of Sociology, Economics, Education or History, as may be determined in each case by the president. The fellowship shall yield $500, and shall, after four years, be restricted to graduate students.

"Each fellow shall prepare a paper or thesis embodying the result of his investigations which shall be published by the university with assistance from the income of the fund."

Three bulletins have been issued by the University of Georgia and four by the University of Virginia.

2. The establishment of a fund at the Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tennessee, in accordance with the following vote:

"Voted that $10,000 be given to the Peabody College for Teachers to establish a fund for the visitation of Negro schools and colleges, the income to be used to enable the teachers, administrative officers and students of the Peabody College to come into direct and helpful contact with the actual work of representative institutions of Negro education."

3. The fund, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Education, made a comprehensive investigation of Negro Education. The results of this investigation were published as Bulletins 38 and 39, 1916. The study was made under the direction of Thomas Jesse Jones, Ph. D., formerly Director of Research at Hampton Institute, and later in charge of Negro statistics in connection with the United States Census of 1910.

Dr. Jones was assisted in the investigation by representatives of the colored race and by Southern white men. The report shows that the provision made for Negro education is inadequate in every phase, and urges an increase of the facilities for college, secondary and vocational education. Many small schools doing a splendid work were given well-deserved publicity, while a few unworthy schools were exposed. The report has been reprinted in the form of State Abstracts and separate chapters. At present the Fund maintains a cooperative relationship with the Bureau of Education. The time of three workers is devoted to constructive work. Advice is given to Negro schools as to curricula, ac-

counts and buildings. An effort is also made to keep Negro schools in touch with all progressive educational movements. Information is given on all phases of Negro education, and schools are assisted in the search for qualified principals and teachers.

4. Assistance to the Southern University Race Commission by an annual appropriation for traveling expenses.

5. Assistance to the Southern Publicity Committee. The purpose of the Committee's work is to furnish the press with articles dealing with the constructive side of race relations.

6. Forty-eight schools have been aided by the Fund. In addition, appropriations have been made to the Jeanes Fund work; illiteracy campaigns; prizes to improve conditions in school dormitories; Y. M. C. A. work; Y. W. C. A. work; study of Negro life and history; promotion of health; Southern University Race Commission; gardening in public schools; Sunday School work; and the improvement of conditions at army camps where Negro soldiers were stationed.

7. In cooperation with the Conference of Missionary Associations of Great Britain and Ireland and the Committee of Reference and Counsel of the United States and Canada and Colonial Governments, the Fund has made a study of educational conditions in the West Coast, South, and Equatorial Africa. Their object has been to inquire as to the extent to which the social, hygienic, economic, and mental needs of the natives are being met by the present educational undertakings, and to suggest ways in which a closer adaptation of educational undertakings can be brought about.

The trustees of the Fund are: Bishop William T. Manning, New York City; Chancellor Elmer E. Brown, New York University New York City; Olivia E. Phelps Stokes, New York City; Mrs. Robert Hunter, Berkeley, California; Helen Phelps Stokes, New York City; Francis Louis Slade, New York City; John Sherman Hoyt, New York City; I. N. Phelps-Stokes, New York City; Edward W. Sheldon, New York City; Henry Sloan Coffin, New York City; Anson Phelps Stokes, West Stockbridge, Mass.

The headquarters of the Fund are at 297 Fourth Ave., New York City. The agents of the Fund are: Thomas Jesse Jones, Educational Director, Ida A. Tourtellot, Associate Educational Director; L. A. Roy, Field Agent, Thomas J. Woofter, Jr., Field Agent.

The General Education Board.

In 1902 Mr. John D. Rockefeller contributed $1,000,000 as a fund to be devoted to the promotion of education in the United States. In 1903, under an Act approved by Congress, the General Education Board, as an organization, was chartered.

By the terms of its charter the Board is empowered to assist in the improvement of primary schools, industrial schools, technical schools, normal schools, training schools for teachers, institutions of higher learning, and schools of any other grade. In 1905, Mr. John D. Rockefeller gave $10,000,000, to the Board as a permanent endowment. In 1907, he gave a further sum of $32,000,000, one-third of which was to be added to the permanent endowment of the Board, and two-thirds to be applied to such specific objects as Mr. Rockefeller or his son might designate. In 1909 Mr. Rockefeller added $10,000,000 more to the General Fund of the Board, in 1920, $50,000,000 primarily for use in assisting colleges and universities to raise funds for increasing teachers' salaries, and $45,000,000 primarily for cooperation in the improvement of medical schools; bringing the total donations to the Board up to $148,000,000.

The Board has the following main lines of work:

1. The development of public high schools in the Southern States. As early as 1905 the Board undertook to provide State Departments of Education in a few of the Southern States with trained field workers who could develop educational interest, urge local educational activities, and give the requisite professional assistance to communities eager to improve their schools. At the present time the Board is cooperating with fifteen states by paying the salaries, traveling and incidental expenses of agents dealing with secondary education, known by the title of Professors of Secondary Education. Amount appropriated to June 30, 1921, $532,561.

2. The advancement of higher Education throughout the United States. At the outset the Board determined to employ a considerable portion of its income in assisting such institutions of learning as it may deem best adapted to promote a comprehensive system of higher education in the United States. For this purpose it has made contributions to the endowment funds of colleges and universities in the several states, pledging the sum of $50,660,630 toward a total of $175,693,004 which the institutions have undertaken to raise.

NEGRO EDUCATION.

State Agents for Negro Rural Schools.

The Board is doing an extensive work for the education of the Negro people in the Southern States. In the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia, the Board is cooperating with the State Departments of Education in the development of better schools, economic, and social conditions in rural sections.

The undertaking is in charge of State Agents for Negro Rural Schools, whose salaries and traveling expenses are paid by the General Education Board. These agents are in close touch and cooperate sympathetically with County Superintendents of Education, the colored people themselves, and various other agencies whose work is of a similar nature. A definite program of improvement has been outlined for every state in which this work is being conducted. To June 30, 1921 $433,890 has been appropriated for this activity.

Jeanes Fund.

The General Education Board is assisting the Negro Rural School Fund, Anna T. Jeanes Foundation, to enlarge its work of assisting counties in employing competent supervising industrial teachers. Dr. James H. Dillard, President of the Jeanes Foundation, is directing this phase of the work. To June 30, 1921, the General Education Board contributed to the Jeanes Fund, $256,000.

County Training Schools.

For five years the General Education Board has cooperated with the John F. Slater Fund and public school officials in the Southern States in the development of County Training Schools for Negroes.

These schools are doing or propose to do as soon as possible two or three years of high school work, offering in the graduating class a simple course in Teacher Training. The purpose is to provide a good Negro school, centrally located and supported by public funds where may be trained a number of young men and women to teach in the small rural schools. The amount appropriated to June 30, 1921 to assist in providing equipment and in building teachers' homes and for salaries of teachers was $386,452. The number of County Training Schools thus aided by the General Education Board has increased since 1915 from 12 to 142.

For the session 1920-1921, complete reports from the County Training Schools show a total of 848 teachers and an enrollment in the high school grades of 2,247. In connection with these schools, the living conditions of teachers employed have been improved. Homes have been built or are under construction at 21 county training schools, the General Education Board having been applied toward the cost of these buildings. The chief aim of these homes is to make living conditions more attractive to good teachers. Such homes serve also as examples to the people of the surrounding communities.

Contributions To Negro Schools.

For several years past the General Education Board has made limited contributions to selected schools for the Negro people for their current expenses and for teachers' salaries—in a few instances however contributions have been made toward the cost of new buildings. For the year ended June 30 1921 contributions to the following institutions were made:

	For Buildings, Repairs or Current Expenses	For Teachers' Salaries	Total
Allen University, Columbia, South Carolina	$ 15,000	$ -----	$ 15,000
Americus Institute, Americus, Georgia	5,000	$ 3,000	8,000
Arkansas Baptist College, Little Rock, Arkansas	5,000	5,000	10,000
Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia	15,000	14,000	29,000
Bacome College (Indian), Muskogee, Oklahoma	----------	5,000	5,000
Benedict College, Columbia, South Carolina	----------	10,000	10,000
Bettis Academy, Trenton, South Carolina	----------	3,000	3,000
Bishop College, Marshall, Texas	----------	10,000	10,000
Calhoun Colored School, Calhoun, Alabama	5,000	--------	5,000
Coleman College, Gibsland, Louisiana	800	--------	800
Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee	25,000	25,000	50,000
Fort Valley High & Industrial School, Fort Valley, Georgia	7,500	--------	7,500
Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia	25,000	25,000	50,000
Hartshorn Memorial College, Richmond, Virginia	----------	5,000	5,000
Houston College, Houston, Texas	----------	3,000	3,000
Jackson College, Jackson, Mississippi	----------	5,000	5,000
Knoxville College, Knoxville Tennessee	----------	20,750	20,750
Lane College, Jackson, Tennessee	2,750	4,000	6,750
Lincoln University, Chester County, Pennsylvania	----------	6,000	6,000
Livingstone College, Salisbury, North Carolina		4,000	4,000
Manassas Industrial School, Manassas, Virginia	2,000	--------	2,000
Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia	10,000	10,000	20,000
Morgan College, Baltimore, Maryland	2,000	--------	2,000
Morris Brown University, Atlanta, Georgia	4,000	7,000	11,000
Morris College, Sumter, South Carolina	----------	3,000	3,000
Okolona Industrial School, Okolona, Mississippi	----------	3,000	3,000
Penn. Normal & Industrial School, Frogmore, St. Helena Island, South Carolina	10,000	--------	10,000
Roger Williams University, Nashville, Tennessee	----------	5,000	5,000
St. Augustine's School, Raleigh, North Carolina	----------	4,000	4,000
Selma University, Selma, Alabama	----------	5,000	5,000
Shaw University, Raleigh, North Carolina	8,000	10,000	18,000
Shorter College, N. Little Rock, Arkansas	5,000	4,000	9,000
Spelman Seminary, Atlanta, Georgia	49,200	--------	49,200
State Agricultural & Mec. College, Orangeburg, South Carolina	40,000	------	40,000
Storer College, Harper's Ferry, West Virginia	----------	2,000	2,000
Texas College, Tyler, Texas	----------	4,000	4,000
Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama	25,000	25,000	50,000
Virginia Union University, Richmond, Virginia	----------	10,000	10,000
William J. Simmons University, Louisville, Kentucky	----------	5,000	5,000
	$ 261,250	$ 244,750	$ 506,00
Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn., for Endowment	----------	--------	125,000
Total	----------	----------	631,000

Summer Schools.

The General Education Board through the State Departments of Education in 1920-1921 aided 95 summer schools for Negro teachers. These schools were manned by 639 instructors and 12,072 teachers were enrolled. The terms ranged from five to nine weeks.

The purpose was to strengthen the teachers in service in their academic and industrial work and to enlist their cooperation in various forms of community work such as food conservation, Red Cross, Moonlight Schools for Illiterates, etc. To June 30, 1921, $83,987 was appropriated, of which $28,200 is for the current year.

Hampton and Tuskegee Summer Scholarships.

The building of rural school-houses stimulated by the aid of Mr. Julius Rosenwald has emphasized the need of better trained teachers for these schools. In 1918, local efforts were made to extend the term of these schools, increase the salaries and otherwise make them more attractive to the best teachers. The General Education Board offered to defray the traveling expenses of teachers in the Rosenwald Schools and County Training Schools to Hampton Institute and Tuskegee Institute, where they were given special courses designed to strengthen them as rural teachers and leaders.

In 1921 the General Education Board defrayed the traveling expenses of a group of 400 Negro teachers from 13 states in attending the summer schools held at Hampton Institute and Tuskegee Institute during the summer of 1921. These teachers were carefully chosen by the State Agents for Negro Rural Schools.

Of the number that availed themselves of this special instruction, 95 were from County Training Schools, 117 from Rosenwald Schools, 24 were Supervising Industrial Teachers and 102 were principals and teachers of other schools under church or state control. The amount appropriated by the General Education Board for 1921 for this work was $10,000.

MEDICAL EDUCATION.

The Board has made contributions to several of the larger medical schools in the United States with a view to enabling them to command the entire time of the principal members of the teaching staff in the department of medicine, surgery, and pediatrics, or as it is commonly expressed, placing these teachers on a full-time university basis. The sum of $6,208-774 has been contributed by the General Education Board for this purpose. Realizing the necessity of well trained Negro physicians the board has made the following appropriations:

Meharry Medical School, Nashville, Tennessee, $150,000 toward $500,000; Howard University Medical School, Washington, D. C., $250,000 toward $500,000.

Rural Education.

The Board is providing the necessary funds with which to pay the salaries and expenses of State Agents of Rural Schools in eleven Southern States. Their main duty is to endeavor to develop more efficient rural systems. To June 30, 1921, $478,549 was appropriated by the General Education Board for this work.

Research.

A few years ago the Board entered the field of educational investigation and research and experiment. Several projects in this direction are now under way

Total Contributions.

Since its establishment up to June 30, 1921, the Board has contributed for education, $87,152,279. Of this amount, $5,693,205 was contributed for the education of the Negro people.

The trustees of the Board are seventeen in number. The following are the officers of the Board: Dr. Wallace Buttrick, President; Dr. Abraham Flexner and Mr. Trevor Arnett, Secretaries; Dr. E. C. Sage, Assistant Secretary; Mr. L. G. Myers, Treasurer; Mr. L. M. Dashiell, Assistant Treasurer. The offices of the Board are at 61 Broadway, New York City.

CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

This Corporation was chartered under the Laws of the State of New York, June 9, 1911, "For the purpose of receiving and maintaining a fund or funds and applying the income thereof to promote the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding among the people of the United States, by aiding technical schools, institutions of higher learning, libraries, scientific research, hero funds, useful publications and by such other agencies and means as shall from time to time be found appropriate therefor." On April 23, 1917, the Corporation was empowered by an amendment of its charter, to hold and administer funds for use in Canada or the British Colonies, for the same purpose as those to which it is authorized to apply its funds in the United States.

Five other organizations had previously been endowed by Mr. Carnegie: the Carnegie Institute, at Pittsburgh, embracing the Fine Arts Department, Museum, Music Hall, Institute of Technology and Library School; the Carnegie Institute of Washington devoted to scientific research and discovery, the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. These five institutions were endowed and devoted to stated purposes. In distinction the Carnegie Corporation of New York was designed to serve wider purposes. It is to remain unencumbered and capable of being turned to whatever cause or agency the Trustees of the present or succeeding generations may judge most significant.

After the distribution of nearly $200,000,000 to many causes, Mr. Carnegie conveyed to this Corporation $125,000,000 par value in bonds of the highest order of security. Since its organization in 1911 the Corporation has voted $49,817,450.54 for purposes within its scope under the following heads:

To Affiliated Organizations: Carnegie Institute of Washington, Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association and the Church Peace Union, a total of 25,075,979.67.

To Unaffiliated Organizations: American National Red Cross, Knights of Columbus War Work Fund, Young Men's Christian Association War Work Fund, Young Women's Christian Association War Work Fund, War Service Committee, American Library Association, Study of Methods of Americanization, National Research Council, National Security League, National Civic Federation, War Camp Community Recreation Service, American Museum of Safety, American Agricultural Organization Society, Educational Institutions (not including medical,) Medical Education, Imigration and Settlements, Library Buildings, Church Organs, a total of $23,552,149.67.

For Miscellaneous purposes: Church Pension Fund, New York Association for the blind, the New York Zoological Society, the Simplified Spelling Board and other miscellaneous, a total of $1,189,321.20.

The special benefactions to Negroes either directly by Mr. Carnegie or through the Carnegie Corporation have been as follows:

For Libraries: Public $184,831.00, School $625,991.00; To Tuskegee Institute $670,000.00; To Hampton Institute $879.545.00 voted and willed For Church Organs: (Whites and Negroes) $3,604,718.75. No separate figures for organs to Negroes.) For Special Research Work: $40,000.

LIBRARIES FOR NEGROES.

Built Through Carnegie Benefactions.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES		SCHOOL LIBRARIES	
Location	*Cost*	*Location*	*Cost*
Atlanta, Ga	$ 25,000	A. & M. College, Normal, Ala	$ 16,540
Houston, Texas	15,000	Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga	25,000
Knoxville, Tenn	10,000	Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn	20,000
Louisville, Ky., Eastern Branch	19,000	A. & M. College, Tallahassee, Fla	16,540
Western Branch	31,000	Howard Univ., Washington, D. C	50,000
Meridian, Miss	8,000	Talladega College, Talladega, Ala	15,000
Mound Bayou, Miss	4,000	Tuskegee Institute, Ala	20,000
Nashville, Tenn	25,000	Wilberforce University, Ohio	18,000
New Orleans, La	25,000	Wiley Univ., Marshall, Texas	15,000
Savannah, Ga	12,000		

The Trustees of the Carnegie Corporation are: Elihu Root, Chairman of the Board of Trustees; Mrs. Andrew Carnegie; Henry S. Pritchett, Acting President; John Campbell Merriam; Robert A. Franks, Treasurer and Vice-Chairman; Samuel H. Church, John A. Poyton and James Bertram, Secretary. The offices of the Carnegie Corporation are at 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

THE SMITH-LEVER APPROPRIATIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION EDUCATION.

In 1913 Congress passed the Smith-Lever Agricultural Extension Bill which provided money for carrying on agricultural extension work in every State of the Nation. Some of the important features of this act are:

This Extension work shall consist of the giving of instruction and practical demonstrations in agriculture and home economics to persons not attending or resident in the colleges receiving the benefits of the Act.

The amount that each State receives is in the proportion which the rura population of the State bears to the total rural population.

Before any Federal appropriations are made to a State an equal sum must be provided from within the State in any of the following ways: namely, by the State or by a county, or a college, or a local authority, or by individual contributions.

In 1914 each State was given $10,000 unconditionally for this work. In 1915 the proportionate allotment for each State began to be available. The maximum allotment for each State was reached in 1922. The work for Negroes is carried on along the lines of farm demonstration work, corn and canning clubs for Negro boys and girls and field or movable schools.

Each dollar of Federal money expended must be matched by a dollar from other sources. That is the total money expended in the Smith-Lever work, must be twice the amount of Federal money expended. For lists of workers among Negroes under the Smith-Lever Act, see section on Agriculture.

THE ALLOTMENT TO EACH SOUTHERN STATE AND THE AMOUNT WHICH ON THE BASIS OF THEIR PER CENT OF THE RURAL POPULATION SHOULD BE EXPENDED FOR NEGROES.

STATE	Amount available from United States in 1922 and each Year thereafter	Amount Federal Money which on Basis of their Per Cent of the Rural Population should be Expended for Negroes	
		Per cent Negroes of total Rural Population	Amount which should be Expended for Negroes
Alabama	$146,400	38.4	$56,217
Arkansas	113,000	27.0	30,510
Florida	44,000	34.0	14,960
Georgia	170,000	41.7	70,890
Kentucky	142,300	9.8	13,945
Louisiana	96,100	38.9	37,382
Maryland	52,700	16.9	8,906
Mississippi	131,400	52.2	68,590
Missouri	156,600	5.2	8,133
North Carolina	155,100	29.8	46,219
Oklahoma	111,000	7.4	8,214
South Carolina	106,000	51.4	54,484
Tennessee	143,000	19.3	27,599
Texas	244,400	15.9	38,859
Virginia	130,000	29.9	38,870
West Virginia	82,000	5.9	4,838
Total	$2,024,000		$528,616

THE SMITH-HUGHES APPROPRIATION FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

On February 23, 1917 the United States Congress passed the Smith-Hughes Vocational Education Act. Under the terms of this act, the Federal Government appropriates funds to the states for the purpose of co-operating in vocational education, as follows: (1) for instruction in agriculture, $500,000 in 1918 and an increase each year until in 1926 and thereafter a maximum of $3,000,000 is annually appropriated; (2) for instruction in the trades, home economics and industrial subjects, $500,000 in 1918 and an increase each year until in1926, and thereafter a maximum of $3,000,000 is annually appropriated; (3) for training teachers, supervisors, and directors of agricultural subjects and teachers of trades, industrial and home economics subjects, $500,000 in 1918 and an increase each year until in 1921 and thereafter, a maximum of $1,000,000 is annually appropriated. Thus in 1926 and thereafter the Federal Government will give approximately $7,000,000 annually to assist in vocational training. The basis of allotments for each state is as follows: For agriculture, a sum in the proportion which the state's rural population bears to the total rural population of the nation; for trades, home economics, and industries, a sum in the proportion which the state's urban population bears to the total urban population of the nation; for teacher training, a sum in the proportion which the state's total population bears to the total population of the nation. The moneys expended under the provisions of this Act, in cooperation with the States, for the salaries of teachers, supervisors, or directors of Agricultural subjects, or for the salaries of teachers of trade, home economics, and industrial subjects, shall be conditioned that for each dollar of Federal money expended for such salaries the State or local community, or both shall expend an equal amount for such salaries; and that appropriations for the training of teachers of vocational subjects as herein provided, shall be conditioned that such money be expended for maintenance of such training and that for each dollar of Federal money so expended for maintenance, the State or local community, or both, shall expend an equal amount for the maintenance of such training.

The grant is for payment in part of salaries of teachers, supervisors, and directors of Agricultural subjects, for payments in part of salaries of teachers of trade, home economics, or industrial subjects, for payment toward the maintenance of the training of teachers in all these subjects.

The grant is made in accordance with the terms of a definite plan proposed by the State and approved by the Federal board. No money belongs to any State as of right. A state is entitled to receive Federal aid only when it has conformed to the act and has had its plan approved. No money belongs to any local community or to any institution as of right. Communities and institutions are entitled to money only as they show themselves able and ready to meet the requirements of the State board for vocational education. H. O. Sargant, Federal Board for vocational Educational, Washington, D. C., is special Federal Agent for agricultural work among Negroes. Detailed information may be obtained by addressing, "Federal Board for Vocational Education," Washington, D. C.

The amount, which under the Smith-Hughes act will go to each of the Southern states and the amount which, on the basis of per cent in population should be expended for Negroes, is shown in the tables which follow:

FEDERAL ALLOTMENTS, UNDER THE SMITH-HUGHES ACT FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN 1922 AND 1923.

State	Total		Agriculture: For Salaries of Teachers, Supervisors and Directors		Trades, Home Economics, and Industry: For Salaries of Teachers		Teacher Training: For Salaries of Teachers and Maintenance of Teacher Training	
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
Alabama	$ 90,147.01	$101,453.92	$53,659.50	$62,602.75	$14,181.95	$16,545.61	$22,305.56	$22,305.56
Arkansas	673,871.90	75,844.33	42,653.92	49,762.91	8,088.90	9,437.05	16,644.37	16,644.37
Florida	37,785.49	42,416.41	17,877.53	20,857.12	9,907.96	11,559.29	10,000.00	10,000.00
Georgia	111,038.48	124,960.26	63,263.40	73,807.30	20,267.26	23,645.12	27,507.82	27,507.82
Kentucky	92,628.94	104,241.12	52,032.08	60,704.09	17,641.03	20,581.20	22,955.83	22,955.83
Louisiana	68,727.20	77,334.36	34,151.75	39,843.70	17,491.22	20,406.43	17,084.23	17,084.23
Maryland	54,911.47	61,708.31	16,931.80	19,753.88	24,209.00	28,243.94	13,770.49	13,770.49
Mississippi	68,940.34	77,595.52	45,244.89	52,785.71	6,686.18	7,800.54	17,009.27	17,009.27
Missouri	129,548.98	145,751.23	53,026.12	61,863.81	44,187.38	51,551.94	32,335.48	32,335.48
North Carolina	98,331.82	110,668.89	60,368.00	70,429.41	13,654.37	15,930.10	24,309.38	24,309.38
Oklahoma	77,733.33	87,477.73	43,444.60	50,685.37	15,021.84	17,525.48	19,266.88	19,266.88
South Carolina	64,733.73	72,857.04	40,553.77	47,312.73	8,186.08	9,550.43	15,993.88	15,993.88
Tennessee	89,012.89	100,847.07	50,385.46	58,783.03	17,019.61	19,856.22	22,207.82	22,207.82
Texas	178,352.94	200,695.68	91,935.55	107,258.15	42,120.89	49,141.03	44,296.50	44,296.50
Virginia	88,419.02	99,499.65	47,716.69	55,669.47	18,767.11	21,894.96	21,935.22	21,935.22
West Virginia	56,123.02	63,159.55	31,944.15	37,268.18	10,275.02	11,987.52	13,903.85	13,903.85
Total	1,980,906.56	1,546,571.07	745,189.38	869,387.61	287,705.89	335,656.86	341,526.58	341,526.58

AMOUNT OF THE FEDERAL ALLOTMENTS, UNDER THE SMITH-HUGHES ACT, WHICH, ON THE BASIS OF THEIR PER CENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION, THE RURAL POPULATION AND THE URBAN POPULATION, SHOULD BE EXPENDED FOR NEGROES IN 1922 AND 1923 IN EACH OF THE SOUTHERN STATES: FOR AGRICULTURE FOR TRADES AND FOR TEACHER TRAINING.

STATE	Total which should be expended for Negroes in		Amount which should be expended for salaries of teachers, supervisors and directors of Agriculture		Amount which should be expended for salaries of teachers of trades, industries, and Home Economics		Amount which should be expended for salaries of teachers, and maintenance of Teacher Training	
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922*	1923*
Alabama	$ 34,590	$ 38,927	$ 20,551	$ 23,976	$ 5,474	$ 6,386	$ 8,565	$ 8,565
Arkansas	18,783	20,465	11,644	13,585	2,646	2,387	4,493	4,493
Florida	12,754	14,430	6,096	7,112	3,258	3,918	3,400	3,400
Georgia	46,336	52,137	27,266	31,810	7,600	8,857	11,470	11,470
Kentucky	8,975	10,096	3,798	4,431	2,928	3,416	2,249	2,249
Louisiana	26,868	29,339	14,924	16,511	5,299	6,183	6,645	6,645
Maryland	9,292	10,454	3,504	4,089	3,461	4,038	2,327	2,327
Mississippi	36,058	40,590	24,432	28,506	2,748	3,206	8,878	8,878
Missouri	6,708	7,546	1,272	1,484	3,755	4,381	1,681	1,681
North Carolina	29,306	32,995	17,748	20,718	4,314	5,033	7,244	7,244
Oklahoma	5,715	6,430	2,954	3,446	1,336	1,559	1,425	1,425
South Carolina	36,278	37,455	24,817	25,454	3,241	3,781	8,220	8,220
Tennessee	17,195	19,347	8,212	9,581	4,697	5,480	4,286	4,286
Texas	28,445	32,012	15,169	17,697	6,233	7,272	7,043	7,043
Virginia	27,401	29,711	14,028	16,366	6,815	6,787	6,558	6,558
West Virginia	3,298	3,712	1,852	2,161	626	731	820	820
Total	$348,002	$385,646	$198,267	$226,927	$ 64,431	$ 73,415	$ 85,304	$ 85,304

*The allotment for teacher training reached its maximum in 1922.

FEDERAL ALLOTMENTS, UNDER THE SMITH-HUGHES ACT, FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN 1926 AND EACH YEAR THEREAFTER.

STATES	TOTAL	Agriculture: for Salaries of Teachers, Supervisors and Directors	Trade, Industry, and Home Economics: for Salaries of Teachers	Teacher Training: for Salaries of Teachers and maintenance of Teacher Training
Alabama	$ 157,988.45	$ 107,318.99	$ 28,363.90	$ 22,305.56
Arkansas	118,130.01	85,307.84	16,177.80	16,644.37
Florida	65,570.98	35,755.06	19,815.92	10,000.00
Georgia	194,569.14	126,526.79	40,534.53	27,507.82
Kentucky	162,302.05	104,064.16	35,282.06	22,955.83
Louisiana	120,370.17	68,303.49	34,982.45	17,084.23
Maryland	96,052.46	33,863.79	48,418.18	13,770.49
Mississippi	120,871.42	90,489.79	13,372.36	17,009.27
Missouri	226,762.49	106,052.25	88,374.76	32,335.48
North Carolina	172,354.27	120,736.14	27,308.75	24,309.38
Oklahoma	136,199.77	86,889.21	30,043.68	19,266.88
South Carolina	113,473.58	81,107.54	16,372.16	15,993.88
Tennessee	157,017.97	100,770.92	34,039.23	22,207.82
Texas	312,409.38	183,871.11	84,241.77	44,296.50
Virginia	154,902.82	95,433.38	37,534.22	21,935.22
West Virginia	98,342.19	63,888.31	20,550.03	13,903.85
Total	$ 2,407,317.15	$ 1,490,378.77	$ 545,368.12	$ 341,526.58

AMOUNT OF THE FEDERAL ALLOTMENTS, UNDER THE SMITH-HUGHES ACT, WHICH ON THE BASIS OF THEIR PER CENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION, THE RURAL POPULATION AND THE URBAN POPULATION SHOULD BE EXPENDED FOR NEGROES IN 1926, AND EACH YEAR THEREAFTER IN EACH OF THE SOUTHERN STATES: FOR AGRICULTURE, FOR TRADES, AND FOR TEACHER TRAINING.

STATES	Total which should be expended for Negroes in 1926 and each year Thereafter.	Amount which should be expended for Salaries of Teachers, Supervisors and Directors of Agriculture	Amount which should be expended for Salaries of Teachers of Trades, Industries, and Home Economics	Amount which Should be expended for Salaries of Teachers and Maintenance of Teacher Training
Alabama	$ 61,616	$ 41,103	$ 11,948	$ 8,565
Arkansas	30,874	22,289	4,092	4,493
Florida	22,309	12,192	6,717	3,400
Georgia	81,203	54,533	15,200	11,470
Kentucky	15,701	7,596	5,856	2,249
Louisiana	47,092	29,848	10,599	6,645
Maryland	16,259	7,009	6,923	2,327
Mississippi	63,238	48,864	5,496	8,878
Missouri	11,737	2,545	7,511	1,681
North Carolina	51,369	35,496	8,629	7,244
Oklahoma	10,006	5,908	2,673	1,425
South Carolina	58,338	43,635	6,483	8,220
Tennessee	30,207	16,425	9,496	4,286
Texas	49,848	30,338	12,467	7,043
Virginia	46,250	28,057	11,635	6,558
West Virginia	5,778	3,705	1,253	820
Total	$601,815	$389,543	$126,978	$85,304

LIBRARIES FOR NEGROES.

Public.

Location	Cost of Building
Atlanta, Georgia (Carnegie)	$ 25,000
Birmingham, Alabama	
Evansville, Indiana	
Galveston, Texas	
Guthrie, Oklahoma	
Houston, Texas (Carnegie)	15,000
Jacksonville, Florida	
Kansas City, Missouri	
Knoxville, Tennessee (Carnegie)	10,000
Louisville, Kentucky (Carnegie)—Eastern Branch	19,000
—Western Branch	31,000
Meridian, Mississippi (Carnegie)	4,000
Mound, Bayou, Mississippi (Carnegie)	25,000
Nashville, Tennessee (Carnegie)	25,000
New Orleans, Louisiana (Carnegie)	
Norfolk, Virginia	
Roanoke, Virginia	12,000
Savannah, Georgia (Carnegie)	
Tulsa, Oklahoma	

School.

Location	Cost of Buildings
Alabama A. and M. College (Carnegie)	$ 16,500
Atlanta University (Carnegie)	25,000
Fisk University (Carnegie)	20,000
Florida A. and M. College (Carnegie)	16,500
Hampton Institute (Collis P. Huntington Memorial Library)	100,000
Howard University (Carnegie)	50,000
Talladega College (Carnegie)	15,000
Tuskegee Institute (Carnegie)	20,000
Wilberforce University (Carnegie)	18,000
Wiley University (Carnegie)	15,000

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

Organized	Name of Institution	Location	Denomination	President	Number of Instructors	Students: College Courses	Students: Other Courses	Income
1881	Allen University	Columbia, S. C.	A. M. E.	R. W. Mance, D. D.	18		635	8,014
1884	Arkansas Baptist College	Little Rock, Ark.	Baptist	Joseph A. Booker, D. D.	22	18	483	1,000
1867	Atlanta University	Atlanta, Ga.	Non-Sect.	M. W. Adams	45	87	474	12,500
1871	Benedict College	Columbia, S. C.	Baptist	C. B. Antisdel, D. D.	34	43	644	36,910
1921	Bethel College	Montgomery, Ala.	A. M. E.	F. R. Sims, D. D.				
1868	Johnson C. Smith (Biddle) Un	Charlotte, N. C.	Presb.	H. L. McCrorey, D. D.	17		266	24,480
1881	Bishop College	Marshall, Texas	Baptist	C. H. Maxson, B. D.	25	107	338	55,000
1873	Bennett College	Greensboro, N. C.	M. E.	Frank Trigg	20	15	387	21,575
1890	Campbell College	Jackson, Miss.	A. M. E.	N. H. McGee	13		275	14,960
1889	Central City College	Macon, Ga.	Baptist	Wm. F. Holmes, A. M.	12		288	6,000
1901	Central Texas College	Waco, Texas	Baptist	J. W. Strong, D. D.	12		260	13,734
1869	Claflin College	Orangeburg, S. C.	M. E.	J. B. Randolph	24	11	741	59,013
1870	Clark University	Atlanta, Ga.	M. E.	J. W. Simmons, D. D.	17	30	394	156,267
	Conroe College	Conroe, Texas	Baptist	W. A. Johnson	15	21	382	8,000
	Edward Waters College	Jacksonville, Fla.	A. M. E.	John C. Wright	20		471	27,909
1866	Fisk University	Nashville, Tenn.	Cong.	F. A. McKenzie, Ph. D	65	328	261	150,000
1884	Guadaloupe College	Seguin, Texas	Baptist	J. Washington	11			1,882
	George R. Smith College	Sedalia, Mo.	M. E.	R. B. Hayes	14	22	124	20,000
1883	Hartshorn Mem. College (2)	Richmond, Va.	Baptist	G. W. Rigler	17	20	235	20,315
1885	Houston College	Houston, Texas	Baptist	I. M. Terrell	13		198	
1867	Howard University	Washington, D. C.	Non-Sect.	J. S. Durkee, D. D.	113	378	852	300,000
	Immanuel Lutheran College	Greensboro, N. C.	Lutheran	J. P. Smith, D. D.	9		164	8,000
	Jackson College	Jackson, Miss.	Baptist	Z. T. Hubert, M. S.	23	6	451	
	Kittrell College	Kittrell, N. C.	A. M. E.	G. Edwards, A. M.	15	10	350	10,000
1875	Knoxville College	Knoxville, Tenn.	U. Presb.	J. K. Giffen, D. D.	30	54	338	
1882	Lane College	Jackson, Tenn.	C. M. E.	J. F. Lane, Ph. D.	22	23	404	15,000
	Lampton College	Alexandria, La.	A. M. E.	J. R. Campbell, D. D.	8		250	10,000
1854	Lincoln University	Lincoln Univ., Pa.	Presb.	John B. Rendall, D. D.	12	193	23	56,000
1880	Livingstone College	Salisbury, N. C.	A. M. E. Z.	D. C. Suggs, Ph. D.	20		504	13,633
1903	Luther College	New Orleans, La.	Lutheran	H. Meibohm, D. D.	3		27	
	Miles Memorial College	Birmingham, Ala.	C. M. E.	M. L. Brown	14	6	405	8,679
	Mississippi Ind. College	Holly Springs, Miss.	C. M. E.	J. R. Ramsey	14	12	331	8,000
1867	Morehouse College	Atlanta, Ga.	Baptist	John Hope, A. M.	22	65	363	37,214
	Morgan College	Baltimore, Md.	M. E.	J. O. Spencer, Ph. D.	29	69	289	60,509
1890	Morris Brown University	Atlanta, Ga.	A. M. E.	John H. Lewis, A. M.	28	76	663	130,000
	National Training School	Durham, N. C.	Non-Sect.	J. E. Sheppard, D. D.	17	7	183	12,560
1873	New Orleans College	New Orleans, La.	M. E.	Charles M. Melden, D. D	23	22	508	38,573
1882	Paine College	Augusta, Ga.	M. E. South	Ray S. Tomlin	18	20	281	43,930
1881	Paul Quinn College	Waco, Texas	A. M. E.	J. K. Williams, D. D.	16	24	297	21,646
	Payne University	Selma, Ala.	A. M. E.	H. F. Archer, A. M.	14		204	10,000

(1) In the list which follows the attempt is made without reference to kind and quality of work done to name all schools for Negroes other than elementary public schools and public high schools. (2) For women only.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES—CONTINUED.

Organized	Name of Institution	Location	Denomination	President	Number of Instructors	Students		Income
						College Courses	Other Courses	
1877	Philander Smith College	Little Rock, Ark	M. E	J. M. Cox, B. D	18	47	362	32,355
----	Texas College	Tyler, Texas	C. M. E	W. R. Banks, D. D	17	19	407	21,318
1873	Roger Williams University	Nashville, Tenn	Baptist	Samuel A. Owens	21	31	204	15,000
1867	Rust College	Holly Springs, Miss	M. E	M. S. Davage	27	14	486	35,934
1900	Samuel Huston College	Austin, Texas	M. E	R. N. Brooks	20	40	395	21,810
1878	Selma University	Selma, Ala	Baptist	R. T. Pollard, D. D	33	2	651	25,732
1865	Shaw University	Raleigh, N. C	Baptist	J. L. Peacock	28	91	399	42,483
----	Shorter College	N. Little Rock, Ark	A. M. E	S. L. Greene	25	18	600	51,000
1879	Wm. J.Simmons (State) Univ.	Louisville, Ky	Baptist	C. H. Parrish, D. D	17	12	335	27,887
1867	Storer College	Harpers F'y, W. Va	Baptist	H. T. McDonald, A. M	20	------	160	30,853
1869	Straight College	New Orleans La	Cong	J. P. O'Brien, D. D	42	27	492	
----	Swift Memorial College	Rogersville, Tenn	Presb	W. H. Franklin, D. D	12	1	300	26,725
1869	Talladega College	Talladega, Ala	Cong	F. A. Sumner, D. D	41	109	137	44,073
1877	Tillotson College	Austin, Texas	Cong	F. W. Fletcher, D. D	19	23	257	25,000
1869	Tougaloo College	Tougaloo, Miss	Cong	W. T. Holmes	28	11	386	38,000
1865	Virginia Union Univ	Richmond, Va	Baptist	Wm. J. Clark, D. D	29	129	301	
----	Va. Theo. Sem. & Col	Lynchburg, Va	Baptist	R. C. Woods, D. D	26	40	510	63,286
----	Univ. of West Tenn	Memphis, Tenn	Non-Sect	M. V. Lynk, D. D	24	107	------	12,500
----	Walden Institute	Nashville, Tenn	M. E	T. R. Davis, D. D	------	------	------	
1856	Western University	Kansas City, Kans	A. M. E	F. Jesse Peck	26	20	420	75,000
1873	Wilberforce Univ	Wilberforce, O	A. M. E	John A. Gregg, D. D	52	233	1,070	145,000
----	Wiley College	Marshall, Texas	M. E	M. W. Dogan, D. D	31	128	425	47,583

INSTITUTIONS FOR WOMEN.

Organized	Name of Institution	Location	Denomination	Principal	Number of Instructors	Number of Students	Income
1896	Barber Mem. Seminary	Anniston, Ala	Presb	J. F. Scherer	14	133	$4,360
1886	Boylan Home & In. Sch	Jacksonville, Fla	M. E	Miss Winifred Myser	11	156	------
1904	Daytona Tr. Sch for Girls	Daytona, Fla	Non-Sect	Miss M. M. Bethune	20	351	51,799
1883	Hartshorn Mem. Col*	Richmond, Va	------	Geo. W. Rigler	17	------	------
----	Helena B.Cobb In. Inst	Barnesville, Ga	C. M. E	Mrs. Helena B. Cobb	5	196	2,842
----	Hoffman-St. Mary's Ind. Inst	Keeling, Tenn	P. E	D. E. Johnson	5	47	1,985
----	Girls' Industrial School	Moorhead, Miss	Cong	Miss B. D. Hodge	6	131	------
1886	Ingleside Seminary	Burkeville, Va	Presb	R. L. Alter	11	108	6,830
----	Institute of St. Frances de Sales	Rock Castle, Va	R. C	Mother M. Thos. Aquinas	16	150	------
1886	Mary Allen Seminary	Crockett, Texas	Presb	A. E. Hubbard, D. D	12	190	4,280
1892	Mary Holmes Seminary	West Point, Miss	Presb	Edgar F. Johnston, D. D	17	276	5,400
----	Montgomery Ind. School	Montgomery, Ala	Non-Sec	Misses A. L. White and H. Margaret Beard	11	312	8,500
1907	National Tr. School for Women and Girls	Washington, D. C	Baptist	Miss Nannie H. Burroughs	------	------	------
1867	Scotia Women's College	Concord, N. C	Presb	A. W. Verner, D. D	20	269	5,420
1869	Spelman Seminary	Atlanta, Ga	Baptist	Miss Lucy H. Tapley	56	851	76,364
----	St. Frances Academy	Baltimore, Md	R. C	------	------	------	------
1898	St. Philips Nor. and Indus. Sch	San Antonio, Texas	P. E	Miss Artemisia Bowen	8	100	2,400

*See also under Universities and Colleges.

SCHOOLS OF THEOLOGY.

Organized	Name of Institution	Location	Denomination	President or Dean	Number of Instructors	Students: Degree Courses	Students: Eng. Theo. Courses.	Income
1875	Theological Sch. Shaw Univ	Raleigh, N. C	Baptist	J. L. Peacock, D. D	5	21	21	
1885	Theological Dept., Biddle Univ	Charlotte, N. C	Presb	H. L. McCrorey, D. D				
1872	Talladega Theological Seminary	Talladega, Ala	Cong	F. A. Sumner, D. D	8	8	9	
----	Theological Dept., Selma Univ	Selma, Ala	Baptist	A. F. Owens, D. D				
----	Stillman Institute	Tuscaloosa, Ala	Presb	P. H. Moore, D. D	4		64	12,893
1892	Phelps Hall Bible Training Sch	Tuskegee Inst., Ala	Non-Sect	G. Lake Imes, D. D				23,946
1883	Gammon Theological Seminary	Atlanta, Ga	M. E	P. M. Watters, D. D	5		114	
1867	Divinity School Morehouse Col	Atlanta, Ga	Baptist	John Hope, A. M	25	4	42	
1894	Turner Theo. Sem., Morris Brown Univ	Atlanta, Ga	A. M. E	J. H. Lewis, A. M	4	9	30	
1871	Theological Dept., Howard Univ	Washington, D. C	Non-Sect	Isaac Clark, D. D	7	27		
1909	Theological Dept., Nat. Tr. Sch	Durham, N. C	Non-Sect	J. E. Sheppard, D. D	3	5	9	
1903	Immanuel Lut. Col. & Theo. Sem	Greensboro, N. C	Lutheran	J. P. Smith, D. D			5	
----	Theo. Dept., Livingston Col	Salisbury, N. C	A. M. E. Z	D. C. Suggs, Ph. D				
1892	Payne Theolog. Seminary, Wilberforce University	Wilberforce, O	A. M. E	Geo. F. Woodson, D. D	4	22	19	
1871	Theo. Dept., Lincoln Univ	Lincoln Univ., Pa	Presb	John B. Rendall, D. D	7	10	13	
1881	Theological Dept., Allen Univ	Columbia, S. C	A. M. E	R. W. Mance, D. D				
1894	Divinity School, Benedict College	Columbia, S. C	Baptist	C. B. Antisdal, D. D	4	2	19	
1886	Theol. Dept. of Virginia Theol. Sem. & College	Lynchburg, Va	Baptist	R. C. Woods, D. D	5	94	34	
1899	Theological Dept. of Virginia Union Univ	Richmond, Va	Baptist	Wm. J. Clark, D. D	4	27	15	
1878	Bishop Payne Divinity School	Petersburg, Va	P. E	C. Braxton Bryan, D. D	5	9		
----	Theological Dept., Shorter Col	N. Little Rock, Ark	A. M. E	S. L. Greene, D. D	4	17	15	
----	Theological Dept., State Univ	Louisville, Ky	Baptist	C. H. Parish		2	32	
----	Theological Dept., Roger William University	Nashville, Tenn	Baptist	S. L. McDowell	6	9	32	
----	Theological Dept., Bishop Col	Marshall, Texas	Baptist	C. H. Maxson, D. D	23	3	24	
----	Theological Depart., Samuel Huston College	Austin, Texas	M. E	J. B. Randolph, D. D				
----	Theological Dept., Paul Quinn Col	Waco, Texas	A. M. E	J. K. Williams, D. D	3	3	12	
----	Theological Dept., Texas College	Tyler, Texas	C. M. E	W. R. Banks, D. D	17	10	15	
----	Theological Dept., Lane College	Jackson, Tenn	C. M. E	J. F. Lane, Ph. D	2		32	
----	Theological Dept., Edward Waters College	Jacksonville, Fla	A. M. E	John C. Wright, A. M			33	
----	Theological Dept., Payne Univ	Augusta, Ga	C. M. E		1	1		
----	Theological Dept., Miss. Indus. College	Holly Springs, Miss	C. M. E	I. R. Ramsey, D. D			18	
----	Theological Dept., Kittrell Col	Kittrell, N. C	A. M. E	G. E. Edwards				
----	Theological Dept., Jackson Col	Jackson, Miss	Baptist	Z. T. Hubert				
----	Theological Dept., Conroe Col	Conroe, Texas	Baptist	Wm. A. Johnson, D. D	12	10		
----	Theological Dept., Western Univ	Kansas City, Kans	A. M. E	F. Jesse Peck			10	
----	National Baptist Training Sch	Nashville, Tenn	Baptist	I. R. W. Johnson, D. D				

SCHOOLS OF LAW.

Organized	Name of Institution	Location	President or Dean	No. of Instructors	No. of Students	Income
1888	Law Dept., Howard University	Washington, D. C	B. F. Leighton, LL. D		72	
1890	The Central Law School	Louisville, Ky	W. C. Brown, LL. M			

SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE.

1868	School of Medicine, Howard University	Washington, D. C	Edward A. Balloch, A. M		130	
1876	Meharry Medical College	Nashville, Tenn	J. J. Mullowney, M. D	24	198	$122,100
1900	Medical Dept., Univ. of W. Tenn	Memphis, Tenn	M. V. Lynk, M. D		19	

SCHOOLS OF DENTISTRY

1883	Dental College, Howard University	Washington, D. C	Edward A. Balloch, A. M		262	
1886	Meharry Dental College	Nashville, Tenn	J. J. Mullowney, M. D		341	
----	Dental School, Univ. of W. Tenn	Memphis, Tenn	M. V. Lynk, M. D		22	

SCHOOLS OF PHARMACY.

1867	College of Pharmacy, Howard Univ	Washington, D. C	Edward A. Balloch, A. M		67	
1889	Meharry College of Pharmacy	Nashville, Tenn	J. J. Mullowney, M. D		106	
----	School of Pharmacy, Univ. of W. Tenn	Memphis, Tenn	M. V. Lynk, M. D		5	

STATE AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGES.

Organized	Name of Institution	Location	President	No. of Instructors	Students		Income		
					College Courses	Other Courses	From State	United States	Total From all Sources
1875	Agri. & Mec. Col. for Negroes	Normal, Ala	T. R. Parker	23	------	260	15,000	20,480	30,480
1875	Agr. Mec. & Nor. Sch	Pine Bluff, Ark	R. E. Malone	22	------	400	25,000	13,636	39,358
1895	State Col. for Colored Students	Dover, Del	W. C. Jason	------	------	------	18,000	10,000	28,000
1887	Florida Agr.-Mec. College for Negroes	Tallahassee, Fla	N. B. Young	40	63	237	12,000	25,000	40,500
1891	Georgia State Industrial College	Savannah, Ga	C. G. Wiley	18	9	291	10,000	16,666	27,666
1886	Kentucky Nor. & Indus. Institute for Col	Frankfort, Ky	G. P. Russell	22	101	306	25,000	7,250	33,505
----	Southern University	Baton Rouge, La	J. S. Clark	33	29	583	267,000	22,686	303,906
----	Princess Anne Academy	Princess Anne, Md	Thomas H. Kiah	15	------	175	7,500	10,000	23,125
----	Alcorn Agr. & Mec. College	Alcorn, Miss	L. J. Rowan	31	42	545	182,542	27,269	210,811
1866	Lincoln University	Jefferson City, Mo	Inman E. Page	32	52	458	61,000	3,200	67,200
----	Negro Agri. & Tec. College	Greensboro, N. C	J. B. Dudley	25	71	372	1,600	16,500	37,960
----	Colored Agr. and Normal University	Langston, Okla	J. M. Marquess	20	4	370	25,000	5,000	30,000
----	Colored Nor., Indus. & Mec. College	Orangeburg, S. C	R. S. Wilkinson	85	48	853	115,880	30,754	152,359
----	Agri. & Ind. State Sch	Nashville, Tenn	W. J. Hale	35	65	329	29,686	12,000	41,686
1881	Prairie View State Nor & Indus. College	Prairie View, Tex	J. G. Osborne	81	138	631	266,065	12,500	344,801
----	Virginia Nor. and Industrial Institute	Petersburg, Va	J. M. Gandy	64	54	836	74,835	26,996	122,831
----	West Virginia Collegiate Institute	Institute, W. Va	John W. Davis	------	------	------	74,400	10,000	109,537
	Total						1,210,508	269,937	1,643,725

STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLS RECEIVING SPECIAL STATE AID.

Name of Institution	Location	President or Principal	No. of Instructors	No. of Students	Income		
					From State	Other Sources	Total
Baltimore Colored Normal School	Baltimore, Md	------	8	112	------	------	------
Bluefield Colored Institute	Bluefield, W. Va	W. P. Sims	16	304	33,500	4,000	37,500
Cheyney Training Sch. for Teachers	Cheyney, Pa	L. P. Hill	10	106	------	------	24,698
Combined Nor. & Indus. Department of Wilberforce University	Wilberforce, O	W. M. Berry	------	------	77,000	------	77,000
Elizabeth State Normal School	Elizabeth City, N. C	P. W. Moore	14	611	15,000	1,607	16,607
Fayetteville State Nor. School	Fayetteville, N. C	E. E. Smith	11	498	9,000	1,350	10,350
Georgia Nor. & Agricultural College	Albany, Ga	J. W. Holly	16	348	15,000	4,270	19,270
Louisville Colored Normal School	Louisville, Ky	A. E. Meezeck	7	25	------	------	2,100
Maryland Nor. & Ind. Inst	Bowie	L. James	8	50	22,657	------	22,657
Montgomery State Normal School	Montgomery, Ala	G. W. Trenholm	25	629	20,000	10,958	30,958
Myrtilla Miner Normal School	Washington, D. C	Eugene A. Clark	11	314	------	------	------
New Jersey Manual Training School for Colored Youth	Bordentown, N. J	W. R. Valentine	18	240	97,960	------	97,960
Slater Normal School	Winston-Salem, N. C	S. G. Atkins	20	502	4,900	------	5,864
Topeka Indus. & Educational Inst	Topeka, Kans	G. R. Bridgeforth	22	190	40,000	------	40,000
Western University	Kansas City, Kans	F. Jesse Peck	23	298	28,766	------	32,750

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

ALABAMA.

Name of Institution.	Location.	Denomination.	Principal.	Number of instructors	Number of students	Income.
Alabama Christian Institute	Lum	Disciple	D. C. Brayboy	6	95	
Arlington Literary & Industrial School	Arlington	U. Presb	R. P. Williams	16	279	
Baptist Industrial Academy	Monroeville	Baptist	A. L. Megginson	3	144	854
Burrell Normal School	Florence	Cong	G. N. White	10	225	7,000
Calhoun Colored School	Calhoun	Non-Sect	Miss C. R. Thorn	35	323	53,126
Camden Academy	Camden	U. Preb	W. G. Wilson	10	367	55,000
Canton Bend Mission	Camden	U. Presb	J. N. Cotton	6	212	3,200
Centerville Industrial Institute	Centerville	Non-Sect	H. D. Davidson	4	171	2,500
Central Alabama Institute	Birmingham	M. E	I. M. Sutton	12	227	11,574
Central Union College	Birmingham	Baptist	S. L. Saunders			
Child's Industrial Institute	Newton	Non-Sect	W. A. Childs			
Colored Union Literary & Indus. School	China	Non-Sect	W. M. Williams	3	200	950
Coosa County Training School	Cottage Grove	Non-Sect	J. T. Trail			
Corona Industrial Institute	Corona	Non-Sect	L. D. Revoal	7	180	4,200
Cotton Valley School	Fort Davis	Cong	Miss F. Frazier	5	130	4,205
Dothan Normal & Indus. Inst	Dothan	Baptist	B. T. Hunt			
Emerson Institute	Mobile	Cong	W. F. Harding	12	318	4,043
Industrial Miss. Ass'n School	Beloit	Non-Sect	L. C. Farley	5	187	1,252
Knox Academy	Selma	R. Presb	T. A. Blackwood	14	651	3,058
Kowaliga Industrial School	Benson	Non-Sect	C. A. Powell	8	196	2,484
Lincoln Normal School	Marion	Cong	Miss M. E. Phillips	20	530	1,350
Livingston Colored Normal & Indus Inst	Livingston	Baptist	A. S. Plumb	5	175	2,000
Lomax-Hannon High School	Greenville	A. M. E. Z	W. M. Rakestraw	9	212	4,000
Lowndes County Training School	Charley	Non-Sect	A. G. Pugh			
Luther Institute	Neenah	Lutheran	M. N. Carter	2	150	
Marion Academy	Marion	Baptist	J. N. Brown			
Miller Memorial Academy	Birmingham	Presb	T. W. Sherard	7	325	
Mt. Meigs Institute	Waugh	Non-Sect	Miss Cornelia Bowen	5	226	1,100
Millers Ferry N. & I Institute	Millers Ferry	U. Presb	I. H. Bonner	23	406	
Nansemond Nor. & Col. Institute			T. J. Johnson			
North Alabama Academy	Courtland	Baptist	E. E. Powell	6	70	4,000
Oakwood Junior College	Huntsville	7th Day Adv	J. I. Beardsley	23	182	36,341
People's Village School	Mt. Meigs	Non-Sect	Miss Georgia Washington	5	197	3,027
Pickens County Training School	Carrolton	Non-Sect	C. E. Leslie	4	104	2,757
Prairie Institute	Prairie	U. Presb	J. W. E. Wade	8	120	4,070
St. Marks Academic & Indus. School	Birmingham	P. E	C. B. Brooks	6	274	2,349
Sherman Industrial Institute	Huntsville	Non-Sect	F. R. Davis	5	186	1,820
Snow Hill Institute	Snow Hill	Non-Sect	Wm. J. Edwards	25	400	20,085
Southern Nor. and Indus. Institute	Brewton	Dutch Reform	James Dooley	10	107	11,000
Street Manual Training School	Richmond		E. M. Brown	8	275	7,000
Thomasville Nor. & Indus. Inst	Thomasville		L. R. King			
Trinity Academy	Athens	Cong	Miss I. H. Allyn	10	244	7,796

ALABAMA—Continued.

Troy Industrial Academy	Troy		J. E. Johnson	6	140	3,000
Tuggle Nor. & Industrial Institute	Birmingham	Non-Sect	Mrs. C. A. Tuggle	237	1729	457,300
Tuskegee Nor. and Indus. Institute	Tuskegee Institute	Non-Sect	Robert R. Moton	10	675	12,215
Mobile Co. Tr. School	Plateau		I. J. Whitley	6	390	3,512
Union Springs Nor. School	Union Springs	Baptist	J. H. L. Smith	7	340	4,300
Armstrong Agri. and Indust. Inst	West Butler	Non-Sect	J. E. Wilson			
Zion Institute	Mobile	A. M. E. Z	Mrs. Josephine Allen			

ARKANSAS.

Arkadelphia Academy	Eudora	Presb	W. D. Feaster	5	215	
Arkadelphia Baptist Academy	Arkadelphia	Baptist	S. P. Nelson	4	154	2,000
Arkansas-Haygood Indus. College	Pine Bluff	C. M. E	C. C. Neal	10	166	5,000
White River Academy	Brinkley	Baptist	E. N. Glover	5	150	1,620
Camden Colored High School	Camden	Non-Sect	P. H. Foster	7	412	3,293
Carmel Academy	Eudora			5	158	1,000
St. Peter's School	Pine Bluff	R. C	J. J. Albert	6	165	1,264
Cotton Plant Institute	Cotton Plant	Presb	H. M. Stinson	3	115	1,000
Dupree Seminary	Dermott		Mrs. Eliza Robinzine	4	176	1,203
Doss Training School	Emerson	Non-Sect	W. S. Williamson			
Interstate Academy	Helena	Baptist	D. B. Marshall	5	200	2,000
Richard Allen Institute	Pine Bluff	Presb	S. J. Ellis	10	654	7,000
Shover Street School	Hope	Non-Sect	H. C. Yerger	7	231	6,272
Southeast Baptist Indus. Academy	Dermott	Baptist	S. P. Nelson			
Immanuel Industrial Institute	Almyra	Baptist	B. B. Marshall	11	612	30,000
Marianna Training School	Marianna	Non-Sect	D. W. Hughes	7	89	7,948
Walters Institute	Warren	A. M. E. Z	C. W. P. Mitchell	5	108	1,525
Wynne Normal Institute	Wynne	Baptist	W. F. Lovelace	10	300	1,500
Southland Col. and Nor. Institute	Southland	Friends	H. C. Wolford	4	35	800
Shorter A. and M College	Monroe	A. M. E		4	77	
Monticello Academy	Monticello	Presb	W. H. Carroll			

DELAWARE.

Union Indus. and Theol. Training School	Wilmington	Un. A. M. E	B. F. Ruley			
St. Joseph's Indus. Sch. for Colored Boys	Clayton	R. C	J. O'Connell		265	

FLORIDA

Cookman Institute	Jacksonville	M. E	I. H. Miller	14	261	18,580
Fessenden Academy	Fessenden	Cong		14	325	11,430
Florida Normal and Industrial School	St. Augustine	Baptist	N. W. Collier	20	362	17,264
Florida College	Live Oak	Baptist	A. C. Curtright	12	307	10,500
Bethel Institutional Church School	Jacksonville	Baptist	A. L. Payne			
Johnson Academy	Orlando		L. E. Jones			
Lincoln Industrial College	Jacksonville	C. M. E	C. W. Dinkins			
Marianna Industrial School	Marianna	Non-Sect				
Providence Indus. School	Deland	Non-Sect	Miss Wilhelmina Jackson	3	85	3,000
Robt. A. Hungerford Nor. & Indus. School	Fatonville	Non-Sect	S. G. Baker			
West Florida Bapt. Academy	Pensacola	Baptist	M. N. McBennett			

GEORGIA.

Name of Institution.	Location.	Denomination.	Principal.	Number of instructors	Number of students	Income.
Albany Normal School	Albany	Cong	A. J. Allison	8	142	3,000
Allen Normal and Indus. School	Thomasville	Cong	Miss M. L. Marlen	10	225	8,160
Americus Institute	Americus	Baptist	M. W. Reddick	14	229	9,784
Boggs Academy	Keysville	Presb	J. L. Phelps	7	50	5,000
Atlanta Nor. and Indus. School	Atlanta	A. M. E	R. D. Stinson	9	216	6,018
Ballard Normal School	Macon	Cong	R. G. Von Tobel	12	335	12,700
Chattahoochie Institute	Fort Gaines	Baptist	Mrs. J. A. Kennedy	3	94	800
Dorchester Academy	Arcadia, R. F. D	Cong	S. C. Usher	13	278	3,000
The Forsyth Nor. and Indust. School	Forsyth	Cong	W. M. Hubbard	8	367	
Fort Valley High and Indus. School	Fort Valley	P. E.	H. A. Hunt	21	564	15,256
Gillispie Normal	Cordele	Presb	A. S. Clark	6	299	1,240
Jereul Baptist Academy	Athens	Baptist	J. H. Brown	11	308	4,000
Haines Nor. and Indust. Institute	Augusta	Presb	Miss L. C. Laney	18	898	4,100
Central Park Normal & Indust. Institute	Savannah	A. M. E	J. C. Lawrence	4	35	2,500
Holmes Industrial Institute	Atlanta	Non-Sect	B. R. Holmes	5	201	6,500
Howard Normal School	Cuthbert	Cong	F. H. Henderson	7	301	4,682
Hodge Academy	Washington	Presb	J. R. Harris	5	314	
Holsey Nor. & Indust Institute	Cordele	C. M. E	G. W. F. Phillips	8	264	2,360
Johnson Home-Industrial College	Plains	A. M. E	A. J. Johnson			
Knox Institute	Athens	Cong	L. S. Clark	12	418	9,137
Lamson School	Marshallville	Cong				
Macon Industrial Institute	Macon	A. M. E. Z	W. McGee			
McClelland Academy	Newnan	Presb	F Gregg	7	280	1,240
Negro Nor. and Industrial Institute	Social Circle	Baptist	E. J. Turner			
Payne College	Cuthbert	A. M. E	A. B. Cooper	7	280	800
Peabody High School	Eastman	Non-Sect	E. E. Butler	4	220	1,500
Pilgrim Baptist School	Guyton	Baptist	J. E. Miller	3	90	2,500
Queensland Industrial School	Fitzgerald, R. F. D	Non-Sect	G. J. Thomas	6	261	3,086
Rome High and Industrial School	Rome	Baptist	J. H. Gadson	5	61	1,557
Sandersville Industrial School	Sandersville	Non-Sect	T. J. Elder	6	250	3,500
Sparta Agri. and Indust. Institute	Sparta	Non-Sect	L. S. Ingraham	6	200	4,500
Selden Institute	Brunswick	Presb	S. A. Mitchell	9	131	3,000
South Georgia Indust. College	Waycross		N. L. Black			
St. Athanasius School	Brunswick	P. E	W. A. Perry	11	318	7,452
Twin City Seminary	McRae	Baptist	E. G. Thomas			
Union Industrial Academy	Sterling		J. H. Clark			
Walker Baptist Institute	Augusta	Baptist	G. W. Hill	13	476	2,085
The I. B. O. Industrial School	Gabbettville, R.F.D	Non-Sect	J. H. O'Neal			
Washington Institute	Sandersville	Baptist	W. F. Jenkins	4	200	1,500
Union Academy	Greenville			5	379	2,500
Union Point Nor. & Industrial School	Union Point		I. Le Conte	6	212	280
Statesboro High and Industrial School	Statesboro	Non-Sect	Wm. James	7	310	8,800
Waynesboro High & Indus. Inst	Waynesboro		Joel Goodwin	10	359	5,850

KENTUCKY.

Bowling Green Academy	Bowling Green	C. C. Presb	W. Wolfe	4	131	
Atkinson Literary and Indust. Col	Madisonville	A. M. E. Z	H. V. Taylor	4	115	3,750
Cadiz Nor. and Theological College	Cadiz	Baptist	W. H. McRidley	13	200	12,000
Chandler Nor. School	Lexington	Cong	F. J. Werking	6	44	1,800
Fee Memorial Institute	Camp Nelson	Presb	H. W. McNair	17	158	26,535
Lincoln Institute of Kentucky	Lincoln Ridge	Non-Sect	A. Eugene Thomson	5	95	5,500
Little Rock Training School	Paris, R. F. D., 3	Non-Sect	Wm. J. Callery	6	1,500	16,812
Presbyterian Mission	Louisville	Presb	John Little, D. D	8	289	3,500
Teacher Training School	Pembroke		C. L. Timberlake	8	221	12,000
Kentucky Indust. College	Paducah	Non-Sect	D. H. Anderson			

LOUISIANA.

Arcadia Parish Training School	Crowley	Non-Sect	R. N. Clark	8	582	5,422
Baton Rouge College	Baton Rouge	Baptist	J. J. Conner	7	377	6,178
Beauregard Parish Training School	De Ridder	Non-Sect	Y. A. Lenior	7	406	5,220
Belle Alliance Academy	Belle Alliance	Baptist	Miss P. Joseph			
Bunkie Academy	Bunkie	Baptist	S. A. White	4	137	1,200
Central Louisiana Academy	Alexandria	Baptist	Wright Warner			
Claiborne Parish Training School	Homer	Non-Sect	W. A. Hawk	4	189	2,500
Coleman College	Gibsland	Baptist	O. L. Coleman	13	377	14,481
Colored High School	Winnsboro	Non-Sect	J. W. Hunter			
East Carroll Baptist N. & I. Inst	Lake Providence	Baptist	W. W. Coleman	5	125	1,605
Gaudet Normal & Industrial Inst	New Orleans	P. E	Mrs. F. Joseph Gaudet	6	96	2,542
Hartzell Academy	Donaldsonville	M. E	J. H. Sorrell			
Homer College	Homer	C. M. E	J. T. Speed			
Houma Academy	Houma	Baptist	I. D. Morean	7	250	3,000
Howe Institute	New Iberia	Baptist	J. Henderson	5	154	3,331
Israel Academy	Belle Alliance		W. H. Reed	4	245	1,170
Lincoln Parish Training School	Grambling	Non-Sect	C. P. Adams	5	161	3,320
Louisiana Collegiate Institute	Shreveport	Baptist	S. S. Taylor	10	310	10,000
Morehouse Parish Training School	Bastrop	Non-Sect	R. G. Steptoe	5	276	3,660
Natchitoches Parish Training School	Burmuda	Non-Sect	L. J. Gurst	5	95	3,320
North West Institute	Mansfield		J. H. Whaley	8	265	7,000
Opelousas Academy	Opelousas	Baptist	B. J. Hurd			
Richmond Parish Training School	Delhi		H. E. Parker	5	203	3,300
Roberts Academy	Cheneyville		W. G. Thomas	3	180	1,500
Sabine Parish Training School	Converse		W. B. Purvis	5	103	3,480
St. Joseph Institute Colored Boys	Opelousas	R. C	L. D. Lang			
Tangipahoa Parish Training School	Kentwood	Non-Sect	O. W. Dillon	5	222	3,540
Washington Parish Training School	Franklinton	Non-Sect	A. J. Hardy	18	375	26,000
Xavier University	New Orleans	R. C	Sr. M. Paul			

MARYLAND.

Clayton Williams Institute	Baltimore	Baptist	J. K. L. Diggs	8	124	
Colored Training School	Baltimore	Non-Sect	J. H. Lockerman			
Colored Industrial School	Salisbury	Non-Sect				
Croome Settlement School	Croome	P. E	Mrs. R. A. Henry	4	80	4,000
Denton Colored Indust. School	Denton	Non-Sect	W. S. Leigh			

MISSISSIPPI.

Name of Institution.	Location.	Denomination.	Principal.	Number of instructors	Number of students	Income.
Baptist Nor. and Indust. Institute	Holly Springs	Baptist	C. A. Greer	6	93	
Baptist Nor. and Indus. School	Friar Point	Baptist	A. Tate			
Central Mississippi College	Kosciusko	Baptist	W. A. Singleton	7	125	1,000
Delta Industrial Institute	Doddsville		W. F. Reden	5	103	12,000
Kosciusko Industrial Institute	Kosciusko	Baptist	P. H. Thompson			
Greenville Industrial Institute	Greenville	Baptist	W. T. Burnside	16	564	4,000
Baptist Industrial High School	Hernando	Baptist	C. E. Physic			
Haven Institute and Conservatory	Meridian	M. E	J. B. F. Shaw	15	452	16,206
Industrial and Agricultural College	Shelby	Non-Sect	J. M. Williamson			
Johnson Rural High School	Stover	A. M. E. Z	G. W. Vance			
Meridian Baptist Seminary	Meridian	Baptist	G. M. Reese			
Mt. Hermon Seminary	Clinton	Cong	Miss Ruth I. Simison	5	72	600
Mound Bayou Normal Institute	Mound Bayou	Cong	Ross	6	245	
Mound Bayou Industrial College	Mound Bayou	Baptist	J. T. Simpson			
Natchez College	Natchez	Baptist	S. C. H. Owens	7	266	3,140
Newton Industrial School	Newton	Non-Sect	J. H. Cole			
Okolona Industrial College	Okolona	P. E	W. A. Battle	12	102	15,000
Prentiss Nor. and Indus. Institute	Prentiss	Non-Sec	J. E. Johnson			
The Noxubee Industrial School	McLeod	Non-Sect	L. V. Hunter	10	300	4,500
Christs Missionary and Industrial College	Jackson	Holiness	Chas. P. Jones			
Sardis Industrial College	Sardis	Baptist	Ulysses S. Livingston	4	80	1,200
St. Mary's Catholic Institute	Vicksburg	R. C	J. J. Steinhauer	6	256	
Spring-Hill Nor. & Industrial Institute	Florence		L. D. Buchanan	4	250	1,200
St. Joseph Academy	Meridian	R. C	P. C. Schneider	8	230	920
Southern Christian Institute	Edwards	Disciple	J. B. Lehman	21	234	19,000
Piney Woods Nor. & Indust. Inst	Braxton	Non-Sect	L. C. Jones	19	234	20,000
Utica Normal & Industrial Inst	Utica	Non-Sect	W. H. Holtzclaw	25	400	24,756
Vicksburg Industrial School	Vicksburg	P. E	J. M. Hicks	7	250	3,071
Ministerial Institute and College	West Point	Baptist	J. W. Spann	10	270	7,652
Grenada Zion College	Winona	Baptist				

MISSOURI.

Bartett Agril. and Industrial School	Dalton	Non-Sect	N. C. Bruce			
Western College and Industrial Inst	Macon	Baptist	Clement Richardson			

NEW JERSEY.

Rice Memorial Schools	New Brunswick		Everett B. Rice			

NORTH CAROLINA.

Albemarle Training School	Edenton	Baptist	B. W. Dance			
Albion Academy	Franklinton	Presb	J. A. Savage	14	428	4,860
Barrett Collegiate and Indust. Inst	Pee Dee	Non-Sect				
Colored Training and Industrial School	Faison	Baptist	J. N. Bennette	4	185	1,150
Columbus Co. Training School	Whiteville	Non-Sect	H. Brown	4	175	1,500
Bertie Academy	Windsor	Baptist	W. S. Ethridge	6	217	5,231
Burgaw Institute	Burgaw	Baptist	C. F. Pope	7	310	2,000
Eastern North Carolina Indust. Academy	Newbern	A. M. E. Z	Wm. Sutton	6	438	1,360
Edenton High Industrial School	Edenton	A. M. E. Z	G. W. McCorkle	4	165	1,214
Franklinton Christian College	Franklinton	Christian	S. A. Howell	6	116	1,695
Dayton Academy	Carthage	Presb	Mrs. Pearl M. Blue			
Girls Training School	Franklinton	Baptist				
Gregory Normal Institute	Wilmington	Cong	F. W. Fletcher	10	250	5,000
Palmer Memorial Institute	Sedalia	Non-Sect	Mrs. C. H. Brown	12	259	10,000
High Point Nor. & Indust. School	High Point	Friends	A. J. Griffin	12	439	14,440
Henderson Normal Institute	Henderson	U. Presb	J. A. Cotton	18	452	70,600
Joseph K. Brick Indust. School	Bricks	Cong	T. S. Inborden	22	349	25,700
Kinston College	Kinston		L. E. Rasbury	7	349	4,888
Laurinburg Normal and Indust. Inst	Laurinburg	Non-Sect	E. D. McDuffe			
Lincoln Academy	King's Mountain	Cong	I. A. Hart	10	180	13,609
Mary Potter Memorial School	Oxford	Presb	G. C. Shaw	14	389	8,680
Mary B. Mullen School	Uree	Non-Sect	Miss I. A. Gamble	4	48	600
McDaniel Industrial School	Kinston	Baptist	A. A. Smith	5	175	3,000
Parmele Training School	Parmele	Non-Sect	W. O. Chance	7	220	4,000
Rockingham Nor. and Indus. Tr. School	Rockingham	Non-Sect	W. C. DeBerry	7	183	2,700
Douglass Academy	Lawndale	M. E				
Berry O'Kelly Tr. Industrial School	Method	Non-Sect	J. H. Bias	7	175	3,000
Pamlico Training School	Stonewall	Non-Sect	T. T. Ringer			
Pee Dee Collegiate Institute	Hamlet	Baptist	A. M. Barrett			
Red Stone Academy	Lumberton		J. H. Hayswood	5	239	
Rich Square Institute	Rich Square	Baptist	W. S. Creecy	10	350	5,879
Roanoke Collegiate Institute	Elizabeth City	Baptist	C. F. Graves	9	370	5,000
St. Augustine School	Raleigh	P. E	Edgar H. Goold	28	488	40,000
Smithfield Training School	Smithfield	Non-Sect	W. M. Cooper	30	471	30,000
Thompson Institute	Lumberton	Baptist	W. H. Knuckles	6	122	2,440
Billingsly Memorial Academy	Statesville	Presb	Z. A. Dockery			272
Washburn Seminary	Beaufort	Cong	Arthur H. Pace	2	17	
Sarah Lincoln Academy	Aberdeen	Presb	Wm. J. Rankin	4	72	
St. Michael's Training & Indus. School	Charlotte	P. E	A. M. Cochran	6	202	2,500
Scotland Co. Training School	Hasty	Non-Sect	L. N. Neal	5	225	2,100
Waters Normal Institute	Winton	Baptist	C. S. Brown	8	366	6,935
Peabody Academy	Troy	Cong	F. W. Sims	9	175	6,500
Allen Home and Asheville Academy	Asheville	M. E	Miss Edith Mitchell	8	192	2,432
W. Union Academy	Rutherfordton	Baptist	P. F. Maloy	4	100	1,200
Tar River Industrial Institute	Greenville	Baptist	G. T. Hill			
Yadkin Academy	Mebane	Presb	P. J. A. Coxe	5	181	2,027

OHIO.

Colored Industrial School of Cincinnati	Cincinnati	Non-Sect	W. J. Decatur	8	472	17,845
Curry Institute	Urbana	Baptist	E. W. B. Curry	5	80	8,500

OKLAHOMA.

Name of Institution.	Location.	Denomination.	Principal.	Number of instructors	Number of students	Income.
Alice Lee Elliott Memorial Academy	Valliant	Presb	J. D. Stanback	5	103	1,687
Bookertee Agri. College	Bookertee		J. C. Leftwich	12	221	1,450
Flipper-Key-Davis University	Tullahassee	A. M. E	J. S. Jones	10	115	9,562
Oklahoma N. and I. Institute	Boley	C. M. E	A. M. D. Langrum	7	215	
Richland Ind. Training School	Shawneetown		W. Ward			
Seminole Agri. College	Clearview			11	278	4,825

PENNSYLVANIA.

Downingtown Indus. and Agri. College	Downingtown	Non-Sect	J. H. N. Waring			
Cheyney Training School for Teachers	Cheyney	Friends	L. P. Hill	10	106	24,698

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Andrew Robertson Institute	Aiken	Presb	J. E. Jackson	6	110	520
Avery Normal Institute	Charleston	Cong	B. F. Cox	11	275	4,965
Beaufort County Training School	Burton	Non-Sect		7	250	7,524
Bettis Academy	Trenton	Baptist	A. W. Nicholson	14	630	3,012
Brainard Institute	Chester	Presb	J. S. Marquis, jr	12	220	3,420
Brewer Normal School	Greenwood	Cong	H. A. Beadle	13	205	1,240
Clinton N. & I College	Rockhill	A. M. E. Z	R. J. Boulware	10	492	7,350
Cherokee N. & I School	Gaffney	Baptist	J. W. Pennington	2	90	
Coulter Memorial School	Cheraw	Presb	G. W. Long	8	360	
Emerson Industrial Institute	Blackville		J. M. Miller	8	277	565
Friendship Nor. & Industrial College	Rockhill	Baptist	M. P. Hall	10	350	2,000
Goodwill School	Mayesville	Presb	I. D. Davis	4	300	
Harbinson College	Irmo	Presb	C. M. Young	16	118	4,400
Laing Nor. & Industrial School	Mt. Pleasant	Friends	Miss C. B. Ross			
Flegler Nor. and Indust. Inst	Marion	M. E	Robert Hooper			
Lancaster Nor. & Indust. Inst	Lancaster	A. M. E. Z	M. D. Lee	8	491	3,600
Mather Industrial School	Beaufort	Baptist	Miss C. A. Hunt	13	104	12,400
Mather Academy	Camden	M. E	Miss Warbunton	8	300	4,486
Mayesville Industrial Institute	Mayesville	Non-Sect	Miss E. J. Wilson	12	450	6,515
Morris College	Sumter	Baptist	J. J. Stark	20	300	9,000
Penn. Normal Indus. and Agri. Inst i	Frogmore	Non-Sect	Miss R. B. Cooley	23	268	30,283
Port Royal Agricultural School	Burton	Non-Sect	J. S. Shanklin	6	120	1,880
Holsey Nor. Agri. and Indust. School	Cowpens	Non-Sect	D. H. Kearse	6	420	2,650
Schofield Nor. and Indust. School	Aiken	Non-Sect	Miss S. L. Haight	20	304	15,518
Seneca Institute	Seneca	Baptist	J. W. Pennington	6	300	1,620
Salem Indust. High School	Anderson		J. D. Foster			
Hardin Academy	Allendale	Presb	H. McFadden	5	215	
Manning Colored High School	Manning	Non-Sect	I. M. A. Myers	7	340	2,100
Wallingford Academy	Charleston	Presb	C. H. Uggams	3	130	
Voorhees Indust. School	Denmark	Non-Sect	J. E. Blanton	32	648	55,676
Ferguson-Williams College	Abbeville	Presb	E. W. Williams			

SOUTH CAROLINA—Continued.

Kendall Institute	Sumter	Presb	J. P. Foster	8	355	1,225
Bailey View Indust. Academy	Greer	Baptist	R. B. Sullivan	3	110	300
Lowry Inst., and Indust. School	Mayesville	Non-Sect	W. M. Boley			
Kershaw Institute	Kershaw	Baptist	F. D. Sims			
Tumbling Shoals High School	Laurens		M. A. Cunningham	6	175	20,000

TENNESSEE.

Howe Institute	Memphis	Baptist	T. O. Fuller	15	405	7,728
Academy of Athens	Athens	U. Presb	C. H. Wilson	7	161	3,600
LeMoyne Institute	Memphis	Cong	E. Cliffinger	19	401	
Lexington Nor. School	Lexington	Baptist				
Mayers Industrial School	Knoxville	Presb	Mrs. F. E. Mayers	7	260	
Morristown Nor. and Indust. College	Morristown	M. E	J. S. Hill	24	393	38,151
Nelson-Morris Academy	Jefferson City	Baptist	Thomas Williams			
Turner Normal College	Shelbyville	A. M. E	J. A. Jones	10	137	6,300
Tennessee Christian Institute	Shelbyville	Disciple				
Sanderlin Academy	R. F. D. 1, Buntyn	Adv. Ch	A. J. Sanderlin			
Newton Nor. & Indust. School	Chattanooga	Presb	C. E. Tucker	6	272	1,823
Milan Indus. & Bible Inst	Milan		Phoebe Mitchum			
Rendell Academy	Keeling	Presb	M. J. Nelson	4	287	
Dunbar Training School	Brownsville	Non-Sect	F. E. Jeffries	9	600	4,000
Greenville College	Greenville	A. M. E. Z	J. W. Younge	7	200	3,300
Woodstock Training School	Lucy, R. F. D	Non-Sect	T. J. Johnson	12	381	7,020

TEXAS.

Camps Nor. and Industrial Institute	Camps		J. E. Boyd			
Beaumont Nor. and Indust. College	Beaumont	Baptist	E. E. Carr	6	75	1,040
Boyd Industrial College	Oakwood	Baptist	J. D. Hill	4	97	
East Texas Academy	Tyler	Baptist	Jesse V. McClelland	9	245	2,680
Farmers Improvement and Agri. Inst	Wolf City	Non-Sect	R. L. Smith	5	60	2,250
Northeast Texas Industrial College	Palestine	Disciple	R. C. Drelsdale	5	52	361
Ft. Worth Indust. & Mechan. College	Fort Worth	Baptist	M. J. Johnson	8	125	3,040
Jarvis Christian Institute	Hawkins	Disciple	J. N. Ervin	21	203	29,660
Houstonian Nor. and Indust. Inst	Huntsville	Baptist	S. W. Houston	10	281	2,500
Avinger Industrial Training School	Avinger	Non-Sect				
The Clayton Industrial High School	Manor	Non-Sect	J. E. Clayton	8	403	4,240

VIRGINIA.

Amelia County Training School	Chula	Non-Sect	J. T. Rier			
Bowling Green Industrial Academy	Bowling Green	Baptist				
Boydton Academic & Bible Institute	Boydton	Non-Sect	C. S. Morris	8	70	1,182
Bluestone-Harmony Academic & In. Sch	Keysville	Baptist	M. C. Rux	5	74	1,635
Caroline County Training School	Bowling Green	Non-Sect	A. M. Walker	6	225	3,980
Charles City County Training School	Ruthville	Non-Sect	H. E. Logan			
Chesterfield County Training School	South Richmond	Non-Sect	J. H. Lark			
Christianburg Industrial Institute	Cambria	Friends	E. A. Long	17	272	17,384
Clifton Forge Normal & Indus. School	Clifton Forge	Non-Sect	D. W. Hill	4	22	2,000
Corey Memorial Institute	Portsmouth	Baptist		5	89	1,680
Danville Indus. High School	Danville	Presb	W. E. Carr	9	341	
Dinwiddie Agr. & Industrial Sch	Dinwiddie	A. M. E. Z	W. E. Woodyard	10	140	7,500
Fauquier County Training School	Warrenton	Non-Sect	R. Robinson			

VIRGINIA—Continued.

Name of Institution.	Location.	Denomination.	Principal.	Number of instructors	Number of students	Income.
Franklin County Training School	Rocky Mount	Non-Sect	J. M. Duckwilder			
Gloucester High and Indust. School	Cappahosic	Cong	W. G. Price			
Gloucester County Training School	Roans	Non-Sect	A. Dickison			
Greenville County Training Sch	Emporia	Non-Sect	J. H. Waller			
Hampton Normal & Agri. Inst	Hampton	Non-Sect	J. E. Gregg	118	835	437,874
Henrico County Training School	Richmond	Non-Sect	Mrs. F. P. Clarke			
Lancaster County Training School	White Stone	Non-Sect	A. T. Wright			
Manassas Industrial School	Manassas	Non-Sect	E. D. Howe	14	150	21,856
Martinsville Christian Institute	Disciple		J. H. Thomas			
Middlesex County Training School	Syringa	Non-Sect	J. H. Walker			
Nansemond Normal & Indus. School	Holland	Non-Sect	H. E. Howell	6	110	1,440
Normal and Industrial Institute	Fredericksburg	Non-Sect	W. L. Ransome	4	43	1,216
Northern Neck Industrial Academy	Ivondale	Baptist	K. C. Manning			
Northumberland Co. Training School	Beverlyville	Non-Sect	J. M. Ellison			
Nottaway County Training School	Blackstone	Non-Sect	J. M. Botts	6	205	1,555
Pittsylvania Co. Training School	Ainegro	Non-Sect	M. C. Allen			
Pittsylvania Academy	Elba	Baptist	G. W. Goode	5	87	2,125
Pulaski County Training School	Pulaski	Non-Sect	Mrs. A. B. Norman			
Rappahannock Industrial Academy	Ozcana	Baptist	W. E. Robinson	5	63	901
Roanoke County Training School	Salem	Non-Sect	J. F. Johnson			
Rockingham County Training School	Harrisonburg	Non-Sect	W. N. P. Harris			
St. Emma Indust. & Agr. College	Rock Castle	R. C	Father B. E. Francis	20	130	50,000
St. Paul's School	Lawrenceville	P. E	J. S. Russell	49	577	48,905
Suffolk Normal Training School	Suffolk	Univer	J. F. Jordan	5	216	1,500
Sussex County Training School	Waverly	Non-Sect	W. E. Knox			
Smallwood-Corey Indus. Col& . Inst	Claremont	Non-Sect	R. J. Langston	9	160	5,000
Thyne Institute	Chase City	U. Presb	F. W. Wilson	14	331	9,000
Tidewater Institute	Cheriton	Baptist	G. Reed	4	72	980
Union Ridge Training School	Near Charlottsville	Non-Sect	J. G. Shelton			
Van DeVyver College	Richmond	R. C	Chas. Hannigan			
York Co. Training School	Lackey	Non-Sect	C. E. Brown	5	267	2,560
WEST VIRGINIA.						
West Virginia Col. and Seminary	Red Star	Baptist				

MUSIC.

The Future of Negro Music.

It is generally agreed that Negro music has a great future and as Mr. Will Marian Cook states, "Developed Negro Music has just begun in America. The colored American is finding himself. He has thrown aside puerile imitations of the white man. He has learned that a thorough study of the masters gives knowledge of what is good and how to create. From the Russian he has learned to get his inspiration from within; that his inexhaustible wealth of folklore legends and songs furnish him with material for compositions that will establish a great school of music and enrich musical literature."

The works of Burleigh, Dett and others indicate that this development will be built upon Negro Folk Music, and as Mr. Dett states, "We have this wonderful store of folk music—the melodies of an enslaved people, who poured out their longings, their griefs and their aspirations in the one great, universal language. But this store will be of no value unless we utilize it, unless we treat it in such manner that it can be presented in choral form, in lyric and operatic works, in concertos and suites and salon music—unless our musical architects take the rough timber of Negro themes and fashion from it music which will prove that we, too, have national feelings and characteristics, as have the European peoples whose forms we have zealously followed for so long.

The Origin of "Ragtime" Music.

According to Mr Will Marian Cook, "About 1898 marked the starting and quick growth of the so-called "ragtime". As for back as 1875 Negroes in questionable resorts along the Mississippi had commenced to evolve this musical figure, but at the World's Fair in Chicago "ragtime" got a running start and swept the Americans, next Europe, and today the craze has not diminished.

There was good reason for the instantaneous hit made by "ragtime." The public was tired of sing-song, samey, monotonous, mother, sister, father sentimental songs. "Ragtime" offered unique rythms, curious groupings of words and melodies which gave the zest of unexpectedness. Many Negroes—Irving Jones, Will Accooe, Bob Cole, the Johnson brothers, Gussie L. Davis, Sid Perrin, Ernest Hogan, Williams and Walker and others wrote some of the most celebrated songs of the day. In other instances white actors and song writers would hear in St. Louis such melodies as 'New Bully,' 'Hot Time,' etc., and change words (often unprintable) and publish them as their own creations."

The Origin Of Jazz Music.

The great popularity which "jazz" music has attained in this country and in Europe has caused a great deal of discussion to arise concerning its origin. It appears to be more or less agreed that so far as the United States is concerned it began in New Orleans, and that its origin can be traced to the West Indies and probably to Africa.

James Reese Europe, the King of "Jazz" music performers, in an article stated that, "I believe the term 'Jazz' originated with a band of four pieces which was known as 'Razz Band.' This band was of truly extraordinary composition. It consisted of a baritone horn, a trombone, a cornet, and an instrument made out of the chinaberry tree. This instrument is something like the clarinet, and is made by the Southern Negroes themselves. Strange to say, it can be used only while the sap is in the wood, and after a few weeks use has to be thrown away. It produces a beautiful sound and is worthy of inclusion in any band or orchestra. The four musicians of Razz's Band had no idea at all of what they were playing; they improvised as they went along, but such was their innate sense of rythm that

they produced something that was very taking. From the small cafes of New Orleans they graduated to the St. Charles Hotel, and after a time to the Winter Garden in New York, where they appeared, however, only a few days, the individual musicians being grabbed up by various orchestras in the city. Somehow in the passage of time Razz's Band got changed into 'Jazz's Band,' and from this corruption arose the term 'Jazz.'"

SOME COMPOSERS OF MUSIC.

During the days of slavery many Negroes in New Orleans were well educated. Among them were a number of persons who gained distinction as composers of music. Some of these were:

Dede, Edmund.—Author of "Le Sement de l'Arabe," "Le Palmier Overture."

Snaer, Samuel.—Author of "Le Chant du Depart," "Le Vampire."

Bares, Basil.—Author of "La Capricieuse Valse," "Delphine Valse Brailliante."

Lambert, Lucien.—Author of "Le Depart du Conscrit," "Les Ombers Aimers."

Lambert, Sidney.—Author of "Si J'estais Roi," "Muimures du Soir."

Hemmenway, James.—He lived in Philadelphia and was a contributor in 1829 to a musical journal, Atkinson's Casket. Among his compositions were: "That Rest So Sweet Like Bliss Above." "The Philadelphia Grand Entree March," and "Hunter and Hope Waltzes."

Conner, A. J.—From 1846 to 1857 he composed a number of musical selections which were published by Philadelphia and Boston music houses. Among his compositions were: "My Cherished Hopes My Fondest Dreams," American Polka Quardrilles," and "New York Polka Waltz."

Holland, Justin.—In the seventies he was a well known composer of guitar music in Cleveland, Ohio. Among his compositions are: "Holland's Comprehensive Methods for the Guitar," J. L. Peters and Company, New York, 1874; "Holland's Modern Method for the Guitar," S. Brainard and Sons, Cleveland, Ohio, 1876.

Milady, Samuel.—"Sam Lucas," noted actor and composer. Born August 7, 1848, died Jan. 10, 1916. First Negro writer of popular ballads, wrote "Grandfather's Clock Was Too Tall For The Shelf," etc.

Melburn, George.—A wandering Negro street minstrel, was the composer of "Listen to the Mocking Bird." It was set to music by a white man, Septemus Winner, who got the credit and the financial profits.

Bland, James.—He wrote "Carry Me Back to Old Virginia."

Davis, Gussie L.—A few years ago he was a prominent writer of popular music at Cincinnati. Among his well known works are: "The Lighthouse By the Sea," "The Baggage Coach Ahead," etc.

Coleridge-Taylor, Samuel.—Born London, August 15, 1875; died London, September 1, 1912. He was one of the most distinguished colored composers and one of the best known modern composers.

He was a son of a doctor of medicine, a native of Sierra Leone, Africa, and an English mother. At the age of six (in 1881) he began the study of the violin. At sixteen he entered the Royal College of Music and became a pupil of Villera Stanford. His many opus numbers included a symphony, a sonnet and various other works of chamber music, a cantata with Hiawatha for its epic hero, an oratorio, the musical settings of Stephen Phillips' "Herod," "Ulysses" and "Nero." Coleridge-Taylor's compositions are marked by variety and vigorous originality, by tenderness of feeling and by poetic imagination. They have something of the plaintive, wistful quality of plantation song. His best and most considerable scores are those written for the chorus, and it is by the Hiawatha trilogy that he is best known and will be longest remembered. It was through this production that he gained distinction and popularity on both sides of the Atlantic. Critical opinion agrees in regarding it as his masterpiece. His last choral work, "A Tale of Old Japan," was an unprecedented success.

It is esteemed almost as much as the Hiawatha trilogy. For biography see W. C. Berwick Sayers, "Samuel Coleridge-Taylor, His Life and Letters" New York, 1916. His son, Hiawatha Coleridge-Taylor is gradually taking his place as a composer and conductor. The son is the conductor of the noted, "String Players' Club," which the father founded.

Cook, Will Marian.—New York, Director of the noted Clef Club Orchestra and leader of the New York Syncopated Orchestra. Among his compositions are "The Rain Song," "The Casino Girl," "Bandanna Land," "Cruel Popupa," etc.

The *Herald and Examiner* of Chicago said of a performance by the New York Syncopated Orchestra that, "It was sublimated syncopation, the musical counter-part of our national motto "Step lively, please," by which in these so-called peaceful United States we live and move and have our being. It was a typical demonstration of the best in 'popular' music, at the hands of the masters of the craft.

Johnson, J. Rosamond.—New York, was born at Jacksonville Florida, 1873. He studied at the New England Conservatory of Music and has developed a new and distinct style of Negro music. He has written light operas for Klaw and Erlanger and songs for May Irwin, Lillian Russell and Anna Held.

Among his popular compositions are: "Under the Bamboo Tree," "The Cong Love Song," "My Castle on the Nile," "Lazy Moon." He composed the music for Klaw and Erlangers Extravaganza that ushered in the 20th century. In 1913 was the musical director of Hammerstein Opera House in London. He resigned and came to New York and opened up a studio and soon after took charge of the Music School Settlement. He is now known as "The Apostle of Negro Music Taken Seriously." Among his serious compositions are "Folk songs of the United States of America," and a number of pieces in larger forms notably; "Nobody Knows the Trouble I Have Seen," Since You Went Away," for chorus and a Fantasia for chorus and orchestra called, "Southland."

Thompson, DeKoven.—Chicago; "Dear Lord Remember Me," "If I Forget," "The Call of The Red, White and Blue," "A Heart Disclosed," "Love Comes But Once," etc.

Aldridge, Amanda Ira.—of London, daughter of Ira Aldridge, the famous actor, is a composer of note. She is known professionally as "Montague Ring." A number of her compositions have African themes.

A recent press report of a Drawing Room at Buckingham Palace, where the program included the "Four African Dances" said: "What African that heard the rendering her own pianoforte solo, 'The Call to the Feast,' can forget the drum of the Capalistic brotherhood of the Nigerian 'Osugbo' within the sacred square of the Para, the rythmic solemnity of the aristocratic dance of the chiefs, or the terminal scene of the great ceremony, when Adimu, Adamu, Ogunran and the 'Dancing Girls' whirl in gentel poetry of motion in the lengthening shadows of evening and the 'Call Home' dies away under the flickering glow of the first evening stars, which flash upon the tired resting limbs of a sleeping town. In 'Luleta's Dance' Montague Ring made the woodland ring with laughter, and the very trees to wave in sheer merriment. Her audience saw and heard the light tripping, seductive movement of Togoland 'Keri-Keri,' the Minuet grace of the Fanti 'Adenkum' and the almost tragic, but majestic measures of the Apolonian 'Kuntum.' The appreciation which they have obtained, leads us to hope that in Miss Ira Aldridge, African music has found a worthy successor to the late Samuel Coleridge-Taylor, so unhappily and so early taken from us."

Dett, R. Nathaniel.—Director of music, Hampton Institute. He has become widely known as a composer and choral conductor.

He is a graduate of the Oberlin Conservatory of Music and received from there the degree of Bachelor of Music for work in original composition. Among his most important compositions are: "Magnolia Suite," "In the Bottoms," "Hampton, my Home by the Sea," "Listen to the Lambs," "Marche Negre," "Arietta," "My Magic Song," "Open Yo' Eyes," "O Holy Lord," and "Music in the Mine."

Loving, Captain Walter.—Organizer and conductor of the famous Phillipine Constabulary Band, Manila which is generally considered to be one of the world's best bands. This band first became noted at the St. Louis World Fair Exposition in 1904. It made a tremendous hit at the Panama Specific Exposition at San Francisco in 1915. As a band conductor Captain Loving admits no superiors and it may be said few peers. He has now retired with rank of Major.

Europe, James Reese.—Died May 10th, 1919. Most noted Negro band leader in the world. His funeral was the first time a Negro was given a public funeral in New York City. He achieved Nation wide fame as the leader of the National Negro Orchestra of New York City and international fame as the leader of the 369th United States Infantry (15th New York) Regiment Band.

This Band was the most noted army band in Europe during the World War. It introduced and popularized jazz music in France and England. It was said of this band that, "Jim Europe's band followed the boys wherever they went, 'up the line,' back into the liberated French villages and down into the rest camp at Aix les Bains. They were constantly in demand and their music played no small part in keeping up the morale of our great army. After the war tide turned, Europe was ordered to take his band up to Paris. This city was slowly but surely shaking off the effects of her four long years of worry and anxiety, and Europe's jazzers at once became the rage, and received great ovations wherever they appeared. Jim Europe led this band at the great War Congress of Women in Paris and gave public concerts in friendly rivalry with the famous Garde Republicaine and the crack regimental bands of both the British and the Italian armies."

Some Singers of Prominence.

Greenfield, Elizabeth Taylor.—"The Black Swan," first came into prominence in 1851. She was born in Mississippi, was taken to Philadelphia, where she received her education and first came into prominence. She attracted much attention both in England and America, and was frequently compared with Jenny Lind, who was at that time at the height of her fame.

Selika, Madame Marie.—The next person of color to gain international fame as a singer was Madame Marie Selika, of Chicago. She became prominent in 1880.

In 1882, she visited Europe and achieved great success. The Paris Figaro said of her appearance in Paris: Mme. Selika sang in great style. She has a very strong voice of depth and compass, rising with perfect ease from C to C, and she trills like a feathered songster, whose notes suddenly fall upon your ear in the solitude of the woodland on a perfect day in June. Her range is marvellous and her execution and style of rendition show perfect cultivation Her 'Echo Song,' cannot be surpassed. It was beyond any criticism. It was an artistic triumph.

The Berlin Tagblatt, said of her appearance in Berlin: "The concert by Mme. Selika was given yesterday before a well filled house, and this distinguished artist gave us a genuine pleasure. Mme. Selika, with her singing, roused the audience to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, and after her first Aria, she was twice recalled, and could quiet the vociferous applause only by rendering a selection with orchestral accompaniment. Of this wonderful singer, we can only say that she is endowed with a voice of surpassing sweetness and extraordinary compass. With her pure tones, her wonderful trills and roulades, her correct rendering of the most difficult intervals, she not only gains the admiration of amateurs, but also that of professional musicians and critics. It is almost impossible to describe the effect of her voice; one must hear it to appreciate its thrilling beauty." Madame Selika is at present teaching voice culture in New York City.

Batson, Flora.—Mrs. Bergen. The next singer of prominence was Flora Batson who became noted in 1887. She was born at Providence, R. I., 1870; she sang in Europe, Africa, Australia and New Zealand. During a great temperance revival in New York, she sang for ninety successive nights, with great effect, one song, "Six Feet of Earth Makes Us All One Size." She died at Philadelphia, Pa., December 2, 1906.

Jones, Madame Sisseretta.—"Black Patti," began to become prominent about 1890. She has sung with great success in all the principal cities of Europe. In recent years she had her own company, known as "The Black Patti Troubadours," at the head of which she appeared in every important city of the United States in the West Indies and Central America. At the head of this company for nineteen years. Only female star of either race touring with the same company for a similar period. Home 7 Wheaton St., Providence, R. I.

Hackley, Mrs. E. Azalia.—Of Chicago has for a number of years been a prominent singer. She has studied in Europe, is the author of "Guide to Voice Culture," and has done much to cultivate the musical instinct of the colored people. For the past several years she has been devoting her attention to conducting song festivals in many parts of the country, particularly in the South. Through these song festivals she is reviving popular interest in Negro spirituals.

Brown, Madame Anita Patti, of Chicago, is one of the most prominent singers of the race. She has a voice of rare quality. She has sung in the leading cities of the United States and in the West Indies.

Burleigh, Harry T.—is perhaps the foremost baritone soloist of the race.

For the past twenty years he has been a soloist in the St. George's Protestant Episcopal church, which is one of the leading churches of New York City and among its members were numbered such persons as the late Mr. Seth Low and the late Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, who was especially fond of his singing. Mr. Burleigh is also employed by the aristocratic Fifth Avenue Jewish Synagogue. His reputation was achieved as a concert and oratorio singer. He is also a composer of note. His compositions include two festival anthems, a set of six short piano pieces based on Negro folk songs, a Cycle of Saracen Songs, "The Glory of the Day Was in Her Face," "Her Eyes Twin Pools," "Your Eyes So Deep," "Your Lips are Wine," and "Il Giovine Guerriero." The small group of songs by which he is best known include "Deep River," "The Grey Wolf" to words by Symons: a superb setting of Walt Whitman's "Ethiopa Saluting The Colors," "The Soldier" and "Jean." The 1917 Spingarn Medal award was given to Mr. Burleigh.

Aldridge, Luranah A.—daughter of Ira Aldridge, the famous actor, is a contralto singer of note. She has appeared in all of the most important opera houses in England and on the Continent. "The great Charles Gounod, in a letter addressed to Sir Augustus Harris, said she possesses the most beautiful contralto voice he has ever heard."

Hodges, Hamilton.—He is a distinguished baritone singer from Boston, Massachusetts, who makes his home in Auckland, New Zea-

land, where he maintains a studio and is one of the leading singers in that island.

The New Zealand Free Lance recently said of him: "Mr. Hodges is helping to raise the standard of musical taste in this community, for he includes nothing tawdry in his program. He has a cultured, artistic judgment and as he is always on the alert for new music of a high standard, we are indebted to him for a knowledge of many fine songs."

Clough, Madam Estella P.—Worcester, Massachusetts, Dramatic Soprano Singer of Opera roles, has for many years been considered one of New Englands leading singers. She has appeared in concert and opera in many cities and states.

Hayes, Roland W.—By many competent critics is regarded as the first singer of the colored race and one of the most remarkable young tenors in America. He has a voice of great natural sweetness, purity and range. He has studied under Arthur J. Hubbard of Boston. Mr. Hayes is now in Europe where he is scoring a "veritable triumph." A critic in the London Times wrote "Mr. Hayes wields an almost—perfect instrument, a tenor voice of elastic range, steady and consistent at both extremes, capable at will of rare smoothness or resonant power.

Walker, Rachael.—Prima donna soprano of Cleveland, Ohio. Studied in Paris and London. In London, with Sir Henry J. Woode, conductor of the famous Queen Hall Orchestra. Miss Walker is one of the leading American singers. She is said to have made an instantaneous success on her first appearance in London. Was complimented by royalty.

Some other singers of prominence are: Maud J. Roberts, Chicago soprano; William H. Richardson, Boston, baritone; Uriah H. Richardson, Boston, basso; Clarence Tisdale, Chicago, tenor; John W. Work, Nashville, tenor. Mrs. Calloway Byron, Chicago, Dramatic soprano; Cleota J. Collins, Cleveland, soprano; L. B. Duppe, Springfield, Mass., baritone; Mrs. Florence Cole, Talbert, Detroit, lyric soprano; J. A. Myers, Nashville, tenor; Mrs. Jennie C. Lee, Director of Music Tuskegee Institute.

Instrumentalists.

Saint George, Chevalier of France; Born, 1745; died, 1799. He was born on the island of Guadeloupe, the son of a black woman and of a Frenchman, a Comptroller-General, M. De Boulogne. He was brought to France while very young and placed under the care of the most famous and skillful teachers.

He appears to have been, a "man of parts." He skated admirably, shone as a marksman, was an expert horseman and a finished dancer. His real talents however, concerned themselves with fencing and music. It was the combin tion of these two gifts which so completely challenged the admiration of France. "It is on his skill, however, as a musician, a violinist that Saint-George's fame most rests. He appealed to the imagination of the French people and many a saying, many a legend centered about this individual of mysterious origin who gained fame from the foil and the violin."

"In the winter of 1772-1773 he played at the *Concert des Amateurs* two concertos of his own for violin with orchestra. The *Mercure*, an important paper of the time, spoke of these concertos highly, and later they acquired considerable vogue; yet they were only a beginning to be followed in June, 1773, by six string quartets. This is especially significant since Laurencie declares that Gossec and Saint George were the first French musician to write string quartets. In 1777 his versatility took on a new turn and he essayed the theatre, presenting *Ernestine* a comedy at the *Comedie Italienne*. The libretto was not worth mentioning but the music was excellent, bearing a distinct flavor of Gluck. Later he produced The Hunt, (La Chasse) which succeeded fairly well. In 1792, he raised a body of light troops under the name of 'Saint-George's Legion,' recruited among men of color! This is easily the most amazing of his many amazing feats. One wonders where he found them".

Bridgetower, George Augustus Polgreen, violinist, musical prodigy, a friend of Beethoven. Born in Viala or Biala, Poland about 1780. Bridgewater was a son of an African father and a Polish or German mother. His father brought him to London in 1790. He made his first public appearance at the Drury Lane Theater, where he played a violin solo between parts of "The Messiah." He attracted the attention of the Prince of Wales who became his patron. In a series of concerts given in 1803, he received assistance from Beethoven. In 1803 Beethoven wrote the following commendatory letter concerning Bridgetower.

"Monsieur Baron Alexandre de Wetzlar. At home, on May 18th, although we have never spoken, I do not hesitate for all that to speak of the bearer, Mr. Bridgetower, as a master of his instrument, a very skilful virtuoso worthy of recommendation. Besides concertos, he plays in Quartets in a most praiseworthy manner and I wish very much that you would make him better known. He has already made the acquaintance of Lobkowtitz, Fries, and many other distinguished admirers. I believe that it would not be unwise to bring him some evening to Theresa Schonfeld's whom I know has many friends, or else at your home. I am sure you will be thankful to me for the acquaintance of this man, Leben Sie wohl, my dear Baron. Respectfully yours, Beethoven."

Bridgewater later fell into obscurity and died in London in 1860.

Joseph Douglass, of Washington, and Clarence Cameron White, of Boston, have achieved distinction as violinists. Carl Diton, of Philadelphia, Hazel Harrison, of Indianapolis, Mrs. Helen Hagan Williams, Morristown, N. J., are noted pianists.

Bethune, Thomas Greene.—"Blind Tom," noted musical prodigy. Born blind and a slave, near Columbus, Georgia, May 25, 1849. Died June 13, 1908.

From infancy he manifested an extraordinary fondness for musical sounds. Is said to have exhibited his musical talent before he was two years old. He played the piano when four years old, and was soon able to play everything he heard, not only the most difficult pieces, but he also imitated the birds, wind, rain, thunder, etc. Appeared in his first concert when eight years old. Traveled for years and gave concerts in every part of America and Europe. Could immediately play any selection by only hearing it once. One of the few great musical prodigies.

Boone, John William.—"Blind Boone," (Columbia, Mo.) Musical prodigy. Born May 17, 1864 at Miami, Missouri. When an infant lost eye-sight through disease.

In early childhood gave indication of musical ability. While not the equal of Blind Tom, Boome's talent manifests itself along much the same lines. His repertoire are imitations of a Train, A Musical Box, A Drummer Boy, A Tornado and selections from Beethoven and other great masters. Since 1880 Blind Boone has regularly toured the country in concert, principally in the Western States and Canada.

Hare, Mrs. Maud Cuney, Boston, Massachusetts, composer and author. For the past few years she has been engaged in lecture work. A notice in the Portland Oregonian said, "Perhaps the most pleasing, and without a doubt the most unique part of the whole program, was the music talks by Mrs. Hare in describing and explaining the Creole Folk Songs, before demonstrating each of them." She is the author of, "Six Creole Folk Songs," with original Creole and translated English text. She has also written, "The Message of the Trees," and "The Life of Norris Wright Cuney."

Douglass, Joseph Henry.—Grandson of Fredrick Douglass. He was born in Washington, D. C., July 3, 1871. He is a noted violinist.

Mr. Douglas graduated from the New England Conservatory of Music, studied a year in London and, also spent some time in the New York Conservatory of Music. For the past twenty years he has enjoyed distinction as a violin soloist. He has played before Presidents Taft and McKinley. Each year he makes a recital tour of the country. He is an instructor in instrumental music at Howard University, Washington, D. C.

White, Clarence Cameron.—The American Artists Review said recently "The Negro race has produced two violinists who have attracted national attention as artists, Clarence Cameron White, and Joseph H. Douglass. They occupy first rank among American musicians and the race is justly proud of them."

Mr. White received his early training under the best American violin teachers and when in Europe studied with the great Russian violinist, Mr. M. Zacharewitch. Mr. White is author of "A New System of One Octave Scale Studies for the Violin." He is also a composer. His Cradle Song for the violin and piano has been highly commended. His address is 802 Tremont Street, Boston.

REFERENCES: Trotter, "Music and Some Musical People," Boston, 1885; Washington, "The Story of the Negro," Volume II, chapter XI, New York, 1909; Brawley, "The Negro in Literature and Art," Atlanta, 1909.

NEGRO FOLK SONGS.

These songs more commonly called plantation melodies, originated with the Negroes of the South during the days of slavery. They have been somewhat extensively collected and written about.

Although there is connection in scale composition and in spontaneity with original African music, the imagery and sentiments expressed by the songs are the results of the conditions under which the slaves lived in America. These songs have for the Negro the same value that the folk songs of any people have for that people. In the days of slavery they furnished an outlet for aching hearts and anguished souls. Today they help to foster race pride and to remind the race of the "rock from which it was hewn." Some of these folk songs represented the lighter side of the slave's life, as for example,

"Heave away! heave away!
I'd rudder co't a yaller gal
Dan wuk foh Henry Clay.
Heave away! yaller gal, I want to go."

or the following:

"Ole Massa take dat new brown coat,
And hang it on de wall;
Dat darkey take dat same ole coat,
And wear it to the ball.
Oh, don't you hear my tru lub sing?"

It was in their religious songs, however, that they poured out their souls. Three things are especially emphasized in these songs. First, this life is full of sorrow and trouble.

"Nobody knows de truble I sees,
Nobody knows but Jesus."

Second, religion is the best thing in the world. It enables you, though a slave, to have joy of the soul, to endure the trials of this life, and finally to gain a home in Heaven.

Third, the future life is happy and eternal:

"We'll walk dem golden streets,
We'll walk dem golden streets,
We'll walk dem golden streets,
Whar pleasures nebber dies.

"Oh! I'se a-gwine to lib always,
Oh! I'se a-gwine to lib always,
Oh! I'se a-gwine to lib always,
When I git in de kingdom."

REFERENCES TO NEGRO FOLK SONGS.

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PAINTERS.

Bannister, E. M., of Providence, Rhode Island, was one of the first Negroes in America to achieve distinction as a painter. He was the founder of the Providence Art Club, which is to-day the leading art organization in Providence. "Its membership, mostly, if not wholly white, includes many of the leading citizens of the city and state." One of Mr. Bannister's pictures "Under the Oaks" was awarded a medal at the Centennial Exposition of 1876. The picture became the property of the Duffe Estate of New York City.

Tanner, Henry O., born June 21, 1859, at Pittsburgh, the son of Bishop Benjamin T. Tanner of the A. M. E. Church, is one of the most distinguished of present day American artists. He resides in Paris.

The French Government has purchased a number of his paintings for the collection of the modern arts in the Luxemburg Gallery. During the past two or three years comprehensive exhibitions of his paintings have been made in the leading art galleries of the United States. His favorite themes are scriptural. Some of his paintings that have attracted much attention are "The Holy Family," Mary and Elizabeth," Christ Walking on the Sea," "Christ Learning to Ride," "Hills Near Jerusalem," "The Hiding of Moses," "A Lane of Jerusalem," and "Christ at the Home of Lazarus."

Harper, William A., of Chicago, who died 1910, was just coming into prominence. His productions had received much favorable comment at the Chicago Art Institute exhibitions. He had spent two years in study in Paris. Among his subjects were "The Last Gleam," "The Hillside," and "The Gray Day."

Scott, William Edward.—He is a young artist of promise. He was born in Indianapolis, March 11, 1884. After graduating from the high school in that city, he entered the Chicago Art Institute where he studied for five years and won scholarship and prizes to the amount of about nine hundred dollars.

He took the Magnus Brand Prize for two successive years. He studied in Paris at the Julian Academy and under Henry O. Tanner. Three of his paintings were accepted by the Salon des Beaux Arts at Toquet. The Argentine Republic purchased one of his pictures, La Pauvre Voisine. He has completed Murad paintings for public buildings in Evaston, Illinois; Chicago and Indianapolis. He is interesting himself in Negro subjects and is doing in painting what Dunbar has done in verse. He is now spending considerable time in the South painting Negro types.

Among other painters who are beginning to attract attention are: W. M. Farrow, Chicago; Ernest Atkinson of Baltimore, Cloyd L. Boykins, Boston; Mrs. Lula Adams, Los Angeles; Charles L. Dawson, Chicago; Richard Lonsdale Brown, New York City; Laura Wheeler, Philadelphia; Effie Lee, Wilberforce; Arthur Winston, Chicago and John Hardwick, Indianapolis.

SCULPTORS.

Two women of the race have achieved some distinction as sculptors. The first of these is Edmonia Lewis, who was born in New York in 1845. She first attracted notice by exhibiting in 1865 in Boston a bust of Robert Gould Shaw. That same year she went to Rome where she has since continued to reside. Her most noted works are. "The Death of Cleopatra," "The Marriage of Hiawatha," and "The Freed Woman. "The Death of Cleopatra" was exhibited at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition in 1876.

Warrick, Meta Vaux., (Mrs. Fuller, the wife of Dr. Solomon C. Fuller, of South Framingham, Mass.), is the most noted sculptor of the Negro race in America at the present time. She first attracted attention by her work in clay in the Pennsylvania School of Industrial Art.

In 1899 she went to Paris to study, where she attracted the attention of Rodin, the great French sculptor. In 1903 she exhibited, in the Paris salon, a group entitled "The Wretched." This is considered her masterpiece. Some of her other works are, "The Dancing Girl," "The Wrestlers," and "Carrying the Dead Body." One of her groups which was made for the Jamestown Ter Centennial represents the advancement of the Negro since his introduction into this country as a slave in 1619. Her more recent works are: "Immigrant In America," "The Silent Appeal," and "Peace Halting The Ruthlessness of War."

Jackson, Mrs. May Howard.—Washington, D. C. In recent years her work has attracted attention. Some of her busts exhibited in the Vorhoff Art Gallery provoked favorable comment from the art critic of the Washington Star. A head of a model in clay which was placed on exhibition in the Corcoran Art Gallery received favorable comment from the art critics. Pieces of her sculpture exhibited at the National Academy of Design and at the showing of the Society of Independent Artists in New York City, were favorably received.

POETS.

Latino, Jaun.—The poet, Latino mentioned in Cervante's "Don Quixote," was a Negro. He is said to have been born in Northern Africa and to have been captured by Spanish traders, brought to Seville and sold in the family of the famous Gonzalo de Cordova.

He is said to have had great ability for learning. He was permitted to study along with his young master. He was given his freedom and became professor of Grammar, Latin and Greek at the University of Granada. One Spanish writer speaks of Latino as the most famous Negro of his day. He is buried in the church of St. Ann, Granada, and on his tomb is engraved the following epitaph:

"Jaun was an excellent Latin poet. He sang the birth of Prince Ferdinand [illegible] the deeds of Pius V's pontificate and the time of Don Jaun of Austria at Lepanto. The book a quarto volume, is printed in Latin and was published at Grana[illegible] in 1573. Another book in Latin by Latino is on the Spanish Royal Cemeter[illegible] a better known title is the Escurial. This book was published at Granada in 15[illegible]

Antar.—Antarah ben Shedad el Absi (Antar the lion) is one of t[illegible] most famous figures in Arabic and Mohammedan literature. His fa[illegible] as a literary character is said to be greater than that of any mode[illegible] author of Negro blood not excluding Pushkin in Russia, or the elder Du[illegible] mas in France. Antar appears to have been born about 550 A. D[illegible] and to have died about 615, A. D. His father appears to have be[illegible] an Arab of noble blood, and his mother, an Abysinnian slave.

Antar was both a warrior and a poet. As a warrior he became the protecto[illegible] of the tribe and the pattern of Arabic chivalry. He was selected by his clan as [illegible] contestant in those poetical contests that were peculiar to the Arabs in the pr[illegible] Islamic days. In those poetical contests, Antar was so successful that he came t[illegible] be acknowledged as the greatest poet of his time, and one of his odes, the "Mo[illegible] Allakat" was selected as one of the seven suspended poems which were judge[illegible] by the assemblage all the Arabs to be worthy to be written in letters of gol[illegible] and to be hung on high in the sacred Kaabah at Mecca as accepted models [illegible] Arabian style. After his death the fame of his deeds as a warrior spread acros[illegible] the Arabian peninsula and throughout the Mohammedan world. In time thes[illegible] deeds were recorded in a literary form. "The Romance of Antar," ranks among the great national classics like the Shah-nameh of Persia and the "Nibelungen-Lied," of Germany. Antar is claimed to have been the father of knighthood. "The Romance of Antar" in its present form probably preceded the romance of chivalry so common in the twelfth century in Italy and France. The unanimous opinion of the East has always placed the romance of Antar at the summit of literature. "The Thousand and One Knights," says one of their writers, "[illegible] for the amusement of women and children. Antar is a book for men from [illegible] they learn lessons of heroism, of magnanimity, of generosity and of statescraft.

Pushkin, Alexander Sergeyevitch.—Born 1799, died 1837. The greatest poet of Russia. He came of a noble Moscow family and inherited African blood from a maternal ancestress. For sketches of Pushkin, see Histories of Russian Literature and Standard Encyclopedias. He wrote both poetry and prose. Among his poems are: "Recollections of Tsarskoye Selo," "Ruslan and Lyudmila," and the "Prisoner of the Caucasus." There are numerous editions of his works. For these consult the New International Encyclopedia.

Dumas, Alexander.—called Dumas Pere, born 1802, died 187[illegible] "The greatest French romantic novelist and the most universally read story-teller of the world. As a writer he is remarkable for great creative rather than for artistic genius.

Dumas's father was a gallant general, Alexander Davy de la Pailleterie Dumas, who served Napoleon with distinction, but died in neglect in 1806. This general's father was a rich colonist of Haiti, Marquis Alexandre Davy de la Pailleterie, his mother was a Negro woman of Haiti, from whom the general took the name Dumas. The novelist, Alexandre, inherited much from his maternal grandmother, in both appearance and nature; much too, from his marquis grandfather. The contrast and combination can be constantly noted in his novels.

Dumas, Alexander, called Dumas Fils born 1824, died 189[illegible] One of the most distinguished of modern French dramatists. He was "the son of the great Demantic novelist of like name, but of a genius strangely contrasted. In him the father's rich but riotous fancy yielded

to close observation and realistic earnestness that made of him an unbending and almost a Puritan moralist."

Horton, George M.—Noted Negro poet of N. Carolina. He was born a slave in Chatham county of that state in 1797. His master permitted him to hire out his time at Chapel Hill, seat of the University of North Carolina. It is said that he learned to read by matching words he knew in the hymnal with those in a spelling book. Persons of distinction became interested in him.

It is said that Dr. Caldwell the President of the University was one of his patrons. Horton's earliest compositions had to be written down for him by other people. He was for years janitor at the University and received small commissions from various students for writing verses for them. Some of Horton's friends undertook to help him publish a volume of his poems so that from its sale he might purchase his freedom. A booklet of his poems "The Hope of Freedom," was published in 1829. The small returns from the sale of this book, however, were not sufficient to pay the exorbitant price which this master demanded for him. In his later years Horton lived for some time in Philadelphia and died according to accounts either in 1880 or 1883.

Wheatly, Phillis.—Born in Africa, died December 5, 1784. One of the first women, white or black, to attain literary distinction in this country.

She was brought when a child to America in 1761, and sold to John Wheatley, of Boston. He had her educated. While yet a child she began to write verses. In 1773, with the endorsement of several distinguished men, her verses were published in London, under the title "Poems on Various Subjects, Religious and Moral, by Phillis Wheatley, Negro Servant to Mr. John Wheatley, of Boston, in New England." She addressed a poem to General Washington, which seemed to have pleased him, for in a letter to Joseph Reed, dated February 10, 1776, he made reference to this poem.

Hammon, Jupiter—He appears to have been the first Negro poet in the English American colonies. As a poet he antedates Phillis Wheatley by about ten years. He was a slave near Hartford, Conn. He went finally to live on Long Island. He was also a preacher. Several of his sermons are still in existence. For sketch of his life and extracts from his poetry and prose writings, see "Jupiter Hammon," by Oscar Wegelin, Heartman's Historical Series, No. 13, 1916.

Dunbar, Paul Laurence.—Noted poet and writer. Born June 27, 1872, at Dayton, Ohio; died February 9, 1906.

Graduated from the Dayton High School 1891. While in school he showed evidence of poetic ability. In 1893, his first volume of poetry, "Oak and Ivy," was published. 1895-1896, "Majors and Minors." By this time he had become well known as a writer and reader of verse. For a complete list of his works see in section below, Bibliographies, under "Books by Negro Authors."

Braithwaite, William Stanley.—Born, Boston, December, 1868. Noted lyrical poet. At twelve years of age his father having died he had to leave school to assist his mother provide for the family. Since that time he has not attended school.

"At fifteen," he says, "like a revelation, there broke out in me a great passion for poetry, an intense love for literature, and a yearning for the ideal life which fosters the creation of things that come out of dreams and visions and symbols. I dedicated my future to literature, though the altar upon which I was to lay my sacrificial life seemed beyond all likelihood of opportunity and strength and equipment to reach. I set about it, however, with fortitude, hope, and patience.'

His works include "Lyrics of Life and Love," "The Book of Elizabethan Verse," 1906, "The House of Falling Leaves," 1908; "The Book of Georgian Verse," 1908; "The Book of Restoration Verse," 1909; "The Book of Victorian Verse," 1910. At the end of each year Mr. Braithwaite writes a review of the poetry that appears in the standard magazines. His estimate of the value of this poetry is accepted as a criterion of its worth. He has published for each year since 1913 "The Anthology of Magazine Verse." In 1916 he became editor of "The New Poetry Review" of Cambridge. He is the general editor of "The Contemporary American Poets Series." The 1918 Spingarn Medal award was given to him.

Johnson, James W., New York, Field Secretary for National Association for The Advancement of Colored People, Editorial writer. He is gifted as a poet. He has contributed verse to the leading magazines and daily papers. His poem, "Fifty Years," in Commemoration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of Emancipation, published in the New York Times, January 1, 1913, was widely commented upon. For eight years Mr. Johnson was in the United States Consular service. He held for a considerable part of this time the important post of consul at Corinto, Nicaragua. His poem the "Young Warrior," set to music by H. T. Burleigh almost became the national hymnal of Italy during the World War. Mr. Johnson has published collection of his verses under the title, "Fifty Years and Other Poems."

Corrothers, James D.—Born, Cass County, Michigan, July 2, 1869; died February 12, 1917. He was a poet and writer of some distinction. He was a Baptist minister of Washington, D. C. For the fifteen years he contributed verse to the Century and other magazines.

Margeston, George Reginald, Cambridge, Massachusetts. He is said to be a promising writer. He has recently published a volume entitled, "Songs of Life."

Johnson, Fenton.—Born, Chicago, 1888. He is attracting attention as a poet. His recent volume of poetry, "A Little Dreaming," has received favorable mention in this country and in Europe.

Anderson, Alfred, Chicago, has also written some good verse. He is associate editor of the *Chicago Defender*.

Among other poets for whom there is not opportunity to give space should be mentioned the following:—James Edwin Campbell, Daniel Webster Davis (deceased), William H. A. Moore, George Marion McClellan, John Wesley Holloway, Leslie Pinckney Hill, Edward Smyth Jones, Ray G. Dandrige, Georgia Douglas Johnson, Claude McKay, Joseph S. Cotter, jr., (deceased), Roscoe C. Jamison, Jessie Faucet, Anne Spencer, Alex Rogers, Waverly Turner Carmicheal, Alice Dunbar Nelson, Charles Bertram Johnson, Otto Leland Bohanan, Theodore Henry Shackleford, Lucian B. Watkins, (deceased), Joshua Henry Jones, Jr.

ACTORS.

Aldridge, Ira.—Born about 1810 at Bel Air, Maryland. Died at Lodz, Poland, in 1867. He is the most famous of Negro actors. He has had few equals in the part of Othello, the Moor.

Aldridge's grandfather, who was a ruling prince in the Senegal Country in Africa, was with all his family except one son, murdered in an uprising. This son came to America and was educated for the ministry. In time he married. The son Ira was also intended for the ministry. He was sent to Schenectady College in New York. Thence he was sent to Glasgow University, Scotland, where he carried off many prizes, including the medal for composition. He, however, abandoned theology for the stage. After many disappointments he made his debut at the Royal Theatre, London, in 1873, as Othello, the Moor. He also appeared at the Coburg, Sadler's Wells, Olympia, and Covent Garden Theaters in London, playing Othello, Gambia (in "The Slave"), and other characters with great success. After this he made a provincial tour, playing in most of the principal towns from one end of the kingdom to the other, his reception in every instance being of the most flattering kind. At Belfast, Edmund Kean showed his admiration by playing Iago to Aldridge's Othello. At Manchester, the famous singer, Madame Malibran, wrote him that never in her whole professional career had she witnessed such an interesting and powerful performance. Lady Beecher (famous as Miss 'Niel' the actress) wrote: "During my professional as well as private life I never have seen so correct a portraiture of Othello." The King of Prussia presented him the Prussian "Gold Medal of the first class for Art and Science," which had been previously awarded only to the great philosopher Humboldt, the composer Spontini and the musician Liszt. The Emperor of Austria conferred on him the Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold. The City of Berne gave him a magnificent Maltese Cross with Medal of Merit. He also received the "Royal Saxe-Ernest House Order" which confers a title higher than that of "Sir" so much coveted in England. Aldridge had a reception even more flattering in Russia. He was made a member of the Imperial Academy of Arts and Sciences in St. Petersburg, and of many other honorable and learned societies. In most cases the membership was conveyed by means of handsome medals, accompanied in many cases by autograph letters. His widow and his two gifted daughters, Amanda Ira (Montague Ring,) and Luranah, reside in London. See sketches above under composers and singers.

Cole, Robert Allen, "Bob Cole."—Noted comedian and playright. Born Athens, Georgia, July 1, 1868. Died New York City, August 2, 1911. One of the most versatile and gifted colored actors that America has produced. A member of the famous Cole and Johnson Team and Company.

He was a pioneer in the effort to have the Negro show an entity in itself with a plot and atmosphere of its own. Among the plays which he wrote are "A Trip to Coontown," "A Shoo Fly Regiment," and "The Red Moon." Among the songs which he composed are "Louisiana Lize," "I Must Have Been A Dreaming," "No One Can Fill Her Place," "Katydid," "The Cricket and The Frog," and "The Maiden With Dreamy Eyes." He and his partner, J. Rosamond Johnson together wrote "Under The Bamboo Tree," "Big Indian Chief," Bleeding Moon," and "Oh, Didn't He Ramble."

Williams, (Bert) Egbert Austin.—Born, New Providence, Nassau, British Bahama Islands, 1876. Died, New York City March 4, 1922. Most noted comedian of the present day American stage. The Billboard of March 11, 1922 the chief organ of the theatrical and the show profession carried the following obituary concerning him.

Egbert Austin Williams, known to the theatrical profession and the public as Bert Williams, and regarded by many as the greatest comedian on the American stage, died at his home in New York City, March 4th, a victim of pneumonia. He collapsed on the stage in Detroit, Monday, February 27th while appearing in "Under the Bamboo Tree," and was taken to New York on Thursday, when it was found he was suffering from pneumonia. Blood transfusion was ordered, but Williams failed to react.

"Bert Williams was born in New Providence, British Bahamas, in 1876, and was taken to New York by his father, a papier mache maker, at the age of two years. Soon afterward the family moved to Riverside, Cal., where young Williams grew up and graduated from the local high school. He studied civil engineering in San Francisco. His first theatrical experience was with a mountebank minstrel company that played the mining and lumber camps in that section. In 1895 he joined George Walker in a partnership which lasted until the latter's death in 1909. They made the name of Williams and Walker famous throughout the English-speaking world. Their first appearance in New York was in 1896 and 1897, at Tony Pastor's and Koster and Bial's. Later they headed their own company."

Among the productions made famous by this team were: "The Policy Players," "Bandanna Land," and "Abyssinia." The latter attraction ran ten weeks on Broadway, in those days a record for a colored attraction. In 1902 the company was taken to England, where it duplicated its American success. On June 23 of that year a command appearance was made at Buckingham Palace."

When illness compelled the retirement of George Walker, Williams took out "Mr. Lode of Coal" with indifferent success. This was his last appearance with with colored support. After its close he played for a time in vaudeville, and then joined the Ziegfeld "Follies," remaining as the feature attraction for seven years. During 1918-19 he was with "Broadway Brevities," and opened last season in "The Pink Slip," which, after some unfavorable criticism, closed on the road. The piece was rewritten and named, "Under the Bamboo Tree," opening in Cincinnati last December, and enjoying a successful run in Chicago later. It was due in New York in three weeks, and it was Williams' great ambition to reach Broadway with this show.

While playing in Edinburgh, Scotland, Williams and other members of his company were made members of the Waverly Lodge of Masons. Williams also was a member of the Actors' Equity Association, and held the rank of Captain in the Eighth Regiment, National Guard of Illinois. He was married in 1900, and is survived by his widow, two nieces and his mother.

Gilpin, Charles S.—Actor. He has achieved notable distinction in the drama and was the most talked of actor on the stage in America in 1921. He was born in Richmond, Virginia in the early seventies. His first occupation was as "printer's devil," on the Richmond Planet. His own statement is that he drifted into acting, (fourth rate comedian work), because he earned so little money in the printing trade. In time he had a desire to do serious dramatic work and was one of the organizers in 1906 of the Pekin Players in Chicago. His efforts with reference to the serious drama were later continued in New York City. He says, "In 1916 I began producing last year's Broadway shows at the Lafayette Theater in 132nd Street. When Drinkwater's Abraham Lincoln was being staged difficulty was experienced in securing an actor to play William Custis, the Negro character in the play. This unimportant role was given to Gilpin and attracted attention to his ability.

When the Provincetown Players staged, "Emperor Jones," Gilpin was secured to take the leading part. The play was to go on for two weeks and is still running. Concerning Mr. Gilpin's ability as an actor, the critic in the New York Times said, "Of course Charles S. Gilpin continues to give his amazing unforgettable performance. It is superb acting and the success of the O'Neil play is dependent upon it." Gilpin was selected by the Drama League of New York City as one of the persons who had contributed the most during the year to the art of the theater. The other nine persons selected for this honor were: Dudley Digges, director of "Heartbreak House;" Gilda Varesi, for her work in "Enter Madame;" Lionel Atwill, for his acting in "Deburau;" Lee Simonson, scenic artist for "Heartbreak House;" Margaret Severn, for her use of masks in the "Greenwich Village Follies;" Jacob Ben-Ami, for his work in "Samson and Delilah;" David Belasco, as manager and director; and Fred Stone, for being the leading American comedian.

Johnson, Noble M.—Most noted moving picture actor of the race. He has had years of experience before the camera and has been employed by the largest moving picture company in the World.

He gained much publicity as the star in the "Trooper of Troop K," a three part photo play, commemorating the bravery of the Tenth Calvary Battalion at Carrizal. Johnson was featured in the great Universal serial, the "Bulls Eye," as "Sweenie Bodin" a renegade cow puncher. He had already starred in such well known photo dramas as "Intolerance" "The Western Governor's Humanity" and "The Death Warrant."

Dramatic Art Readers.—A number of Negroes have achieved considerable distinction in the field of dramatic art as readers. Among the more famous and prominent of these are: Miss Hallie Q. Brown, Wilberforce, Ohio; Mrs. Henrietta Vinton Davis, Washington; Mrs. Francis E. Motin, St. Louis; Richard B. Harrison, Chicago, Charles Winter Wood, Tuskegee, Alabama; and Miss Ruby C. Pelleford, Sabina, Ohio.

SPORTS.

Pugilism.

It is said that Negroes were the pioneers in American pugilism and the first Champion in America was a Negro slave, Tom Molineaux, of Richmond, Virginia, who in the first part of the eighteenth century won his freedom by winning a $100,000 stake for his master, Algeron Molineaux who had wagered this amount that he could produce a black man that could whip any other slave that could be produced.

Tom Molineaux, after defeating all comers in America went to England 1810, where he was defeated by Tom Cribb, the British Champion on December 8, 1810. The most noted of the Negro pugilists are Peter Jackson contemporary of (John L. Sullivan and James Corbett,) George Dixon, Joe Gans, Joe Walcott, Dixie Kidd, Joe Jeannette, Sam Langford, Sam McVea, Henry Wills and Jack Johnson.

Pugilistic Champions.

Heavy weights, (158 lbs.) Jackson, 1908-1915.
Welter weights 145 lbs.) Joe Walcott, 1901-1904; Dixie Kid, 1904-1908.
Light weights (133 lbs.) Joe Gans, 1902-1908.
Feather weights (122 lbs.) George Dixon, 1892-1897 and 1898-1900.
Bantam weights (116 lbs.) George Dixon, 1890-1892.

Baseball.

Some of the best professional baseball teams are composed of Negroes such as the American Giants of Chicago, The Lincoln Giants of New York City, etc. It is generally conceded that there are many Negro players who are equals of the big League players and it is only their color which keeps them out of the big Leagues.

When the first National Association of baseball players was organized in Philadelphia, December 11, 1867, it was recommended that colored clubs be excluded from representation in the Association. The precedent then established has since been followed and was construed to include individuals as well as Clubs. Some Negroes, however, in spite of these restrictions became members of professional teams. Moses F. Walker, a Negro was catcher for Toledo of the Northwestern League in 1883 and remained with Toledo, when in 1884 it became a member of the American Association, a major League Organization. Frank Grant, a Negro was a second base man, in 1886, on the Meriden (Connecticut) team of the Eastern League which dropped out before the close of the season. Grant finished that season with a Buffalo team, also of the Eastern League. He played four years with this team and is said to have been regarded as the equal of any second base man in the country. In 1890 he was with the Harrisburg team of the Pennsylvania State League. He then dropped out and was the last Negro in organized baseball.

Foot Ball.

A number of Negroes have achieved distinction as foot ball players on leading University and College teams. Among the players who achieved distinction in former days were:

Lewis, at Harvard, (One of the greatest centers the game has ever produced); Taylor, at Pennsylvania; Marshall, at Minnesota (All American left end, 1905-1906); Bullock, at Dartmouth; Grey and Pinkett, at Amherst; Ayler at Brown; Chadwell at Williams; Craighead at Masschusetts Agriculture College; Jones at Harvard; Ransom at Beloit; Young and Wheeler, at Illinois; Johnson and Ross at Nebraska, Green at Western Reserve and Roberts at Colorado College.

Among the Negro foot ball players who have achieved distinction in more recent days are: Tibbs, at Syracuse; Smith at Michigan Agriculture College, (Tackle, All Western Eleven); Brown and Morrison at Tufts; Pollard at Brown (All American Half Back, 1916) Robeson, at Rutgers (All American end, 1918.); West at Washington and Jefferson and Slater at Iowa; (Tackle, All Western Eleven and All American Eleven 1921.)

Track and Field.

Some of the best performers in Track and Field work in Universities and Colleges have been Negroes. The most notable of these are: J. B. Taylor, at Pennsylvania, 440 yards; Fred White, at Pennsylvania, short and middle distance runner; W. R. Granger at Dartmouth, half miler. A. L. Jackson, at Harvard, Hurdles. Theodore Cable, at Harvard, Hammer Throw; Irving Howe, at Colby, short distance runner; Fritz Pollard, at Brown, Hurdles; Binga Dismond at Chicago, 440 yards; Sol Butler at Drake, all round athlete, short and middle distance runs and jumping; Howard P. Drew, at Springfield, Y. M. C. A. College and University Southern California, short distance runner. R. C. Craig, Michigan Agricultural College, Short distance runner; and Edwin O. Gourdin of Howard, all round athlete; short and middle distance runs, putting shot, throwing Javelin, throwing discus and jumping.

C. F. Triggs, at Syracuse was a member of rowing team. Major Taylor, a Negro was one of the most famous bicycle racers in the days when bicycle racing was at its heights. He held the championship of the bicycle riders of America for 1900.

Track and Field Records Held by Negroes.

Best Western Inter-Collegiate Conference Record.

The 440 yard run, 47, 2-5 seconds, Binga Dismond, Chicago, at Evanston, Illinois, June 3, 1916.

Best United States Inter-Scholastic Track Record.

The 60 yard run, 6, 2-5 seconds, Sol Butler, Hutchinson, (Kansas) High School at Evanston, Illinois March 28, 1914. In July 1919 Butler (then of Drake) won the broad jump in the Inter-Allied Games at Pershing Stadium, France. He was one of the athletes selected to represent the United States in those games.

Track Amateur World Records

The 100 yards, 9, 1-5 seconds, H. P. Drew at Berkeley, California, March 28th, 1914; the 130 yards, 12, 4-5 seconds, H. P. Drew, Brooklyn, New York, November 22, 1913; the 220 yards, 21, 1-5 seconds, R. C. Craig, Philadelphia, Pa., May 28, 1910 and Cambridge, Mass., May 21, 1911; and H. P. Drew, at Claremont, California February 28th, 1914.

The World Record in Jumping.

The running broad jump, 25 ft., 3 in., Edwin O. Gourdin International meet between Yale, Harvard, Cambridge and Oxford Universities, Harvard, July 23, 1921. Previous record, 24 ft., 11, 3-4 in., Peter O'Connor in England, August 5, 1901.

Champion Long Distance Runner.

R. Earl Johnson of the Thompson Steel Works Athletic Association of Pittsburgh is the champion long distance runner in the United States. His records are: The National Amateur Athletic Union Championship 5 mile run, 25 min., 53, 4-5 seconds at Pasadena, Calif., July 4, 1921; The National Amateur Athletic Union Championship 10 mile run 53 min., 20, 4-5 seconds, at Yonkers New York, October, 1921. In this same month he won two other events: as 15 mile handicap marathon event at Chicago and a 22, 1-2 mile event at Detroit.

Pentathlon Champion.

The National Amateur Athletic Union Pentathlon Events at Traverse Island, N. Y., for 1921 were won by Edwin O. Gourdin of Harvard University. In the five events Gourdin was first in the running broad jump, throwing the javelin and in the 200 meter dash. He was second in throwing the discus and sixth in the 1,500 meter run.

THEATERS OPERATED FOR NEGROES.

According to information compiled by J. A. Jackson, the compiler of the page for colored actors and musicians in the *Billboard*, there are some 346 theaters operated for Negroes and distributed about as follows: picture houses, 180; houses playing vaudeville, drama or road show, 107; houses running pictures equipped for road shows or vaudeville, 66. The ownership and management is listed as follows: owned and managed by Negroes, 117; owned and managed by whites, 114; owned by mixed corporation, 2; owned by whites, managed by Negroes, 9; ownership and management undertermined, 113. The list of theaters operated for Negroes follows:

Key—W means white; O means ownership; C means colored; M. means management; V means plays vaudeville or road shows; E means equipped for shows but operated at present with pictures only; P means pictures only; D means drama.

City	Negro Population	Name of Theater	Type	Owner or Manager	Street Address	Nationality of Ownership and Management
ALABAMA						
Anniston	5,834	New Queen	V			
Bessemer	10,561	New Dixie	P	W. J. Lovejoy		W. O. & M.
Bessemer	10,561	Fairyland	V			W. O. & M.
Birmingham	70,230	Champion	P	P. A. Engler		
Birmingham	70,230	Frolic	P	P. A. Engler	1714 4th Ave	W.
Birmingham	70,230	Queen	V	W. Savage	1714 4th Ave	W.
Birmingham	70,230	Gay	V	H. J. Hury		W. O. & M.
Decatur	2,421	Sykes	E	Mr. Sykes		W. O. & M.
Florence	2,329	Wilson Dam	P			C. O. & M.
Florence	2,329	Rialto Musical Sho		J. J. Dunn		W. O. & M.
Florence	2,329	Bessie	P	Mrs. Bessie Foster		
Gadsden	4,218	Baker				C. O. & M.
Gadsden	4,218	Queen	P	J. Elson		
Huntsville	2,935	Photo	P			W. O. & M.
Mobile	23,906	Gayety	P			W. O. & C. M.
Mobile	23,906	Pike	V	C. C. Schreiner		W. O. & C. M.
Montgomery	19,826	Pekin	P	S. Baum		W. O. & M.
Montgomery	19,826	Majestic	V	M. Barkett		W. O. & C. M.
Sheffield	1,918	Fields	E	E. N. Fields		W. O. & M.
Sheffield	1,918	Rialto		J. J. Dunn		C. O. & M.
Talladega	2,656	Liberty	P			
Troy	2,854	Dreamland	P			W. O. & M.
						W. O. & M.
ARKANSAS.						
Arkadelphia	766	West End	P	M. C. Smith	P. O. Box 205	
Fort Smith	3,584	Picture House	P			
Helena	4,863	Plaza	P	Mrs. E. A. Miller	120 Walnut	C. O. & M.
Hope	1,412	Community	P	A. E. Rankin		
Hot Springs	2,811	Majestic	P			
Hot Springs	2,811	Wilson's Airdome			473 Willington Ave	C. O. & M.
Little Rock	17,474	Plaza	V	M. A. Lightman	110 Gulpha St	
Malvern	951	Dixie	P	Virgil Calhoun	Comm. Bldg	W. M.
Pine Bluff	6,403	Enterprise		J. M. Rhone Sec	401 E. 1st St	
Prescott	1,023	Community	P	E. A. Rankin		
Stuttgart	1,177	Interstate	P	G. F. Bowen	N. Maple St	
Texarkana	2,406	B. T. Washington		Jas. S. Douglas	1311 Laurel St	C. O. & M.
Texarkana	2,406	Community	P	A. E. Rankin		
DELAWARE.						
Wilmington	10,743	National	E	John Hopkins	French St	C. O. & M.

City	Negro Population	Name of Theater	Type	Owner or Manager	Street Address	Nationality of Ownership and Management
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA						
Washington	109,966	Hiawatha	P	Murray & Byars	11th & U. N. W	
Washington	109,966	Howard	V	Dudley	7th & T. N. W	C. O. & M.
Washington	109,966	Dunbar	P	R. G. Byars Mgr	7th & T. N. W	C. O. & M.
Washington	109,966	Dudley	V	S. H. Dudley	1223 7th N. W	C. O. & M.
Washington	109,966	Foraker	V	Murray Brothers	1223 7th N. W	C. O. & M.
Washington	109,966	Mid-City	V	S. H. Dudley	1223 7th N. W	C. O. & M.
Washington	109,966	Blue Mouse	V	M. Martin	26th & M	C. O. & M.
Washington	109,966	Broadway		R. G. Byars, Mgr	7th Ave & Q St., N. W	
Washington	109,966	Lincoln	V-P	R. G. Byars, Mgr	12th & U Sts., N. W	
Washington	109,966	Gem	P	F. H. Hable	7th & L N. W	W. O. & M.
Washington	109,966	Dixie	P		4 1-2 S. W	W. O & M.
Washington	109,966	Florida	P	Mr. Colfax	15th & H., N. W.	C. O. & M.
Washington	109,966	Republic	P	WalterPinchback	1134 U. St., N. W.	W. O. & M.
FLORIDA.						
Bartow	1,217	Picture	P			C. O. & M.
Daytona	2,478	?	E			C. O & M.
Jacksonville	41,520	Frolic	P	Gus Seligman		W. O. & M.
Jacksonville	41,520	Austin	V	Buddy Austin		C. O. & M.
Jacksonville	41,520	Strand	V	Buddy Austin		W. O. & M.
Orlando	2,552	?	P			W. O. & M.
Pensacola	10,404	Lincoln	P			C. O. & M.
Pensacola	10,404	Belmont	V	E. L. Cummings	107 N. Baylen St	
St. Peterburg	2,453	Dream	E	Jack Lively	408 9th St	
St. Augustine	1,772	?	E	E. A. Martin		
Tampa	11,531	Maceo	P	C. A. Sappel	1310 Central	
Tampa	11,531	Palace	V			
GEORGIA.						
Augusta	22,582	Lenox	V	J. A. Moffett	1128 N. 9th	
Augusta	22,582	Palace	V	James Patterson		W. O. & M.
Athens	6,595	Morton	V			C. O. & M.
Atlanta	62,976	Auditorium	E	S. L. Lockett	192 Auburn	
Atlanta	62,976	"91"	V	Chas. P. Bailey	91 Decatur	W. O. & M.
Atlanta	62,976	"81"	V	Chas. P. Bailey	81 Decatur	W. M.
Brunswick	7,120	Pekin	V	J. Styles		C. O. & M.
Columbus	9,093	Dream	V	G. S. Love		W. O. & M.
Gainesville	1,512	Rex	P	G. M. Morgan		
Griffin	2,614	Griffin	V-P			
Macon	23,091	Old Douglas	V	C. H. Douglas		C. O. & M.
Macon	23,091	New Douglas	V	C. H. Douglas		C. O. & M.
Savannah	39,179	Pekin	V	A. G. Monroe		C. O. & M.
Savannah	39,179	Star	P	A. S. Guggenheimer		
Savannah	39,179	Globe	P	A. S. Guggenheimer		
Savannah	39,179	Dunbar	E	Walter Scott, Pres	468 W. Broad	C. O. & M.
Valdosta	5,508	?	P			C. O. & M.
Waycross	9,918	Star	V	H. A. Bunts	Box 201	C. O. & M.

City	Negro Population	Name of Theater	Type	Owner or Manager	Street Address	Nationality of Ownership and Management
ILLINOIS						
Cairo	5,000	Standard	P	L. B. Curtis		
Chicago	109,458	Grand	V	Mr. Johnson, Mgr	31st & State	W. O. & M.
Chicago	109,458	Avenue	V	Louis Weinberg	31st & Indiana	W. O. & M.
Chicago	109,458	Franklin	P		328 E. 31st	W. O. & M.
Chicago	109,458	Lincoln	P		31st & State	
Chicago	109,458	Phoenix	P	Frank Hammond	31st & State	W. O. & M.
Chicago	109,458	Pickford	P	O. C. Hammond	35th & Michigan	W. O. & M.
Chicago	109,458	Vendome	P	John Hammond		W. O. & M.
Chicago	109,458	Adelphia	P	Sam Good	31st & Prairie	W. O. & M.
Chicago	109,458	Atlas	P&V	Mr. Dooley	4711 State	
Chicago	109,458	Elba	P	F. Rosenthal	31st & Indiana	
Chicago	109,458	Owl	P	Mr. Saulkins	47th & State	
Chicago	109,458	Monogram	V	Mr. H. B. Miller	35th & State	W. O. & M.
Chicago	109,458	States	P	Mr. Paul	35th & State	
Chicago	109,458	Blue Bird	P	W. C. Gates & Son	3115 Indiana	C. O. & M.
Chicago	109,458	Lake	P	King & Davis	3125 Cottage Grove	
East St. Louis	7,437	Olympic	P	M. L. Hawkins	11 Main St	C. O. & M.
Lovejoy		Liberty	P	J. H. Sylvester		
Mounds	1,071	Grand	P	J H. Crawford		
Springfield	2,769	Pekin	P	James Mason		
INDIANA.						
Indianapolis	34,678	Washington	V	E. S. Stone		C. O. & M.
Indianapolis	34,678	Pioneer	P	Mrs. Anna Bowman	515 Indiana	
Indianapolis	34,678	Indiana	E	Dr. O. Puryear	414 Indiana	C. O. & M.
Indianapolis	34,678	Columbia	P	Bert Zarrigg		
Indianapolis	34,678	Senate	V	James Hill	1329 N. Senate	
Indianapolis	34,678	Douglas	V&P	Chas. English	19th & Martindle Ave	
Indianapolis	34,678	Dunick	V	J. Nicholson	1320 E. 16th	W. O. & M.
Gary	5,299	Strand	V	Walter Smith	1631 Broadway	
IOWA.						
Des Moines	5,512	Lincoln	P	Earl Banks	788 12th	
KENTUCKY.						
Louisville	40,087	Lincoln	V	F. C. Dillon	914 W. Walnut	C. M. & O.
Louisville	40,087	Victory	V	Steven Bell		C. M. & O
Louisville	40,087	Palace	V	Mr. Sanders	11th & Walnut	C. M. & O.
Mayfield	1,123	Unique	P	H. C. Neile		
Paducah	5,586	Hiawatha	P	Dr. S. George		C. O. & M.
Henderson	2,968	Doxey	P	F. B. Doxey	210 Elm	
Winchester	2,370	Lincoln	P	Mrs. Curry		

LOUISIANA						
Alexandria	7,863	Grand	V	Saenger Amusement Co		W. O. & C. M.
Alexandria	7,863	Hippodrome	P			W. O. & M.
Baton Rouge	8,560	Grand				C. O. & M.
Bogalusa	2,605	Fox	P			
Homer	829	Picture House	P	S. B. Mancusco		W. O. & M.
Lake Charles	4,472	Boulevard	P			W. O. & M.
Lake Charles	4,472	Palace	P			W. O. & M.
Lake Charles	4,472	Louisiana	P			C. O. & M.
Monroe	5,540	Dreamland	P	Luther K. Mitchell		C. O. & M.
New Orleans	100,930	L. K. Mitchel	P	Bordeaux & Camp		
New Orleans	100,930	Bordeaux	P	Howard & Louisiana		
New Orleans	100,930	Lincoln	V	G. Ford	413 Rampart	
New Orleans	100,930	Iroquois	V	Beaudreaux & Bennett	Bergundy & Iberville	W. O.
New Orleans	100,930	Lyric		K. of P Lodge	235 S. Rampart	C. O. & M.
New Orleans	100,930	Othello	V&P			W. O. & M.
Opelousas	2,056	Bon Ami	P			C. O. & M.
Scotland		Picture	V			W. O. & M.
Shreveport	17,485	Hippodrome	V	Mr. Gordon	1045 Texas Ave	W. O. & M.
Shreveport	17,485	Star				
MARYLAND.						
Annapolis	2,954	Clay St	P	John Costi		W. O. & M.
Baltimore	108,322	Dunbar	P	Josiah Diggs	619 N. Central	C. O. & M.
Baltimore	108,322	Argonne			924 So. Shop St	
Baltimore	108,322	Rainbow	P	B. Sachs	2115 Pennsylvania Ave	W. O. & M.
Baltimore	108,322	Regent	V	M. Hornstein	1619 Pennsylvania Ave	W. O. & M.
Baltimore	108,322	Douglas		C. Simmons	1300 Pennsylvania Ave	
Baltimore	108,322	American	P	A. Rosen	925 Pa. Ave	W. O. & M.
Baltimore	108,322	Gilmore	P	Oscar Schien	Gilmore & Saratoga	W. O. & M.
Baltimore	108,322		V&P		Monument St	
Baltimore	108,322	Goldfield	P	J. L. Rome	913 Warner	W. O. & M.
Baltimore	108,322	Carey	P	James Cremen	Carey & Prestman	
Baltimore	108,322	Lincoln	V	M. Flacks	936 Pennsylvania Ave	W. O. & M.
Baltimore	108,322	Star	V	Monument Bond		W. O. & M.
Baltimore	108,322	Roosevelt	P	Jacob Friedlander	Biddle & Druid Hill	W. O. &. M.
MICHIGAN.						
Detroit	40,838	Vaudette	V	E. B. Dudley	Gratiot Ave	C. O. & M.
Detroit	40,838	Koppin	V	Henry S. Koppin	Gratiot Ave	W. O. & M.
Detroit	40,838	Shook	V	Ben Shook	2814 Hastings	C. O. & M.
Detroit	40,838	?	E		2201 St. Aubin	
MISSISSIPPI.						
Clarksdale	4,392	Queen	P			W. O. & M.
Jackson	4,850	Alamo	P	R. A. Bell		W. O. & M.
Laurel	5,038	Savoy	V	Thos. Armstead	428 Front	
Indianola	1,100	Picture House				C. O. & M.
Meridian	8,343	Picture House	P			W. O. & M.
Meridian	8,343	Alamo	P			W. O. & M.
Mound Bayou	803	Casino	P	Fred Miller	(Negro City)	C. O. & M.
Vicksburg	9,148		P			W. O. & M.

City	Negro Population	Name of Theater	Type	Owner or Manager	Street Address	Nationality of Ownership and Management
MISSOURI						
Kansas City	30,719	Columbia	P	J. W. Koupolis	Independence St	W. O. & M.
Kansas City	30,719	Lincoln	V	L. Goldman	Office: 807 Main Street	W. O. & M.
Kansas City	30,719	Loves	P	G. W. K. Love	24th & Vine	
Kansas City	30,719	Panama	P		12th & Woodland	
Kansas City	30,719	Princess	P	E. S. Sutten	3rd and Parallel Ave	
Kansas City	30,719	Tent	V	Billy Kling	18th & Lydia	
Kansas City	30,719	Lyric	V	Billy Kling		
St. Joseph	4,209	Dudley	P	Chas. T. Phelps	211 N. 2nd	C. O. & M.
St. Louis	69,854	Assembly Hall		Richard Parrett		Mixed
St. Louis	69,854	Star	P	Chris Eftgian	Jefferson Street	W. O. & M.
St. Louis	69,854	Jesse Mere	P	C. Pitman		
St. Louis	69,854	Movie	P	Tom James		
St. Louis	69,854	Criterion	P	Thomas James		
St. Louis	69,854	Pendleton		B. F. Austin	4164 W. Finney	
St. Louis	69,854	B. T. Washington	V	C. H. Turpin	Market St	C. O. & M.
Springfield	1,664	Palace	P	H. L. Horne	325 Booneville	
NEBRASKA.						
Omaha	10,315	oyal	P	Walker & Dorsey		
Omaha	10,315	Franklin		Mr. Melcher		
Omaha	10,315	Diamond	P	Mrs. Peterson		
NEW JERSEY.						
Asbury Park	2,824	Royal	V	Mr. Fletcher		
Newark	16,977	Metropolitan	V	Mr. Foss		W. O. & M.
NEW YORK.						
N. Y. City	152,467	Lafayette	V&D		131 & 7th Ave	C. O.& M.
N. Y. City	152,467	Renaissance	P	Roach, H. C. Co	137th & 7th Ave	C. O.& M.
N. Y. City	152,467	Lincoln	V	Mrs. Downs	135th & Lenox	W. O. & M.
N. Y. City	152,467	Franklin	P	Peter Eckert	133d & Lenox	W. O. & C. M.
N. Y. City	152,467	Crescent	P	Eugene Elmore	42 W. 135th	W. O. & M.
N. Y. City	152,467	Roosevelt	P	Mr. Sovini	145th & 7th Ave	W. O. & M.
N. Y. City	152,467	Douglas	P		143rd & Lenox	W. O. & M.

City	Negro Population	Name of Theater	Type	Owner or Manager	Street Address	Nationality of Ownership and Management
NORTH CAROLINA						
Asheville	7,145	Star	P			W. O. & M.
Baden		Dreamland	V	W. T. Edding		W. O. & M.
Charlotte	14,641	Palace	P			W. O. & M.
Concord	1,746	Alpine	V			C. O. & M.
Durham	7,654	Wonderland	P	F. K. Watkins		C. O. & M.
Durham	7,654	Rex	V	F. K. Watkins		W. O. & M.
Elizabeth City	3,439	Washington	P			
Farmsville	3,439	Hopkins	V			
Goldsboro	4,882	Picture	P			W. O. & M.
Greenville	2,827	Liberty	E	O. T. Wilson		W. O. & M.
Kingston	420	Globe	P	S. H. Vick		C. O. & M.
New Bern	6,735	Dixie	P			
Oxford	1,328	Casino	P	C. L. Jones		
Raleigh	8,544	Royal	P	W. T. Jomn	117 E. Hargett	C. O. & M.
Raleigh	8,544	Lightner Arcade	E	Lightner Bros		C. O. & M.
Reidsville		Gem	P	J. B. McGehee		C. O. & M.
Roxboro		Star	V&P	J. Bolden		C. O. & M.
Mt. Holly						C. O. & M.
Winston-Salem	20,735	Lafayette	V	W. S. Scales		W. O. & M.
Winston-Salem	20,735	Dunbar	V	R. A. Botton		
Winston-Salem	20,735	Rex	P	M. Merriwether		C. O. & M.
Wilson	5,208	Globe	E	S. H. Vick		W. O. & M.
Wilmington	13,461	Brooklyn	V	L. Wheeler		
OHIO.						
Cincinnati	30,07	yceum	V	ew Henry, Mgr		W. O. & C. M.
Cincinnati	30,07	incoln	E	ew Henry, Mgr		W. O. & C. M.
Cincinnati	30,07	Pekin	P	)scar Hawkins		C. O. & M.
Cleveland	34,451	Temple	P	M. Polansy	56th & Central	W. O. & M.
Cleveland	34,451	Grand Central	V	Mr. Kaplan, Owner; O. T. Harris, Mgr		W. O. & C. M.
Columbus	22,181	Empress	E	J. A. Jackson	1287 Mt. Vernon	C. O. & M.
Columbus	22,181	Dunbar	V	J. A. Jackson	1287 Mt. Vernon	C. O. & M.
Dayton	9,025	Midget	P	R. C. Krapf		
Portsmouth	1,160	Lincoln	P	W. F. McConnell		
Xenia	2,021	Orpheum	P	A. L. Binder		
OKLAHOMA.						
Ardmore	2,008	Picture House	P	Tobe Crisp		C. O. & M.
Chickasha	1,183	Pastime	P	William Johnson		
Hugo	693	Lincoln	P	J. Townsend		C. O. & M.
Muskogee	7,175	Dreamland	V	Mrs. L. T. Williams		
Oklahoma City	8,241	Temple	P	J. J. Dawson		C. O. & M.
Oklahoma City	8,241	Aldridge	V	Beaux & Whitlow		C. O. & M.
Okmulgee	3,359	Dreamland	V	Mrs. L. T. Williams		
Sapulpa	1,317	George R	P	S. L. James	520 W. Johnston	C. O. & M.
*Tulsa	8,878	Dreamland	V	Mrs. Williams		

*Theater destroyed during riot and population greatly diminished.

City	Negro Population	Name of Theater	Type	Owner or Manager	Street Address	Nationality of Ownership and Management
PENNSYLVANIA						
Philadelphia	134,299	Dunbar	V&D	John T. Gibson, Owner		C. O. & O.
Philadelphia	134,299	Standard	V	John T. Gibson, Owner		C. O. & M.
Philadelphia	134,299	Strand	P	H. Swartz	12th & Girard	W. O. & M.
Philadelphia	134,299	Rex	P	D. Starkman	2127 Ridge Ave	W. O. & M.
Philadelphia	134,299	Gladstone	P	M. B. Browsky	17th & Federal	W. O. & M
Philadelphia	134,299	Keystone	P	Mr. Wack		W. O. & M.
Philadelphia	134,299	Royal	P	Mr. Wack		W. O. & M.
Philadelphia	134,299	Olympia	P	Mr. Swartzman	Broad and Bainbridge	W. O. & M.
Pittsburgh	37,725	Pershing	C	(Plays colored road shows)		W. O. & M.
Pittsburgh	37,725	Star	V	Harry Tannenbaum	Wylie Ave	W. O. & C. M.
Pittsburgh	37,725	Central Square	V		Center Ave	C. O. & M.
Steelton	1,973	Palace	P	C. L. Donley	190 N. Front	
SOUTH CAROLINA.						
Anderson	3,030	Grand	V	R. Sloan Driscoll		W. O. & M.
Bennettsville	1,302	Lincoln	E	King & Covington		C. O. & M.
Camden	1,849	Picture	P			C. O. & M.
Charleston	32,326	Columbia	E			
Charleston	32,326	Lincoln	V	J. C. V. Cannon, V. P.; C. P. McClane, Mgr		C. O. & M.
Charleston	32,326	Milo	V			C. O. & M.
Charleston	32,326	Lincoln	V	C. P. McClane		C. O. & M.
Columbia	14,455	Lincoln	V	W. H. Tolbutt		W. O. & M.
Columbia	14,455	Royal	P	L. T. Lester		W. O. & M
Florence	4,714	Princess	V	G. Brown		C. O. & M.
Greenwood	2,895	Bijou	P	Mr. Adams		
Greenville	8,184	Liberty	E	Wilson & Kurtz		W. O. & M.
Orangeburg	3,306	Palmetto	P	Mr Brown		W. O. & M
Rock Hill	1,931	Broadway	P	W. S. Alston		C. O. & M.
Sumter	3,869	Picture	E			C. O. & M.

TENNESSEE.						
Chattanooga	18,889	Grand	V	M. H. Silverman	9th St	W. O. & M.
Chattanooga	18,889	Amusement	V&P			
Chattanooga	18,889	Liberty	V	Sam Reevin, Prop	9th St	W. O. & M.
Chattanooga	18,889	Star				W. O. & M
Chattanooga	11,302	Gem	P	W. C. Kennedy		
Knoxville	11,302	Dixie	P	Chas. Roth	329 Beale Ave	
Knoxville	61,181	Daisy	P	Joe Macire	324 Beale Ave	W. O. & M.
Memphis	61,181	Palace	V	A. Barasso		
Memphis	61,181	Venus	V	Paul Zarillo		
Memphis	61,181	Grand	P	Paul Zarillo		C. O. & M.
Memphis	35,633	Lincoln	P			W. O. & M.
Nashville	35,633	Bijou	V	Milton D. Starr		C. O. & M.
Nashville	35,633	Star	P			
TEXAS.						
Austin	6,921	Dixie-Dale	P			C. O. & M.
Beaumont	13,210	Verdun	P	A. N. Adams		W. O. & M.
Beaumont	13,210	Lincoln	V			W. O. & M.
Beaumont	13,210	Pastime	P			C. O. & M.
Beaumont	13,210	Lee's Tent	V	Ed Lee		C. O. & M.
Bonham	916	Star	P	Chas. Jordon		
Bryant	2,181	Star	P	Queen & Baylor		
Clarksville	1,020	Princess	P	J. S. Thornton		W. O. & M.
Dallas	24,023	Mammoth	V			C. O. & M.
Dallas	24,023	Park	P	Chintz Moore, Owner		
Dallas	24,023	Grand Central	P	Jack Harris		C. O. & M.
Denison	3,026	Dreamland	P	P. Woods		
Ennis	1,924	Picture	P			
Ft. Worth	15,896	Douglas	P	S. Lewis		C. O. & M.
Ft. Worth	15,896	Washington	V			C. O. & M.
Galveston	9,888	Lincoln	P			W. O. & M.
Galveston	9,888	Dixie-3	P			W. O. & M.
Galveston	9,888	Princess	P	A. Mandell		W. O. & M.
Galveston	9,888	Star	V			C. O. & M.
Greenville	2,255	Pastime	P			
Hillsboro	1,025	Palace	P	H. D. Jackson		W. O. & M.
Houston	33,960	Odin	P			C. O. & M.
Houston	33,960	Lincoln	P	O. P. DeWalt		W. O. & M.
Houston	39,960	Washington	V			C. O. & M.
Houston	33,960A	merican	V	C. A. Caffey		
Houstn	1,449	Picture	P			
Marlin	2,456	Picture	P			C. O. & M.
Orange	3,573	Alhambra	P			C. O. & M.
Paris		Queen	P	Ed. Conley		W. O. & M.
Rusk	3,910	Dream	P			
Port Arthur	14,341	American	E	Chas. Coffey	San Felipe St	W. O. & M.
San Antonio	14,341	Dreamland	V	A. N. Sack		C. O. & M.
San Antonio	2,075	Andrews	B			
Sherman	481	Rink	P	J. W. Lewis		C. O. & M.
Taylor	2,078	Rink	P	J. J. Dawson		C. O. & M.
Temple	2,822	Longs	P			
Tyler	2,217	Victory	P	E. C. Lewis		
Wichita Falls	7,726	Majestic	P	M. L. Gardner		
Waco	7,726	Gayety	P	W. H. Leonard		
Waco						

City	Negro Population	Name of Theater	Type	Owner or Manager	Street Address	Nationality of Ownership and Management †
VIRGINIA.						
Alexandria	4,112	Virginia	P	R. Shapiro		
Alexandria	4,112	Lincoln	P	H. A. Bramlow		
Berkley		Liberty	V	M. C. Harkson		
Danville	5,678	Hippodrome	V	W. A. Donlevy		
Hampton	2,169	Lincoln	V	Mr. Bacchus		W. O. & M.
Hampton	2,169	Lyric	V	George C. Bacchus		W. O. & M.
Lynchburg	8,329	Empire	V	C. K. Smith		
Martinsville	1,512	Dubois	P	H. Ball		
Newport News	14,177	Lincoln	V	W. L. Mosely	20th & Jefferson	
Norfolk	43,392	Attucks	V&D	Robt. Cross, Mgr	1008 Church St.	C. O. & M.
Norfolk	43,392	Palace	V	Hoffheimer Corp.		W. O. & M.
Petersburg	13,608	Rialto	P	O. R. Johnson		
Petersburg	13,608	S. H. Dudley	V	S. H. Dudley		C. O. & M.
Portsmouth	23,245	Lincoln	P	John Mills		
Roanoke	9,300	Hampton	P	C. F. Tolliver		
Richmond	54,041	Hippodrome	V	Chas. Somma		W. O. & M.
Richmond	54,041	Rayo	V	Ray Hollenger		W. O. & M.
Richmond	54,041	Globe	P	Ray Hollenger		W. O. & M.
WEST VIRGINIA.						
Charleston	4,502	Armory				
Clarksburg	1,258	Kelly Miller				
Northfork			V	F. E. Alexander		C. O & M.

OCCUPATIONS.

The 1920 Census reports on occupations are not yet available. For this reason the figures from the 1910 Census are used. During the period of the World War the number of Negroes in the trades and industries greatly increased. Available information indicates that there is a tendency to continue to employ a considerable number of these Negroes. Bulletin Number 20 of the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, issued in 1922, gives suggestive and confirmatory information along this line. The bulletin gives the results of investigations of Negro women in industry before, during and since the War. The following is the summary of the conclusions reached.

"We wouldn't continue to employ Negro women if their production was not satisfactory.' This is the tenor of the remarks made by employers of Negro women to agents of the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, who set out to discover the conditions under which Negro women were working in industry. Four-fifths of the employers of Negro women whose establishments were investigated by the Women's Bureau expressed this idea and said that Negro women in industry had no faults which were not common to all other labor. About 90 per cent of the employers interviewed said they expected to continue to employ Negro women, and many of them stated that there was no difference in the quantity and quality of the product of their Negro and white women employees and that the Negro women caused no greater loss of material in the processes of production. Of 63 managers who reported on the subject of punctuality 54 found no difference in the punctuality of the two groups. The majority of the managers considered that labor turnover was about equal for the two races. What complaints were made about Negro women as industrial workers can be accounted for, the Women's Bureau thinks, by the lack of industrial experience and routine working habits among these women. Labor turnover and unreliability as to attendance the Negro women themselves often attributed to undesirable conditions on a job which had been taken merely to tide over until something better could be found."

In 1910 the number of Negroes 10 years of age and over in gainful occupations was: 5,192,535, or 71.0 per cent of total Negro population of this age; by sex the number was, males, 3,187,554; females, 2,013,981. Negroes constitute 13.6 per cent of all persons in gainful occupations.

	1910	1900
Per Cent of total population in gainful occupations	53.3	50.2
Per Cent all males in gainful occupations	81.3	80.0
Per Cent all females in gainful occupations	23.4	18.8
Per Cent of all Negro males in gainful occupations	87.4	84.1
Per cent of all Negro females in gainful occupations	54.7	40.7

NUMBER OF NEGROES IN EACH MAIN CLASS OF OCCUPATIONS.

OCCUPATION	1910	1900	INCREASE	
			Number	Per Cent
Agricultural Pursuits	2,893,674	2,143,176	750,498	35
Professional Service	69,929	41,324	22,605	47
Domestic and Personal Service	1,099,715	1,324,160	224,445	17
Trade and Transportation	425,043	209,154	215,889	103
Manufacturing and mechanical pursuits	704,174	275,149	429,025	156

A larger proportion of persons 10 years of age and over in the United States were engaged in gainful occupations in 1910 than in 1900. This increase was especially marked for Negroes.

PROPORTION OF PRINCIPAL CLASSES OF THE POPULATION IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS.

CLASS OF POPULATION	1900			1910		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All Classes	53.3	81.3	23.4	50.2	80.0	18.8
Native white—Native parentage	48.4	78.5	17.1	45.8	77.3	13.0
Native white—Foreign or mixed parentage	50.4	76.5	24.6	48.5	75.4	21.7
Foreign-born white	60.3	90.0	21.7	57.3	89.7	19.1
Negro	71.0	87.4	54.7	62.2	84.1	40.7
Indian, Chinese, Japanese and all other	61.1	80.8	17.6	59.2	80.0	14.2

PER CENT OF NEGROES OF TOTAL PERSONS IN EACH OF THE MAIN CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS IN 1890, 1900 AND 1910.

	1890	1900	1910
Agricultural Pursuits	21.7	20.6	23.1
Professional Service	3.6	3.7	3.8
Domestic and Professional Service	22.6	23.6	20.5
Trade and Transportation	4.3	4.4	5.5
Manufacturing and Mechanical Pursuits	3.6	3.9	6.5

Negroes Making Gains in the Trades.

The census report on occupations for 1900 appeared to indicate that in such trades as carpentry, plastering, blacksmithing, etc., Negroes were losing ground. The 1910 report of the census on occupations indicates that the Negro has made gains in practically all the trades in which he appeared in 1900 to be losing ground.

TRADES IN WHICH IN 1900 THE NEGRO APPEARED TO BE LOSING GROUND

TRADES	NUMBER IN		
	1890	1900	1910
Carpentry	22,318	21,114	29,039
Plastering	4,006	3,757	6,783
Brick and Tile Making	10,521	9,970	18,703
Marble and Stone Cutting	1,279	1,257	1,788
Blacksmithing and Wheelwrighting	11,159	10,480	10,981
Boot and Shoe making	5,065	4,574	6,706
Harness and Saddle making	295	273	421
Leather Currying and Tanning	1,099	1,073	2,272
Trunk and Case making	66	23	88
Engraving	25	22	30
Hosiery and Knitting	64	36	816
Woolen Milling	346	169	343

Negroes Increasing As Factory Workers.

In recent years there has been a large increase in the number of Negroes working in factories. The Negro workers in factories are to a large extent doing the rougher, cruder, and semi-skilled work. Many, however, in every phase of factory industries are doing the most highly skilled work. The general tendency for the Negro factory worker appears to be upward. In 1900 the number was 131,216; in 1910, the number was 358,180, an increase of 226,964; or 173 per cent. The number of Negroes employed in textile industry factories in 1900 was 2,949; in 1910 the number was 11,333, an increase of 283 per cent.

DISTRIBUTION OF NEGRO FACTORY WORKERS, 1910.

Chemical and Allied Industries	10,870
Clay, Glass, and Stone Industries	28,519
Clothing Industries	11,692
Food and Kindred Industries	17,894
Iron and Steel Industries	41,739

Leather Industries	5,845
Liquor and Beverage Industries	8,508
Lumber and Furniture Industries	126,018
Metal Industries, Except Iron and Steel	2,861
Paper and Pulp Industries	1,455
Printing and Bookbinding	4,058
Textile Industries	11,333
Miscellaneous Industries	87,388

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES EMPLOYING THE LARGEST NUMBER OF NEGROES.

Woolen Mills	343
Silk Mills	560
Dyeing, Finishing, and Printing Mills	645
Not Specified Textile Mills	720
Knitting Mills	816
Cotton Mills	7,216

A Large Number of Negroes Engaged in Business.

Excluding 10,601 boarding and lodging housekeepers, there were in 1910 according to the census 38,382 Negroes engaged in business enterprises of various sorts. This did not include those operating barber, blacksmith and shoe shops, and several other classes of business connected with trades for which separate returns for proprietors and employees were not made. Probably 5,000 or more should have been added for persons operating those businesses, making the total about 43,000. It is estimated that there are now 50,000 or more Negroes engaged in business.

OCCUPATIONS OF NEGRO WOMEN.

The distribution of the 2,013,981 Negro females engaged in gainful occupations are:

Agriculture	1,051,137
Professional Service	30,071
Domestic and Personal Service	852,812
Trade and Transportation	11,521
Manufacturing and Mechanical Pursuits	68,440

OCCUPATIONS IN WHICH IN 1910 THERE WERE AT LEAST 5,000 NEGRO WOMEN.

Laborers (Manufacturing and Mechanical Pursuits)	6,159
Trade (Wholesale and Retail)	7,304
Char Women and Cleaners	6,962
Waitresses	7,377
Boarding and Lodging Housekeepers	9,183
Housekeepers	9,911
Ladies' Maids	10,239
Laundresses (in Laundries)	10,371
Cigar and Tobacco Factory Workers	10,746
Chamber Maids	14,071
Nurses (Not Trained)	17,874
Seamstresses	18,216
Dressmakers	20,061
Teachers	22,528
Farmers	79,308
Servants	184,889
Cooks	205,584
Farm Laborers (Workingout)	263,403
Laundresses (not in Laundries)	361,551
Farm Laborers (Home Farm)	704,150

The World War Conditions and Negro Occupations.

The general effect on the Negroes of the United States, of the conditions brought about by the World War, was to greatly increase the number of occupations in which they are engaged. Just how great this effect has been can not be definitely ascertained, until the 1920 census reports are available. That the changes however, have been very great is indicated by the following:

OCCUPATIONS NEGROES PITTSBURGH INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS, 1916-1917. (1)

Name of Concern	No. of Negroes employed at present	No. employed to 1916	Per cent doing unskilled labor
Carnegie Steel Co. (all plants)	4,000	1,500	95
Jones and Laughlin	1,500	400	100
Westinghouse Elec. and Mgf. Co	900	25	90
Harbison and Walker	250	50	80
National Tube Co. (all plants)	250	100	100
Pressed Steel Car Co	25	25	50
Pgh. Forge and Iron	75		100
Moorehead Brothers	200	200	75
Am. Steel and Wire	25	25	100
Clinton Iron and Steel	25	25	75
Oliver Iron and Steel	50		100
Carbon Steel Co	200	50	75
Crucible Steel Co	400	150	90
A. M. Byers Co	200		60
Lockhart Steel Co	160		95
Mesta Machine Co	50		100
Marshall Foundry Co	15		
Total	8,325	2,550	

(1) Epstein "The Negro Migrant in Pittsburgh."

A study of the occupations of Negro women in New York under the title "A New Day for the Colored Woman Worker (2)," said: "Two years ago any discussion of Colored women in industry would have been met with the question, 'But are there any Colored women working in shops and factories?' And with good reason, for the Colored woman is a newcomer in the field of industry. Individuals, it is true, had found their way into special places long ago, but industry as a whole had never accepted them. The following table indicates in general the hospitality of the trades covered to the experiment of employing Colored women."

Industry	Factories	Colored Women Workers
Needle Trades	121	892
Toys	10	194
Buttons	9	120
Candy	4	196
Leather Goods	9	96
Marabou	5	66
Paper Boxes and Bags	10	58
Millinery	6	30
Flowers and Feathers	6	17
Miscellaneous	37	516
Total	127	2,185

(2) Schwartz, Jackson, Bowles and others, "A New Day for the Colored Women Worker."

The Negro And The Trades Union.

The Negro is making gains in the unions. At the 1910 annual meeting of the National Council of the American Federation of Labor a resolution was unanimously passed inviting Negroes and all other races into the Labor Federation. The officers of the Federation were instructed to take measures to see that Negro workmen as well as workmen of other races were brought into the union. In 1913 this action was reaffirmed.

Many years ago the American Federation of Labor declared for the thorough organization of all working people without regard to sex, religion, race, politics, or nationality; that many organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L. have within their membership Negro workmen with all other workers of their trades, and the A. F. of L. has made and is making every effort within its power for the organization of these workmen.

In 1913 nine out of sixty of the most important unions barred Negroes from membership. These unions are: "The International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees," "Switchmen's Union," "Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen," "Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen," "Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineer," "Order of Railway Conductors of America," "Order of Railway Telegraphers," "American Wire Weavers' Protective Association" and the "International Brotherhood Boiler Makers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America." Fifty-one national labor organizations, several of which are the strongest in the country, reported that there was nothing in their Constitution prohibiting the admittance of Negroes.

The question of the Negroes and the Labor Unions was considered at the 1916, the 1917 and the 1918 annual conventions of the American Federation of Labor and steps were taken to organize Negroes not then affiliated with the Unions. At the 1919 Annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, it was formally decided to open the doors of organized labor unconditionally to Negroes.

At the 1921 convention of the American Federation of Labor efforts to wipe out the color line in organized labor failed. In the course of the discussion President Gompers said, "The American Federation of Labor has previously declared that it is the duty of all workers to organize regardless of sex, nationality, political belief or color." Continuing he said, "The Federation, however, cannot force this view upon individual or affiliated unions without their consent.

One of the significant aspects of the problem of the Negro and organized labor is the recently developed tendency of Negro labor to organize itself independent of white labor unions. The chief reasons for the development of these independent Negro labor unions are that it is felt that Negro labor is not receiving a square deal at the hands of white labor and that although the American Federation of Labor advises that Negroes be received into labor unions on the same footing as whites there is no effective means of enforcing this recommendation.

INVENTIONS.

Benjamin Banneker.—Noted Negro Astronomer. Born free, November 9, 1731, in Baltimore County, Maryland. Received some education in a pay school. Early showed an inclination for mechanics. About 1754, with imperfect tools, constructed a clock which told the time and struck the hour. This was the first clock constructed in America.

James Forten, of Philadelphia, who died in 1842, is credited with the invention of apparatus for managing sails. Robert Benjamin Lewis, born in Gardiner, Maine, 1802, invented a machine for picking oakum. This machine, in all its essential particulars, is said to still be used by the ship-building interests of Maine.

The first Negro to receive a patent on an invention was Henry Blair, of Maryland, who, in 1834 and 1836, was granted patents on a corn harvester. He is supposed to have been a free Negro. A number of inventions were made by slaves. It has been claimed, but not verified that a slave either invented the cotton gin or gave to Eli Whitney who obtained a patent for it, valuable suggestions to aid in the completion of that invention.

In 1858 the Commissioner of patents ruled and the Attorney General of the United States concurred that a slave could neither take out a patent on an invention nor assign his invention to his master. The same question came up in connection with the invention of a boat propeller by Benjamin T. Montgomery, a slave of Jefferson Davis, President of the late Confederate States. Having unsuccessfully tried to have his slave's invention patented, President Davis had the Confederate Congress pass a law permitting a slave to assign his invention to his master. The law was:

"And be it further enacted, that in case the original inventor or discoverer of art, machine or improvement for which a patent is solicited is a slave, the master of such slave may take an oath that the said slave was the original; and on complying with the requisites of the law shall receive a patent for said discovery or invention, and have all the rights to which a patentee is entitled by law."

Sometime after the Dred Scott Decision, 1857, The Patent Office refused a a Negro of Boston a patent on an invention on the ground that according to this decision he was not a citizen of the United States and therefore a patent could not be issued to him. December 16, 1861, Senator Charles Summer, on behalf of this Negro inventor, offered the following resolution in the Senate:

"Resolved, That the Committee on Patents and the Patent office be directed to consider if any further legislation is necessary in order to secure to persons of African descent, in our country, the right to take out patents for useful inventions, under the Constitution of the United States."

The Committee made no report on the resolution. It was a case for interpretation rather than legislation. The matter was settled in 1862 by an opinion of the Attorney-General, relating to passports, that a free man of color born in the United States is a citizen. It is reported that ice cream was invented by Augustus Jackson, a Negro confectionery dealer of Philadelphia.

The Patent Office, which does not record the race of the patentees has, by investigation, verified over 800 patents which have been granted to Negroes. It estimated that more than this number which are unverified, have been granted, and that Negroes hold patents on over 2,000 inventions.

The records of the Patent Office show that Negroes have applied their inventive talent to a wide range of subjects; in agricultural implements, in wood and metal-working machines, in land conveyances on road and track, in sea-going vessels, in chemical compounds, in electricity through all its wide range of uses, in aeronautics, in new designs of house furniture and bric-a-brac, in mechanical toys and amusement devices.*

William, B. Purvis, of Philadelphia, has inventions covering a variety of subjects, but directed mainly along a single line of experiment and improvement.

He began in 1912, the invention of machines for making paper bags, and his improvements in this line of machinery are covered by a dozen patents. Some half dozen other patents granted Mr. Purvis, include three patents on electric railways, one on a fountain pen, another on a magnetic car-balancing device, and still another for a cutter for roll holders.

Joseph Hunter Dickinson, of New Jersey, specializes in the line of musical instruments, particularly playing the piano. He began more than fifteen years ago to invent devices for automatically playing the piano.

He is at present in the employ of a large piano factory. His various inventions in piano-player mechanism are adopted in the construction of some of the finest piano-players on the market. He has more than a dozen patents to his credit already, and is still devoting his energies to that line of invention.

Frank J. Ferrell, of New York, has obtained about a dozen patents for his inventions, the larger number of them being for improvement in valves for steam engines.

Benjamin F. Jackson, of Massachusetts, is the inventor of a dozen different improvements in heating and lighting devices, including a controller for a trolly wheel.

Charles V. Richey, of Washington, D. C., has obtained about a dozen patents on his inventions, the last of which was a most ingenious device for registering the calls on a telephone and detecting the unauthorized use of that instrument.

*The Negro in the Field of Invention. Henry E. Baker, Journal of Negro History, January, 1917.

George W. Murray of South Carolina, former member of Congress, from that State, has received eight patents for his inventions on agricultural implements, including mostly such different attachments as readily adapt a single implement to a variety of uses.

Henry Creamer of New York, has made seven different inventions in steam traps, covered by as many patents, and Andrew J. Beard, of Alabama had about the same number to his credit for inventions in car-coupling devices—William Douglass, of Arkansas, was granted about half a dozen patents for various inventions for harvesting machines.

James Doyle of Pittsburgh, has obtained several patents for his inventions one of them being for an automatic serving system. This latter device is a scheme for dispensing with the use of waiters in dining rooms, restaurants and at railroad lunch counters. It was recently exhibited with the Pennsylvania Exposition Society's exhibit at Pittsburgh, where it attracted widespread attention from the press and public.

In the Civil service, at Washington, D. C., there are several colored men who have made inventions of more or less importance which were suggested by the mechanical problems arising in their daily occupations.

Shelby J. Davidson, of Kentucky, a clerk in the office of the Auditor for the Post Office Dept., operated a machine for tabulating and totalizing the quarterly accounts which were regularly submitted by the postmasters of the country. Mr. Davidson's attention was first directed to the loss in time through the necessity for periodically stopping to manually dispose of the paper coming from the machine. He invented a rewind device which served as an attachment for automatically taking up the paper as it issued from the machines and adapted it for use again on the reverse side, thus effecting a very considerable economy of time and material. His main invention, however was a novel attachment for adding machines which was designed to automatically include the government fee, as well as the amount sent, when totalizing the money orders in the reports submitted by postmasters. This was a distinct improvement in the efficiency and value of the machine he was operating, and the government granted him patents on both inventions.

Robert Pelham, of Detroit, is employed in the Census Office Bureau where his duties include the compilation of groups of statistics on sheets from data sent into the office from the thousands of manufactures of the country.

He devised a machine used as an adjunct in tabulating the statistics from the manufacturer's schedules in a way that displaced a dozen men in a given quantity of work, doing the work economically, speedily and with faultless precision. Mr. Pelham has been granted a patent for his inventions, and the improved efficiency of his devices induced the United States Government to lease them from him, paying him a royalty for their use, in addition to his salary for operating them.

The late Granville T. Woods, of New York, and his brother, Lyates took out some fifty or more patents.

Wood's inventions principally relate to electrical subjects, such as telegraph and telephone instruments, electric railways and general systems of electrical control. Several are on devices for transmitting telegraphic messages between moving trains. According to Patent Office Records, several of Wood's patents have for valuable considerations been assigned to the foremost electrical corporations, such as the General Electric Company, of New York and the American Bell Telephone Company, of New York. Mr. Wood's inventive faculty also worked along other lines. He devised an incubator, a complicated amusement device, a steam boiler furnace and a mechanical brake.

The largest number of patents received on inventions, by a Negro was by Elijah McCoy, of Detroit, Michigan.

McCoy obtained his first patent in July, 1872, and his last one in 1920. During this period of forty-eight years he invented one thing after another and has

fifty-seven patents to his credit. His inventions cover a wide range of subjects, but relate particularly to the lubricating of machinery. He was a poineer in the art of steadily supplying oil to machinery in intermittent drops from a cup so as to avoid the necessity for stopping the machine to oil it. McCoy's lubricating cup was famous forty years ago as a necessary equipment for all up-to-date machinery.

John Ernest Matzeliger, born Dutch Guiana, 1852, died, Lynn, Massachusetts, 1889. He is the inventor of the first machine that performed automatically all the operations involved in attaching soles to shoes.

Other machines had previously been made for performing a part of these operations, but Matzeliger's machine was the only one then known to the mechanical world that could simultaneously hold the last in place to receive the leather, move it forward step by step so that other co-acting parts might draw the leather over the heel, properly punch the grip and grip the upper and draw it down over the last, plait the leather properly at the heel and toe, feed the nails to the driving point, hold them in position while being driven, and then discharge the completely soled shoe from the machine. everything being done automatically, and requiring less than a minute to complete a single shoe. This wonderful achievement marked the beginning of a distinct revolution in the art of making shoes by machinery. Matzeliger realized this, and attempted to capitalize it by organizing a stock company to market his invention; but his plans were frustrated through failing health and lack of business experience and shortly thereafter died. The patent and much of the stock of the company organized by Matzeliger was bought up. The purchase laid the foundation for the organization of the United Shoe Machinery Company, the largest and richest corporation of the kind in the world. The United Shoe Machinery Company established at Lynn, Massachusetts, a school, the only one of its kind in the world, where boys are taught exclusively to operate the Matzeliger type of machine. Some years before his death Matzeliger became a member of a white church in Lynn, called the North Congregational Society and bequeathed to this church some of the stock of the Company he had organized. Years afterwards this church became heavily involved in debt, and remembering the stock that had been left by this colored member, found, upon inquiry, that it had become very valuable through the importance of the patent under the management of the large company then controlling it. The church sold the stock and realized from the sale more than enough to pay off the entire debt of the church, amounting to $10,860.

AGRICULTURE.

The number of farmers in the United States in 1920 were 6,448,343. Of these 5,498,454 or 85.3 per cent were white and 925, 708 or 14.3 per cent were Negroes. There were also 24,181 farmers of other nationalities as follows: 16,680 Indians, 6,892 Japanese and 609 Chinese. The number of Negro farmers by tenure were: owners, 218,612, managers, 2,026, and tenants, 705,070.

Slight Increase
In Proportion
Farm Tenants.

The per cent division of Negro farmers in 1900, were: owners, 25.1; managers, 0.2; tenants, 74.6. The per cent division in 1910, were: owners, 24.5; managers 0.2; tenants, 75.3. The per cent division in 1920 were: owners, 23.5; managers, 0.2; tenants, 76.3.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY TENURE
NEGRO FARM OPERATORS.

Tenure	Percentage Distribution		
	1900	1910	1920
UNITED STATES.			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owners	25.1	24.5	23.5
Managers	0.2	0.2	0.2
Tenants	74.6	75.3	76.3
THE SOUTH			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owners	24.5	24.0	23.2
Managers	0.2	0.1	0.2
Tenants	75.3	75.9	76.6
THE NORTH			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owners	57.9	62.2	61.3
Managers	1.3	1.9	2.5
Tenants	40.8	35.9	36.2
THE WEST			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owners	76.3	80.3	67.9
Managers	2.1	4.1	3.4
Tenants	21.7	15.6	28.7

Value
Farm Property
Rapidly Increasing.

In the 20 years, 1900-1920, the value of farm property owned by Negro farmers of the South has rapidly increased. This is true with reference to the value of the live stock, poultry, and implements and machinery owned. The value of land and buildings increased from $69,636,420 in 1900 to $273,501,665 in 1910, or 293 per cent. The value of the land and buildings owned by the Negro farmers of the South in 1920 was $522,178,137 an increase for the 10 years of $248,676, 472 or 91 per cent.

Negro Farmers Decrease In North
But Increase
In South And West.

In the 20 year period 1900-1920, there was a marked decrease in the number of Negro farmers in the North, that is, what the census designates as the New England, the Middle Atlantic, the East North Central and the West North Central sections.

In 1900 the number of Negro farmers reported in the North was 14,016. In 1920 the number reported was 9,380, a decrease of 4,636 or 33.0 per cent.

The number of Negro farmers in the West increased from 337 in 1900 to 733 in 1920. The number of Negro farmers in the South increased from 732,362 in 1900 to 915,595 in 1920. The decrease in the number of Negro farm owners for the country as a whole was due to the decrease of this class of farmers in the North. In 1920 there were for the whole country, 218,612 Negroes owning their farms. This was 360 less than the number 218,972 reported for 1910. In 1910 there were in the North 7,498 Negroes owning their farms. In 1920 the number was 5,749, a decrease of 1,749. In 1910 there were in the South 211,087 Negro farm owners. In 1920 the number was 212,365, an increase of 1,278.

INCREASE AND DECREASE BY SECTIONS OF COUNTRY OF CLASSES OF NEGRO FARMERS.

1900-1910 AND 1910-1920.

NORTH

Class Farmers	1900	1910	Increase 1900–1910		1920	Increase 1910–1920	
			Number	Per Cent		Number	PerCent
Total	14,016	12,052	-1,964	-14.1	9,380	-2,672	-22.2
Owners	8,122	7,498	-624	-7.7	5,749	-1,649	-21.8
Managers	176	224	48	27.2	242	18	8.0
Tenants	5,718	4,330	-1,338	-24.3	3,389	-941	-21.7

WEST.

Class Farmers	1900		Increase 1900–1910		1920	Increase 1910–1920	
			Number	Per Cent		Number	Per Cent
Total	337	482	145	43.2	733	251	152.0
Owners	257	387	130	50.6	498	111	28.7
Managers	7	20	13	-------	25	5	-------
Tenants	73	75	2	-------	210	135	-------

SOUTH.

Class Farmers	1900	1910	Increase 1900–1910		1920	Increase 1910–1920	
			Number	Per Cent		Number	Per Cent
Total	732,362	880,836	148,474	20.3	915,595	34,759	3.9
Owners	179,418	211,087	31,669	17.3	212,365	1,278	0.6
Managers	1,561	1,190	-371	-23.7	1,759	569	47.8
Tenants	551,383	668,559	117,176	21.2	701,471	32,912	4.9

Increase And Decrease By States Negro Farmers, Total And By Tenure 1900-1910 And 1910-1920.

In fifteen states: Vermont, New Jersey, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Colorado, Washington, California, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas, there was for the twenty year period, 1900-1920, an increase in the total number of Negro farmers.

In thirteen states: Vermont, New Jersey, Delaware, South Dakota, Colorado, Arizona, Washington, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Texas, there was for the twenty year period, 1900-1920 an increase in the number of Negro farm tenants.

In sixteen states: New Hampshire, Vermont, Montana, Idaho, Colorado, Utah, Washington, California, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas, there was for the twenty year period, 1900-1920, an increase in the number of Negro farm owners.

There were during the twenty year period 1900-1920, only eight states: Vermont, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Arkansas, Texas, Colorado and Washington in which there was no decrease in either the total number of Negro farmers, in the total number of Negro farm owners, or in the total number of Negro farm tenants.

The following states: Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Missouri and Kansas had a decrease for the twenty year period, 1900-1920, in the total number of Negro farmers; in the number of Negro farm owners and in the number of Negro farm tenants. The following states: Maine, Rhode Island, Florida, Mississippi and Oregon had a decrease for the ten year period, 1910-1920, in the total number of Negro farmers, in the number of Negro farm owners and in the number of Negro farm tenants.

In the following states: South Dakota, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, Tennessee, New Mexico and Nevada there was for the ten year period, 1910-1920, an increase in the number of Negro tenants, but a decrease in the total number of Negro farmers and Negro farm owners.

For the twenty year period, 1900-1920 in West Virginia, Ohio, Illinois and Wisconsin; for the ten year period 1900-1910, in Louisiana; and for the ten year period, 1910-1920, in Alabama, there was a decrease in the total number of Negro farmers and in the number of Negro tenants but an increase in the number of Negro farm owners.

Increase And Decrease White And Negro Farmers Show Similar Tendencies.

Where there was not a decrease in actual numbers there was a similarly marked decrease in the rate of increase of all classes of farmers both whites and Negroes, as for example, the increase in the total number of white farmers in the ten year period, 1900-1910 was 471,011. In contrast the increase of white farmers for the ten year period 1910-1920 was 57,835. The increase in the total number of Negro farmers for the ten year period 1900-1910 was 146,655. In contrast the increase for the ten year period 1910-1920 was 32,338.

The increase in the number of white tenants from 1900-1910 was 211,017. From 1910-1920 the increase was 63,805. The increase in the number of Negro tenants from 1900-1910 was 115,790. The increase in the number of Negro tenants from 1910-1920 was 32,106.

There was a decrease from 1910-1920 in the number of both white and Negro farm owners. In the period 1900-1910 the increase in the number of white owners was 260,695. In 1920 there were 15,633 less

white farm owners in the country than was reported in 1910. The increase in the number of Negro owners from 1900-1910 was 31,175. In 1920 there were 360 less Negro farm owners in the country than was reported for 1910.

INCREASE AND DECREASE WHITE AND NEGRO FARMERS.
1900-1910 AND 1910-1920.

WHITE FARMERS.

Class Farmers	1900	1910	Increase 1900-1910 Amount	Increase 1900-1910 Per Cent	1920	Increase 1910-1920 Amount	Increase 1910-1920 Per Cent
Total	4,969,608	5,440,619	471,011	9.5	5,498,454	57,835	1.1
Owners	3,446,806	3,707,501	260,695	7.6	3,691,868	-15,633	-0.4
Managers	57,261	56,560	-701	-1.2	66,223	9,663	17.1
Tenants	1,465,541	1,676,558	211,017	14.4	1,740,363	63,805	3.8

NEGRO FARMERS.

Class Farmers	1900	1910	Increase 1900-1910 Amount	Increase 1900-1910 Per Cent	1920	Increase 1910-1920 Amount	Increase 1910-1920 Per Cent
Total	746,717	893,370	146,655	19.6	925,708	32,338	3.7
Owners	187,797	218,972	31,175	16.6	218,612	-360	-0.2
Managers	1,744	1,434	-310	-17.7	2,026	592	41.3
Tenants	557,174	672,964	115,790	20.8	705,070	32,106	4.7

In 1910, as compared with 1900, there was a decrease of white farm owners in ten states, and of Negro farm owners in ten states. In 1920 as compared with 1910 there was a decrease of white farm owners in 23 states and of Negro farm owners in 25 states.

In 1910, as compared with 1900 there was a decrease of white farm tenants in 15 states and of Negro farm tenants in 23 states. In 1920 as compared with 1910, there was a decrease of white farm tenants in 17 states and of Negro farm tenants in 23 states.

In 1910 as compared with 1900, there was a decrease of white farm managers in 25 states and of Negro farm managers in 19 states. In 1920, as compared with 1910, there was a decrease of white farm managers in 13 states and of Negro farm managers in 16 states.

STATES HAVING DECREASE OF WHITE AND NEGRO FARM OWNERS
1900-1910 and 1910-1920

Geographical Division	Decrease 1900–1910 White	Decrease 1900–1910 Negro	Decrease 1910–1920 White	Decrease 1910–1920 Negro
New England	N. H. Mass. R. I.	Conn.	Me. N. H. Vt. Mass. Conn. R. I.	Me. R. I. Conn.
Middle Atlantic	N. Y.	N. Y. Pa. N. J.	N. Y. Pa. N. J.	N. Y. Pa.
East North Central	Ohio Ind. Ill.	Ind. Wis.	Ohio Ind Ill. Mich.	Ohio Ind. Ill. Mich.
West North Central	Minn. Iowa Mo.	Minn. Mo. Kans.	Iowa Mo. N. D. S. D. Neb. Kans.	Iowa Mo. N. D. S. D. Neb. Kans.
South Atlantic			Del. Md. W. Va.	Del. Md. Va. W. Va. Fla.
East South Central				Ky. Tenn. Miss.
West South Central				
Mountain		Ariz.	N. M.	N. M. Nev.
Pacific				Oreg.

STATES HAVING DECREASE OF WHITE AND NEGRO MANAGERS
1900-1910 and 1910-1920

Geographical Division	Decrease 1900–1910 White	Decrease 1900–1910 Negro	Decrease 1910–1920 White	Decrease 1910–1920 Negro
New England	N. H.	R. I.	Me. N. H. Vt. Mass. R. I.	Me. Conn.
Middle Atlantic			N. J.	
East North Central	Ohio Mich.			Ind. Ill. Mich. Wis.
West North Central	N. D. S. D. Neb. Kans.	Minn. Iowa Neb.		Minn. Iowa Kans.
South Atlantic	Del. Md. Va. W. Va. S. C. Ga.	Md. Va. W. Va. N. C. S. C. Ga.	N. C. S. C.	Del.
East South Central	Ky. Tenn. Ala. Miss.	Ky. Tenn. Ala. Miss.	Ky. Tenn.	Ky.
West South Central	Ark. La. Tex.	Ark. La. Tex. Okla	Ark. La.	
Mountain	Colo. Wyo. Ariz. N. Mex. Utah	Ariz.	Nev.	Wyo. N. Mex. Mont.
Pacific				Wash.

STATES HAVING DECREASE OF WHITE AND NEGRO TENANTS.
1900-1910 AND 1910-1920.

Geographical Division	Decrease 1900–1910		Decrease 1910–1920	
	White	Negro	White	Negro
New England	Me. N. H. Vt. Mass. R. I. Conn.	Mass. Conn.	Me. N. H. Vt. Mass. R. I. Conn.	Me. N. H. Mass. R. I. Conn.
Middle Atlantic	N. Y. Pa. N. J.	N. Y. Pa.	N. Y. Pa. N. J.	N. Y. Pa.
East North Central		Ohio Ind. Ill. Mich. Wis.	Ohio Ill.	Ohio Ind. Ill. Wis.
West North Central	Mo.	Iowa Mo. N. D. Neb. Kans.	Mo.	Minn. Iowa Mo. Kans.
South Atlantic	Del. Md. Va. W. Va.	Md. Va. W. Va.	Del. Md. Va. W. Va.	W. Va. Fla.
East South Central		Ky.		Ala. Miss.
West South Central		Tex.	Okla.	Okla.
Mountain	Utah	Idaho N. M. Utah	Nev.	Mont. Wyo.
Pacific		Calif.		Ore.

Relative Value Cash And Share Farm Tenancy.

Recently a very important discussion has arisen concerning the relative value of cash tenancy and share tenancy. The landlords and those speaking from their standpoint point to the fact that in general, because of supervision, the lands of the share tenants produce a larger yield than does the land of the cash tenants. Therefore, the share system should prevail. Account, however, is not taken of the fact that in general, the share tenants are on better land than the cash tenants.

On the other hand, Negro tenants and those speaking for them hold that the the cash system gives more of an opportunity for the renters themselves as well as their land. That is, the landlord stresses the improvement of the land while the tenant keeps in mind his personal welfare. When the late Dr. Seaman A. Knapp was questioned concerning this matter, he said: "They are both right and they are both wrong. The landlord must be interested not only in his land but in his tenant. The tenant must be interested not only in himself but in the landlord and his land. Land and labor must be developed side by side. A system that favors the tenant to the injury of the land is bad. A system that favors the land to the injury of the tenant is equally harmful. Either system will result in the poverty of both landlord and the tenant." He pointed out that the way out of the dilemma was to have a longer tenure contract, which would guarantee to the landlord a fair treatment of his land and assure to the tenant "The certain return to him of a fair return for his labor."

AVERAGE ACREAGE, IMPROVED LAND, AND VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS PER FARM.

SOUTH	AV. ACRES PER FARM						AV. VAL. OF LAND & BUILDINGS			
	All land in Farms		Improved land in farm		Per Cent of farm lands improved		Per farm		Per acre	
	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900	1910	1900
Total	47.9	52.1	31.2	31.3	65.1	60.1	$1,011	$513	$21.13	$9.85
Owners	71.8	71.6	34.5	32.3	48.0	45.1	1,250	571	17.40	7.98
Managers	291.5	269.0	90.2	80.2	30.9	29.8	8,643	3,480	29.65	12.94
Tenants	39.6	44.9	30.0	30.9	75.6	68.7	920	485	23.21	10.80

AMOUNT PRINCIPAL CROPS RAISED BY NEGRO FARMERS.

CROP	QUANTITY PRODUCED		Per cent of Total Crop raised in United States
	Units of Measure	Total	
Cotton	Bales	4,000,000	39.0
Corn	Bushels	100,000,000	3.5
Oats	Bushels	4,500,000	0.4
Wheat	Bushels	4,000,000	0.5
Rice	Pounds	20,000,000	9.0
White Potatoes	Bushels	4,000,000	1.0
Sweet Potatoes	Bushels	12,000,000	21.0
Tobacco	Pounds	90,000,000	10.0
Hay and Forage	Tons	500,000	0.5

PRINCIPAL CROPS RAISED BY NEGRO FARMERS DISTRIBUTED ON A PERCENTAGE BASIS.

Crop	Per Cent
Cotton	37.0
Corn	20.0
Potatoes	16.0
Hay and Forage	15.0
Oats	7.0
Tobacco	3.0
Wheat	2.00
Rice	0.05
Miscellaneous	0.05
Total	100.00

Farm Demonstration Work Improves Negro Farming.

Negro farming in the South is being greatly improved by the farmers cooperative demonstration work. This work was begun in 1907. The plan is to have a number of farmers in selected communities cultivate a small portion of their land under the direction of and with seed provided or selected by the Department of agriculture. Other farmers in the community designated as colaborators are invited to see how the demonstration is carried on and are induced to follow the same plan in their own farming. This work since 1914 has been done under the Smith-Lever Extension Act, a description of which was given in section on Educational Funds.

LIST AGENTS AND HOME ECONOMICS WORKERS UNDER THE UNITED STATES, FARM DEMONSTRATION WORK.

Field Agents.

T. M. Campbell, Tuskegee Institute, Ala. (Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Oklahoma.)
J. B. Pierce, Hampton Institute, Va. (Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, Kentucky and West Virginia.)

Alabama.

District Agents–Harry Simms, Tuskegee; Eugene C. Dobbs, Normal.
Agent for Movable Schools—Henry Howard, Tuskegee Institute.
Boys' Club Agent—C. M. Kynette, Tuskegee Institute.
County Agricultural Agents—Autauga County, G. W. Goodwin, Prattville; Barbour, S. L. Battle, Comer; Bullock, M. B. Ivy, Union Springs; Clarke, G. G. Daniel, Grove Hill; Colbert, W. I. Abernathy, Leighton; Conecuh, N. E. Henry, Evergreen; Coosa, F. G. Manley, Eclectic; Dallas, T. H. Toodle, Selma; Elmore, F. G. Manley, Eclectic; Green, J. D. Barnes, Clinton; Hale, P. J. Brown, Gallion; Lawrence, W. I. Abernathy, Leighton; Lee, C. D. Menafee, Opelika; Limestone, B. F. Hill, Athens; Lowndes, N. L. Johnson, Calhoun; Macon, W. M. Welch, Tuskegee; Madison, W. T. Gravitt, Normal; Marengo, P. J. Brown, Gallion; Montgomery, N. L. Byrd, Mount Meigs; Randolph, J. B. McPherson, Wedowee; Sumter, C. S. Sampson, Whitfield; Tallapoosa, D. D. Crawford, Dadeville; Wilcox, T. W. Bridges, Annemanie.
Home Demonstration Agents—Alabama State, Luella C. Hannah, Tuskegee; Alabama State, Rosa B. Jones, Tuskegee; Barbour County, Mrs. H. D. King, Clayton; Clarke, Miss Tisby L. Ray, Grove Hill; Hale, Mary L. Snipes, Marion; Lawrence, Mrs. H. V. Jenkins, Courtland; Madison, Daisy Bryant, Normal; Montgomery, Mrs. L. R. Daly, Montgomery; Morgan, Mrs. Carrie A. Gee, Albany; Perry, Mary L. Snipes, Marion.

Arkansas.

District Agent—Harvey C. Ray, Little Rock.
County Agricultural Agents—Chicot County, T. D. Spears, Lake Village; Columbia, Carl H. Ellis, Magnolia; Conway, J. D. Rice, Plumerville; Faulkner, E. T. Mattison, Conway; Lee, R. E. Bryant, Marianna; Little River, B. H. Bennett, Ashdown; Phillips, W. Harris, Helena; Pulaski, J. M. Harris, Little Rock; St. Francis, H. B. Mitchell, Forrest City.
District Home Demonstration Agent—Mrs. Mary L. Ray, Little Rock.
County Home Demonstration Agents—Conway County, Alice A. Winston, Menifee; Desha, Louise Jones, McGehee; Faulkner, Annie C. Latimer, Conway; Lee, Jennie L. Woodard, Marianna; Mississippi, Mary J. McCain, Osceola; Phillips, Dora B. Holman, Helena; St. Francis, L. E. Bell, Forrest City; Sebastian, Anna Hall, Fort Smith.

Florida.

District Agent—A. A. Turner, Tallahassee.
County Agricultural Agents—Alachua County, S. H. Hendley, Gainesville; Gadsden, Robert Carter, Quincy; Jackson, J. E. Granberry, Marianna; Jefferson, M. G. Hines, Monticello; Leon, T. B. Carr, Tallahassee; Madison, S. L. Wilkins, Madison; Marion, M. J. Jackson, Ocala; Suwanee, J. G. Godden, Live Oak.
County Home Demonstration Agents—Alachua County, Mayme E. Wright, Gainesville; Duval, M. J. Washington, Jacksonville; Escambia, L. F. Thomas, Pensacola; Hillsboro, S. M. Berry, Tampa; Jefferson, C. J. Harrison, Monticello; Leon, A. W. Parrish, Tallahassee; Madison, Kathleen Johnson, Madison; Putnam, F. G. Browning, Palatka; St. Johns M. A. Caldwell, St. Augustine; Suwanee, Lillian Barnett, Live Oak.

Georgia.

State Agent—E. A. Williams, Savannah.
Assistant State Club Agent—Alva Tabor, Savannah.
District Home Demonstration Agent—Miss J. H. V. Conyers, Savannah, Ga.
County Agricultural Agents—Bulloch County, B. S. Adams, Statesboro; Clarke and surrounding counties, P. H. Stone, Athens; Coweta, William R. King, Newnan; Fulton, William W. Hatcher, Atlanta; Houston, O. S. Oneal, Fort Valley; Liberty and surrounding counties, J. U. H. Simms, McIntosh; Spaulding, S. H. Lee, Griffin; Sumter, E. Stallworth, Americus; Ware, A. H. Hinesman, Waycross; Washington, T. W. Brown, Sandersville.
County Home Demonstration Agents—Bibb County, N. M. Bunn, Macon; Camden, M. A. Harris, St. Marys; Chatham, Eveline Conyers, Savannah; Coffee, M. V. Burnette, Douglas; Glynn, J. B. Daniels, Brunswick; Houston, J. C. O'Neal, Fort Valley; Laurens, E. M. Lampkin, Dublin; Liberty, A. C. Stoney, McIntosh; McIntosh, R. C. O'Neal, Darien; Polk, L. Mathis, Cedartown; Walton, E. M. Darden, Monroe.

Kentucky.

District Agent—A. C. Burnette, Lexington.
County Agricultural Agents—Christian County, W. C. Williams, Hopkinsville; Madison, H. A. Laine, Richmond; Mercer, L. B. Jett, Harrodsburg; Simpson, T. Payne, Franklin; Warren, J. E. Keykendall, Bowling Green.

Louisiana.

District Agent—J. S. Clark, Scotlandville.
Boys' Club Agent—T. J. Jordan, Scotlandville.
County Agricultural Agents—Bienville Parish, O. W. Gray, Gibsland; Caddo, S. W. Jones, Shreveport; East Baton Rouge, O. M. Amacker, Scotlandville; East Feliciana, J. R. Thornton, Clinton; Rapides, J. W. Gaines, Alexander; Sabine, N. B. Woods, Noble; St. Landry, W. W. Solete, Opelousas; Webster, W. L. Adams, Heflin; West Feliciana, J. E. Ringgold, St. Francisville.
County Home Demonstration Agents—Bienville Parish, V. C. Jordan, Heflin; Caddo, Rachel Dotson, Shreveport; East Baton Rouge, A. T. Berryhill, Baton Rouge.

Maryland.

County Agricultural Agents—Southern counties, J. F. Armstrong, Seat Pleasant; lower Eastern Shore counties, L. F. Martin, Princess Anne.

Mississippi.

District Agent—M. M. Hubert, Jackson.
Boys' Club Agent—J. R. Jackson, Jackson.
County Agricultural Agents—Amite County, A. D. Huff, Gloster; Bolivar, A. W. Snowden, Symonds; Coahoma, W. H. LeNoir, Clarksdale; Grenada, A. H. Henderson, Grenada; Humphreys, D. Capshaw, Deovolente; Leflore, D. Capshaw, Deovolente; Lincoln, J. R. Jackson, Brookhaven; Madison, J. R. Love, Canton; Panola, N. S. Cox, Batesville; Pike, T. M. Moman, Magnolia; Sunflower, George Stevens, Indianola; Tallahatchie, F. S. Cooper, Sumner; Warren, J. O. Polk, Vicksburg.
District Home Demonstration Agent—Alice C. Oliver, Clarksdale.
County Home Demonstration Agents—Bolivar County, Miss Minnie Watts, Cleveland; Humphries, Grace Gregory, Belzoni; Issaquena, Mattie Jordan, Mayersville; Lauderdale, Lula Toler, Meridian; Oktibbeha, T. K. Clanton, Starkville; Quitman, V. D. Moody, Marks; Sharkey, S. R. Perkins, Rolling Fork; Sunflower, L. A. Minter, Indianola; Tallahatchie, M. G. Grayson, Charleston; Tunica, L. A. Pegram, Tunica.

North Carolina.

District Agent—L. A. Hall, Chadbourn.
Boys' Club Agent—J. D. Wray, Greensboro.
County Agricultural Agents—Alamance County, H. E. Webb, Greensboro; Anson, J. A. Colson, Ansonville; Bladen, J. W. Mitchell, Vineland; Brunswick, D. D. Dupree, Wilmington; Columbus, J. W. Mitchell, Vineland; Davie, E. C. Lackey, Winston-Salem; Duplin, R. J. Johnson, Warsaw; Edgecombe, Oliver Carter, Parmela; Forsyth, E. C. Lackey, Winston-Salem; Gates, C. S. Mitchell, Gatesville; Granville, F. D. Wharton, Henderson; Guilford, H. E. Webb, Greensboro; Hertford, W. D. Brown, Winton; Martin, Oliver Carter, Parmela; New Hanover, D. D. Dupree, Wilmington; Pender, D. D. Dupree, Wilmington; Pitt, Oliver Carter, Parmela; Rockingham, H. E. Webb, Greensboro; Rowan, T. B. Patterson, Salisbury; Sampson, G. W. Herring, Clinton; Vance, F. D. Wharton, Henderson; Wake, L. H. Roberts, Raleigh; Warren, F. D. Wharton, Henderson; Yadkin, E. C. Lackey, Winston-Salem.

Oklahoma

District Agent—W. A. Hill, Langston.
County Agricultural Agents—Creek County, William M. Mingo, Chandler; Kingfisher, L. Shawnee, Kingfisher; Lincoln, William M. Mingo, Chandler; Logan, G. W. Powdrile, Guthrie; McCurtain, J. W. Shoals, Idabel; McIntosh, L. W. Presley, Eufaula; Muskogee, J. V. King, Muskogee; Okfuskee, J. E. Taylor, Boley; Oklahoma, G. W. Powdrill, Guthrie; Okmulgee, P. M. Mann, Okmulgee; Seminole, E. R. Moore, Wewoka; Wagoner, P. M. Mann, Okmulgee.
County Home Demonstration Agents—Lincoln County, Miss Camilla Stewart, Chandler; McIntosh, Maude Smith, Okmulgee; Muskogee, Miss Aquilla Chadwick, Muskogee; Okfuskee, Annie Peters, Boley; Okmulgee, Maude Smith, Okmulgee; Seminole, Annie Peters, Boley; Wagoner, E. W. Brewer, Muskogee.

South Carolina.

Assistant District Agent—H. E. Daniels, Orangeburg.
County Agricultural Agents—Bamberg County, E. D. Jenkins, Denmark; Oconee, W. H. Craig, Seneca; Orangeburg, G. W. Daniels, Orangeburg; Richland, J. E. Dickson, Columbia; Beaufort, B. Barnwell, Frogmore.
County Home Demonstration Agents (part time)—Allendale County, R. J. Thompson, Allendale; Barnwell, J. M. Thompson, Barnwell; Charleston, C. M. Jones, Charleston; Colleton, D. E. Boston, Walterboro; Georgetown, M. A. Baxter, Georgetown; Hampton, E. English, Gifford; Horry, B. K. Moore, Conway; Marion, G. Johnson, Marion; Orangeburg, F. E. Archey, Orangeburg; Richland, F. P. Thomas, Columbia; Spartanburg, S. L. Hamilton, Spartanburg; Sumter, L. B. Anthony, Sumter; York, A. R. Wimberly, Rock Hill.

Tennessee.

County Agricultural Agents—Davidson County, G. W. Senter, Nashville; Fayettette, William R. Davis, Somerville; Haywood, R. T. Butler, Jackson; Madison, R. T. Butler, Jackson; Montgomery, T. R. Ledford, Clarksville; Robertson, T. R. Ledford, Clarksville; Shelby, R. H. Brown, Lucy; Sumner, G. W. Senter, Nashville; Williamson, G. W. Senter, Nashville.
Home Demonstration Agents—Bedford, Giles and Lincoln Counties, M. L. Barr, Pulaski; West Tennessee, R. Davis, Jackson; District 3, S. I. Duvall, Chattanooga; East Tennessee, L. M. White, Knoxville.

Texas.

Assistant State Agent—C. H. Waller, Prairie View.
District Agents—H. S. Estelle, Brenham; J. H. Ford, Wharton.
County Agricultural Agents—Austin County, Jesse Wilson, Hempstead; Brazos, L. A. Nash, Bryan; Burleson, L. A. Nash, Bryan; Cherokee, G. W. Crouch, Jacksonville; Colorado, W. H. Isaacs, Oakland; Guadalupe, J. M. H. Alexander, Seguin; Harris, L. G. Luper, Houston; Lavaca, W. H. Isaacs, Oakland; McLennan, R. H. Hines, Waco; Panola, H. L. Brown, Carthage; Robertson, M. B. Jones, Hearne; Waller, Jesse Wilson, Hempstead; Washington, J. M. Lusk, Stephenville; Wharton, C. Taylor, Wharton.
District Home Demonstration Agent—Mrs. M. E. V. Hunter, Prairie View.
County Home Demonstration Agents—Brazoria County, M. A. Dixon, Angleton; Harris, R. V. Blackshear, Houston; McLennan, J. C. Lockett, Waco; Matagorda, P. J. Harris, Bay City; Montgomery, Miss D. C. Parish, Conroe; Polk, M. Lee, Livingston; Victoria, L. L. Jackson, Victoria; Washington, L. E. Lusk, Brenham.

Virginia.

District Agents—Julian E. Bagsley, Hampton; John L. Charity, Richmond; Griffin E. Oliver, Crewe.
County Agricultural Agents—Albemarle County, C. G. Greer, Charlottesville; Amelia, C. C. Archer, Chula; Brunswick, H. C. Green, Lawrenceville; Buckingham, J. W. Logan, Dillwyn; Carolina, W. H. Craighead, Bowling Green; Charles City, R. E. F. Washington,

Roxbury; Charlotte, J. F. Wilson, Keysville; Chesterfield, R. F. Jones, Ettricks; Dinwiddie, A. W. Pegram, Dinwiddie; Gloucester, R. D. Lemon, Sassafras; Goochland, L. W. Bradley, Perkinsville; Isle of Wight, C. H. Jordan, Smithfield; Lunenburg, D. H. Smith Lunenburg; Mecklenburg, N. D. Morse, South Hill; Nottoway, R. L. Wynn, Wellesville; Powhatan, W. H. Walton, Powhatan; Prince Edward, J. W. Lancaster, Farmville; Prince George, Alexander Scott, Disputanta; Southampton, A. B. Doles, Zuni; Surry, W. H. George, Runnymede; Sussex, M. D. Jones, Stoney Creek.

District Home Demonstration Agent—Lizzie A. Jenkins, Hampton Institute.

County Home Demonstration Agents—Amherst County, R. R. Carter, Amherst; Hanover, M. G. Allen, Ashland; Henry E. G. Sanders, Martinsville; Nelson, S. V. Thompson, Massie's Mill.

West Virginia.

Boys Club Agents—J. E. Banks, Marlington; Miss Colista Grey, Kimball.

FEDERAL FARM LOANS.

In 1916 the United States Government, through the Treasury Department, established Federal Farm Banks through which owners of farm lands might borrow money on their lands at a rate not to exceed 6 per cent. These loans may run from 5 to 40 years. The loans are to be repaid to the government on the amortization plan; that is, by installments through a period of years which payments would include the interest and a specified part of the payment, so that at the end of a stated period both the principal and the interest would be paid.

To borrow from a Federal Land Bank a farmer should apply for membership in the nearest National Farm Loan Association; or, ten or more farmers, in a community may form a National Farm Loan Association. The prospective borrowers should hold an organization meeting and elect from their members a board of five or more directors and this board should elect a loan committee of three, a president, a vice-president, and a secretary-treasurer, who is a bonded officer. The secretary-treasurer may or may not be a member of the association.

These ten or more farmers should make application in writing to the Federal land bank for loans to the aggregate amount of $20,000 and for a charter to do business They must sign and acknowledge articles of association and forward them to the Federal land bank. The loan committee is to agree upon the valuations of the property to be offered as security and send a report of these valuations with the application for the loans. The Federal land bank will then send its appraiser to inspect the land offered as security for the loans applied for, and, if satisfactory, the loans will be authorized when the charter is granted to the association. The bank then advances the money through the secretary-treasurer of the local association. In the application signed by borrowers each must indicate how much money he desires and must list the value of the land to be mortgaged as security.

The money may be spent only to discharge indebtedness incurred for the purchase of land, for the payment of a mortgage or debt already existing, for purposes specified in the law, for the purchase of live stock or for any kind of productive improvements such as fertilizer, needed buildings, drainage, etc.

No one farmer may borrow more than $10,000 nor less than $100. No National Farm Loan Association may start with less than $20,000. Prospective farm owners, that is, those who are about to purchase land for their own use may, under certain conditions, join a farm loan association. Loans up to 50 per cent of the value of the land and 20 per cent of the value of the improvements may be secured. That is, if a farmers's land is appraised at $10,000 he would be entitled to borrow $5,000 and if the improvements were worth $2,000 he could borrow $1,000 more or a total of $6,000. Many Negro farmers through farm loan associations of their own or through farm loan associations of white farmers are taking advantage of the Federal Farm Loan opportunities.

The location of the Federal Farm Loan Banks through which Negro farmers in the South may secure loans and the states comprising the district each bank serves are as follows: The Federal Land Bank of Baltimore, for Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia; the Federal Land Bank of Columbia, for North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida; the Federal Land Bank of Louisville, for Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio; the Federal Land Bank of New Orleans, for Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi; the Federal Land Bank of St. Louis, for Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas; the Federal Land Bank of Wichita, for Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, and Oklahoma; the Federal Land Bank of Houston, for Texas. For further information about how to organize farm loan associations, etc., write: "The Secretary of the Federal Land Bank" of the district in which you reside.

TOTAL NEGRO FARMERS BY STATES, 1900, 1910, 1920, WITH INCREASE 1900-1910 AND 1910-1920.

Divisions and States	1900	1910	1920	Increase 1900–1910	Increase 1910–1920
New England	264	310	242	46	-68
Maine	24	28	13	4	-15
New Hampshire	10	14	14	4	------
Vermont	8	20	28	12	8
Massachusetts	87	103	103	16	------
Rhode Island	28	40	19	12	-21
Connecticut	107	105	65	-2	-40
Middle Atlantic	1,497	1,310	1,227	-187	-83
New York	443	295	245	-148	-50
New Jersey	469	472	531	3	59
Pennsylvania	585	543	451	-42	-92
East North Central	5,179	4,843	3,674	-336	-1,169
Ohio	1,966	1,948	1,616	-18	-332
Indiana	1,043	785	570	-258	-215
Illinois	1,486	1,422	892	-64	-530
Michigan	626	640	549	14	-91
Wisconsin	58	48	47	-10	-1
West North Central	7,076	5,589	4,237	-1,487	-1,352
Minnesota	31	29	33	-2	33
Iowa	200	187	109	-13	-78
Missouri	4,950	3,656	2,824	-1,294	-832
North Dakota	18	22	26	4	4
South Dakota	17	67	47	50	-20
Nebraska	78	96	63	18	-33
Kansas	1,782	1,532	1,135	-250	-397
South Atlantic	287,933	354,530	382,278	66,597	27,748
Delaware	817	922	872	105	-50
Maryland	5,842	6,370	6,208	528	-168
District of Columbia	17	12	20	-5	2
Virginia	44,795	48,039	47,690	3,244	-349
West Virginia	742	707	504	-35	-203
North Carolina	53,996	64,456	74,849	10,460	10,393
South Carolina	85,381	96,772	109,005	11,391	12,233
Georgia	82,822	122,559	130,176	39,737	7,617
Florida	13,521	14,721	12,954	1,200	-1,767
East South Central	267,530	324,884	307,006	57,354	17,878
Kentucky	11,227	11,709	12,624	482	915
Tennessee	33,883	38,300	38,181	4,417	-119
Alabama	94,069	110,387	95,200	16,318	-15,187
Mississippi	128,351	164,488	161,001	36,137	-3,487
West South Central	176,899	201,422	226,311	24,523	24,889
Arkansas	46,978	63,578	72,275	16,600	8,697
Louisiana	58,096	54,819	62,036	-3,277	7,217
Oklahoma	6,353	13,209	13,403	6,856	194
Texas	65,472	69,816	78,597	4,344	8,781
Mountain	133	219	349	86	130
Montana	21	29	31	8	2
Idaho	9	13	23	4	10
Wyoming	2	19	17	17	-2
Colorado	58	81	148	23	67
New Mexico	14	48	32	34	-16
Arizona	15	12	32	-3	20

Divisions and States	1900	1910	1910	Increase 1900-1910	Increase 1910-1920
Utah	11	11	61	------	50
Nevada	3	6	5	3	-1
Pacific	204	263	384	59	121
Washington	55	77	79	22	2
Oregon	14	27	15	13	-12
California	135	159	290	24	131

Divisions and States	OWNERS				
	Number			Increase	
	1900	1910	1920	1900–1910	1910–1920
New England	197	240	192	43	-48
Maine	22	24	13	2	-11
New Hampshire	8	11	12	3	1
Vermont	7	17	21	10	4
Massachusetts	67	89	89	22	-----
Rhode Island	16	28	13	12	-15
Connecticut	77	71	44	-6	-27
Middle Atlantic	953	793	697	-160	-96
New York	326	193	152	-133	-41
New Jersey	280	262	284	-18	22
Pennsylvania	347	338	261	-9	-77
East North Central	3,064	3,095	2,335	31	-760
Ohio	1,236	1,311	1,053	75	-258
Indiana	587	456	305	-131	-151
Illinois	724	787	533	63	-254
Michigan	472	502	403	30	-99
Wisconsin	45	39	41	-6	2
West North Central	3,908	3,370	2,525	-538	-845
Minnesota	18	16	24	-2	8
Iowa	107	122	74	15	-48
Missouri	2,657	2,104	1,643	-553	-461
North Dakota	13	18	11	5	-7
South Dakota	15	57	33	42	-24
Nebraska	45	75	31	30	-44
Kansas	1,053	978	709	-75	-269
South Atlantic	84,389	101,135	102,056	16,746	921
Delaware	331	406	355	75	-51
Maryland	3,262	3,949	3,548	687	-401
District of Columbia	5	8	9	3	1
Virginia	26,527	32,168	30,908	5,641	-1,260
West Virginia	534	557	403	23	-154
North Carolina	16,834	20,707	21,714	3,873	1,007
South Carolina	18,970	20,356	22,759	1,386	2,403
Georgia	11,375	15,698	16,040	4,323	342
Florida	6,551	7,286	6,320	735	-966
East South Central	49,888	58,610	55,488	8,722	-3,122
Kentucky	5,391	5,916	5,318	525	-598
Tennessee	9,414	10,698	9,839	1,284	-859
Alabama	14,110	17,047	17,201	2,937	154
Mississippi	20,973	24,949	23,130	3,976	-1,819
West South Central	45,141	51,342	54,821	6,201	3,479
Arkansas	11,941	14,660	15,369	2,719	709
Louisiana	9,378	10,681	10,975	1,303	294
Oklahoma	3,683	4,819	4,958	1,136	139
Texas	20,139	21,182	23,519	1,043	2,337
Mountain	104	176	239	72	63
Montana	18	22	26	4	4
Idaho	8	13	16	5	3
Wyoming	2	17	17	15	-----
Colorado	45	58	115	13	57
New Mexico	10	41	24	31	-17
Arizona	11	10	19	-1	9
Utah	8	11	19	3	8
Nevada	2	4	3	2	-1
Pacific	153	211	259	58	48
Washington	49	64	65	15	1
Oregon	11	22	11	11	-11
California	93	125	183	32	58

Division and States	TENANTS				
	Number			Increase	
	1900	1910	1920	1900–1910	1910–1920
New England	54	51	33	-3	-18
Maine	1	3	-----	2	-3
New Hampshire	2	2	1	-----	-1
Vermont	1	2	4	1	2
Massachusetts	16	10	7	-6	-3
Rhode Island	11	12	5	1	-7
Connecticut	23	22	16	-1	-6
Middle Atlantic	490	447	444	-43	-3
New York	105	90	71	-15	-19
New Jersey	170	183	228	13	45
Pennsylvania	215	174	145	-41	-29
East North Central	2,070	1,677	1,273	-393	-404
Ohio	702	609	527	-93	-82
Indiana	447	314	251	-133	-63
Illinois	757	617	350	-140	-267
Michigan	151	129	139	-22	10
Wisconsin	13	8	6	-5	-2
West North Central	3,104	2,155	1,639	-949	-516
Minnesota	11	12	9	1	-3
Iowa	89	63	34	-26	-2
Missouri	2,256	1,511	1,133	-745	-378
North Dakota	5	4	13	-1	9
South Dakota	2	10	13	8	3
Nebraska	29	21	28	-8	7
Kansas	712	534	409	-178	-125
South Atlantic	202,578	252,676	279,266	50,098	26,590
Delaware	471	500	504	29	4
Maryland	2,475	2,334	2,509	-141	175
District of Columbia	10	3	10	-7	7
Virginia	18,030	15,691	16,585	-2,339	894
West Virginia	200	143	93	-57	-50
North Carolina	37,043	43,676	53,040	6,633	9,364
South Carolina	66,231	76,285	86,063	10,054	9,778
Georgia	71,239	106,733	113,929	35,494	7,196
Florida	6,879	7,311	6,533	432	-778
East South Central	217,318	266,025	251,112	48,707	-14,913
Kentucky	5,773	5,753	7,271	-20	1,518
Tennessee	24,387	27,551	28,289	3,164	738
Alabama	79,887	93,288	77,873	13,401	-15,415
Mississippi	107,271	139,433	137,679	32,162	-1,754
West South Central	131,487	149,858	171,093	18,371	21,235
Arkansas	34,957	48,872	56,811	13,915	7,939
Louisiana	48,639	44,062	50,969	-4,577	6,907
Oklahoma	2,649	8,370	8,368	5,721	-2
Texas	45,242	48,554	54,945	3,312	6,391
Mountain	26	34	100	8	66
Montana	3	5	4	2	-1
Idaho	1	-----	7	-1	7
Wyoming	-----	1	-----	1	-1
Colorado	13	22	28	9	6
New Mexico	4	3	8	-1	5
Arizona	1	2	10	1	8
Utah	3	-----	41	-3	41
Nevada	1	1	2	-----	1
Pacific	47	41	110	-6	69
Washington	5	11	14	6	3
Oregon	3	4	2	1	-2
California	39	26	94	-13	68

Division and States	MANAGERS				
	Number			Increase	
	1900	1910	1920	1900–1910	1910–1920
New England	13	17	17	6	
Maine	1	1	------	------	
New Hampshire	------	1	1	1	
Vermont	------	1	3	1	
Massachusetts	4	4	7	------	
Rhode Island	1	------	1	-1	
Connecticut	7	12	5	5	
Middle Atlantic	54	70	86	16	
New York	12	12	22	------	
New Jersey	19	27	19	8	
Pennsylvania	23	31	45	8	
East North Central	45	71	66	26	
Ohio	28	28	36	------	
Indiana	9	15	14	6	
Illinois	5	18	9	13	
Michigan	3	9	7	6	
Wisconsin	------	1	------	1	
West North Central	64	64	73	------	
Minnesota	2	1	------	-1	
Iowa	4	2	1	-2	
Missouri	37	41	48	4	
North Dakota	------	------	2	------	
South Dakota	------	------	1	------	
Nebraska	4	------	4	-4	
Kansas	17	20	17	3	
South Atlantic	966	719	956	-247	
Delaware	15	16	13	1	
Maryland	105	87	151	-18	
District of Columbia	2	1	1	-1	
Virginia	238	180	197	-58	
West Virginia	8	7	8	-1	
North Carolina	119	74	95	-46	
South Carolina	180	131	183	-49	
Georgia	208	123	207	-85	
Florida	91	101	101	10	
East South Central	324	249	406	-75	
Kentucky	63	40	35	-23	
Tennessee	82	51	53	-31	
Alabama	72	52	126	-20	
Mississippi	107	106	192	-1	
West South Central	271	222	397	-49	
Arkansas	80	46	95	-34	
Louisiana	79	76	92	-3	
Oklahoma	21	20	77	-1	
Texas	91	80	133	-11	
Mountain	3	9	10	6	
Montana	------	2	1	2	
Idaho	------	------	------	------	
Wyoming	------	1	------	1	
Colorado	------	1	5	1	
New Mexico	------	4	------	4	
Arizona	3	------	3	-3	
Utah	------	------	1	------	
Nevada	------	------	------	------	
Pacific	4	11	15	7	
Washington	1	2	------	1	
Oregon	------	1	2	1	
California	3	8	13	5	

FARMS OPERATED BY NEGRO OWNERS, 1920.

This table shows the number of farms in the United States operated by Negro owners, together with the acreage, improved acreage, and value of these farms.

Division and State	Number farms	Land in farms		Value of Land and Buildings
		Total	Improved	
United States	218,612	13,948,512	7,253,875	$554,158,00
New England	192	10,121	4,023	617,163
Maine	13	953	445	54,405
New Hampshire	12	1,121	410	18,200
Vermont	21	3,075	1,081	87,120
Massachusetts	89	3,003	1,305	243,355
Rhode Island	13	630	188	16,900
Connecticut	44	1,339	594	197,190
Middle Atlantic	697	28,516	18,927	2,294,220
New York	152	9,366	6,067	619,605
New Jersey	284	8,963	5,214	755,710
Pennsylvania	261	10,187	7,646	918,915
East North Central	2,335	138,109	102,021	10,433,920
Ohio	1,053	55,526	41,170	4,173,124
Indiana	305	17,284	14,324	1,831,914
Illinois	533	33,451	26,275	2,541,000
Michigan	403	28,372	18,649	1,643,890
Wisconsin	41	3,476	1,603	244,000
West North Central	2,525	258,329	162,323	15,136,440
Minnesota	24	1,657	581	75,327
Iowa	74	5,140	3,450	683,250
Missouri	1,643	111,946	77,896	8,449,930
North Dakota	11	4,711	2,056	85,147
South Dakota	33	14,205	4,849	357,310
Nebraska	31	13,556	2,528	445,545
Kansas	709	107,114	70,963	5,039,940
South Atlantic	102,056	5,483,254	2,727,823	237,088,265
Delaware	355	12,512	8,424	681,304
Maryland	3,548	119,225	73,249	7,959,590
District of Columbia	9	25	24	40,307
Virginia	30,908	1,371,333	653,203	57,004,470
West Virginia	403	19,052	11,211	956,563
North Carolina	21,714	1,126,751	493,251	56,113,062
South Carolina	22,759	1,146,396	590,881	59,839,586
Georgia	16,040	1,331,278	693,500	45,465,433
Florida	6,320	356,682	204,080	9,027,950
East South Central	55,488	3,930,410	1,989,647	127,401,052
Kentucky	5,318	239,997	171,614	16,389,797
Tennessee	9,839	535,265	321,442	25,276,745
Alabama	17,201	1,332,621	647,825	29,021,680
Mississippi	23,130	1,822,527	848,766	56,712,830
West South Central	54,821	4,020,442	2,226,275	157,688,821
Arkansas	15,369	1,042,047	540,366	45,536,138
Louisiana	10,975	746,701	382,852	25,438,223
Oklahoma	4,958	438,567	272,490	19,227,142
Texas	23,519	1,793,127	1,030,567	67,487,318
Mountain	239	54,574	14,258	1,273,200
Montana	26	8,759	2,246	197,350
Idaho	16	1,523	662	83,200
Wyoming	17	6,702	1,098	131,410
Colorado	115	28,267	7,649	544,115
New Mexico	24	5,103	1,124	88,380
Arizona	19	2,178	785	117,500
Utah	19	1,804	618	94,240
Nevada	3	238	76	17,005
Pacific	259	24,757	8,578	2,224,905
Washington	65	5,803	1,713	378,960
Oregon	11	1,401	342	57,400
California	183	17,553	6,523	1,788,545

FARMS OPERATED BY NEGRO TENANTS, 1920.

This table shows the number of farms in the United States operated by Negro tenants, together with the acreage, improved acreage, and value of these farms.

Division and State	Number of Farms	Land (acres)		Vaue of Land and Buildings
		All land	Imp'ved Land	
United States	705,070	27,077,582	20,497,163	$1,676,315,864
New England	33	5,221	1,524	234,750
Maine	1	30	5	1,200
New Hampshire	4	961	229	20,700
Vermont	7	601	159	20,450
Massachusetts	5	224	86	7,600
Rhode Island	16	3,405	1,045	184,800
Connecticut	444	34,933	22,748	2,854,710
Middle Atlantic	71	7,174	5,161	483,710
New York	228	15,175	9,604	1,107,375
New Jersey	145	12,584	7,983	1,263,625
Pennsylvania	1,273	93,247	74,661	10,528,018
East North Central	527	40,353	31,712	4,215,998
Ohio	251	16,965	14,282	2,157,980
Indiana	350	23,168	19,875	3,297,075
Illinois	139	12,169	8,592	822,265
Michigan	6	592	200	34,700
Wisconsin	1,639	161,142	114,173	12,640,965
West North Central	9	700	562	59,350
Minnesota	34	3,457	2,607	596,350
Iowa	1,133	67,365	54,688	6,797,975
Missouri	13	5,565	3,057	177,600
North Dakota	13	5,314	2,393	242,200
South Dakota	28	11,648	3,024	549,500
Nebraska	409	67,093	47,842	4,217,990
Kansas	279,266	12,521,869	8,609,635	733,440,819
South Atlantic	504	41,082	28,578	2,060,495
Delaware	2,509	210,220	128,723	11,354,874
Maryland	10	168	159	87,300
District of Columbia	16,585	855,326	431,065	41,502,119
Virginia	93	6,972	4,656	547,628
West Virginia	53,040	2,230,592	1,316,424	166,525,511
North Carolina	86,063	3,196,378	2,301,126	228,355,704
South Carolina	113,929	5,710,627	4,170,812	275,484,273
Georgia	6,533	270,504	228,092	7,522,915
Florida	251,112	8,088,733	6,509,219	513,777,358
East South Central	7,271	182,068	159,184	18,993,535
Kentucky	28,289	979,252	793,234	64,349,200
Tennessee	77,873	2,983,328	2,299,390	86,821,727
Alabama	137,679	3,944,085	3,257,411	343,612,866
Mississippi	171,093	6,143,784	5,151,317	400,229,430
West South Central	56,811	1,568,630	1,397,141	135,655,066
Arkansas	50,969	1,419,717	1,249,051	81,324,185
Louisiana	8,368	593,468	404,867	28,681,300
Oklahoma	54,945	2,561,969	2,100,258	154,568,879
Texas	100	12,445	5,498	916,214
Mountain	4	1,195	500	39,760
Montana	7	1,205	386	51,700
Idaho	28	5,989	2,008	223,060
Wyoming	8	971	426	36,514
Colorado	10	740	453	86,200
New Mexico	41	2,332	1,712	476,800
Arizona	2	13	13	2,150
Utah	110	16,208	8,388	1,693,600
Nevada	14	1,012	546	159,520
Pacific	2	214	136	18,000
Washington	94	14,982	7,706	1,516,080
Oregon				
California				

NEGRO TOWNS AND SETTLEMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

There is a considerable number of towns and settlements populated and governed entirely or almost entirely by Negroes. The names and locations of sixty-eight of these towns and twenty-three of these settlements follow:

TOWNS	Population
Alabama:	
Cedarlake (Morgan Co.)	300
Greenwood Village (Macon County)	500
Hobson City (near Anniston)	344
Mason City (near Birmingham)	
Plateau (near Mobile)	1,500
Shepherdsville (Dallas County)	
Arkansas:	
Edmondson	
Thomasville	
California:	
Abila	
Allensworth	
Bowles (Fresno County)	
Victorville (San Bernardino County)	
Florida:	200
Eatonville	
New Monrovia (near West Palm Beach)	
Georgia:	
Archery (Sumter County)	200
Burroughs (Chatham County)	200
Cannonville (Troup County)	
Greenough (Mitchell County)	
Odd Fellow City (near Macon)	
Leroy (Burke County)	
Illinois:	3,000
Brooklyn	500
Robbins	
Iowa:	5,000
Buxton (1,000 whites)	
Kansas:	300
Nicodemus (Graham County)	
Kentucky:	
Camp Nelson, New Zion (near Georgetown)	
Maryland:	
Lincoln (near Washington, D. C.)	
Highland Beach	
Michigan:	
Idlewild (Lake County)	
Marlborough	
Mississippi:	
Expose (Marion County)	700
Mound Bayou (Bolivar County)	150
Renova (Bolivar County)	
New Jersey:	250
Gouldtown (Cumberland County)	100
Whitesboro (near Cape May)	200
Springtown (Cumberland County)	
New Mexico:	
Blackdom	
North Carolina:	
Columbia Heights (a suburb of Winston-Salem)	
Method (near Raleigh)	
Oberlin (suburb of Raleigh)	
Oklahoma:	3,000
Boley	300
Bookertee	637
Clearview	411
Porter	339
Grayson	200
Langston	100
Lima	500
Mantu	411
Redbird	352
Rentiesville	200
Taft	350
Tatum	150
Tullahassee	
Vernon	
Tennessee	
Hortense, (Dickinson County)	
New Bedford (near Chattanooga)	
Texas:	
Andy (Cherokee County)	
Booker (Red River County)	
Independence Heights (near Houston)	300
Mill City (near Dallas)	
Oldham (Houston County)	
Roberts	
Union City	

Virginia:	
Coardtown (Acconack County)	400
Hare Valley (Northampton County)	500
Ocean Grove (near Norfolk)	
Titustown (near Norfolk)	
Truxton (near Norfolk)	
West Virginia:	
Institute. (Kanawha County)	600

SETTLEMENTS.

Alabama:	
Baldwin Farms (Macon County)	
Benson (Elmore County)	200
Moffatts	
Small Farms, (Limestone County)	
Southern Improvement Company Settlement (Macon Co.)	
Arkansas:	
Peace	
Colorado:	
Dearfield	
Indiana:	
Bassett Settlement (Howard County)	
Cabin Creek Settlement (Randolph County)	
Greenville Settlement (Randolph County)	
Lost Creek Settlement (Vigo County)	
Roberts Settlement (Hamilton County)	
Weaver Settlement (Grant County)	
Michigan:	
Calvin Township (Cass County)	800
Mississippi:	
Des Velente	800
Chambers	
New Africa	
Nebraska:	
Brownlee (Cherry County)	
New Jersey:	
Snow Hill (Camden County)	1,250
Ohio:	
Long (Darke County)	500
McIntyre (Jefferson County)	
Randolph (Mercer County)	
Wilberforce (Green County)	300

NEGRO IN BUSINESS.

There are over 50,000 Negro business enterprises of various sorts. The annual volume of business is about One Billion Five Hundred Million Dollars.

FIFTY YEARS' PROGRESS NEGRO BUSINESS 1867-1917.

Kinds of Business 1867	**Kinds of Business*** 1917
	Connected with Agriculture:
	Apiarists
	Dairying
	Floriculture
	Fruit Growing
	Nursery
	Poultry Raising
	Plantation Operating (Some)
	Stock Raising
	Truck Gardening
	Turpentine Farming
	Connected with Extraction of Minerals:
	Coal Mine operating
	Gold and Silver Mine Operating
	Iron Mine Operating
	Salt Mines add Factories
	Other Sorts of Mines
	Oil Well Operators
	Stone Quarries
With Mechanical Industries:	*Connected with Mechanical Industries:*
Blacksmithing and Wheelwrighting	Architects
Dressmaking	Builders and Contractors
Millinery	House-moving and Wrecking
Painting	Blacksmithing and Wheelwrighting
Plumbing	Dressmaking
Shoemaking	Electrical
	Jewelry
	Millinery
	Painting and House Decorating
	Plumbing
	Shoemaking

With Domestic and Personal Service:	*Connected with Domestic and Personal Service:*
Barbering	Barbering
Catering	Bath House Keeping
Hairdressing	Billiards and Pool Rooms
Hair Goods Manufacturing	Bowling Alley
Hotel Keeping	Catering
Restaurant and Eating House.	Employment Bureau.
	Hairdressing, Manicuring & Massaging
	Hairgoods Manufacturing.
	Hotel Keeping.
	Pleasure Resorts
	Restaurant, Cafe and Lunch Room.
	Saloon.
	Shoe Shining Parlor.
	Shooting Gallery, etc.
	Theatre.
	Theatrical Troupe.
With Transportation:	*Connected With Transportation:*
Livery Stable.	By Water:
Draying.	Owners of Water Craft.
Ship masters.	Construction Contractors.
	Canal Boat Operators.
	Construction and Maintenance,
	Streets, Roads, etc.:
	Contractors and Builders.
	Managers and Superintendents.
	Steam and Electric Railroads:
	Contractors and Builders.
	Managers and Superintendents.
	Officials.
	Transfer Business, etc.:
	Livery Stable.
	Cab, Hack, etc., Proprietors.
	Garage Proprietors.
	Connected with Manufacturing Industries
	Chemical and Allied Industries:
	Fertilizer Factories.
	Paint Factories.
	Soap Factories.
	Other Chemical Factories.
Clay, Glass and Stone Industries:	*Clay, Glass and Stone Industries:*
Brickmaking.	Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Factories.
Potteries.	Glass.
	Lime, Cement and Gypsum.
	Marble and Stone Yards.
	Potteries.
Clothing Industries:	*Clothing Industries:*
Tailor Shop.	Clothing Factories.
Hatters.	Glove Factories.
Regalia Making.	Tailor Shop.
Food and Kindred Industries:	*Food and Kindred Industries:*
Bakery.	Bakery.
	Butter and Cheese.
	Candy.
	Flour and Grain Mills.
	Canneries.
	Slaughter and Packing Houses.
	Other Factories.
Iron and Steel Industries:	*Iron and Steel Industries:*
Foundries.	Agricultural Implement Factories.
	Automobile Factories.
	Blast Furnaces and Steel Rolling Mills.
	Car and Railroad Shops.
	Iron Foundries.
	Ship and Boat Building.
	Wagon and Carriage.
	Other Iron and Steel Factories.
	Leather Industries:
	Harness and Saddles.
	Belts, Cases and Pocketbooks.
	Shoe Factories.
	Tanneries.
	Liquor and Beverage Industries:
	Distillery.
	Other Liquor and Beverage Factories
	Lumber and Furniture Industries:
	Box Factories.
	Furniture Factories.
	Piano and Organ Factories.
	Saw and Planing Mills.
	Other Woodworking Factories

*Derived from United States Census returns of Occupations for 1910.

Textile Industries:
Dyeing.
Rope and Cordage Making.
Sail, Awning and Tent.

Real Estate
Dealers.

Retail Trade:
Cabinet Making and Upholstering.
Dry Goods.
Candy and Confectionery.
Cigars and Tobacco.
Coal and Wood.
Feed Store.
Fruit.
Groceries.
Fish and Oyster.
Huckstering.
Lumber.
Second-Hand Clothes.

Metal Industries, Except Iron and Steel:
Clock and Watch Factories.
Gold and Silver.
Jewelry.
Tin Ware and Enamel Ware.
Other Metal Factories.
Paper and Pulp Industries:
Blank Book, Envelope, Tag, Paper Bag, etc.
Printing and Publishing Establishments.
Textile Industries:
Carpet Mills.
Cotton Mills.
Lace and Embroidery Mills.
Rope and Cordage Factories.
Sail, Awning and Tent.
Textile, Dyeing and Printing Mills.
Not Specified Textile Mills.
Miscellaneous Industries:
Broom and Brush Factories.
Charcoal and Coke Works.
Cigar and Tobacco Factories.
Electrical Supply Factories.
Gas Works.
Turpentine Distilleries.
Other Miscellaneous Industries.
Other Not Specified Industries.
Not Specified Metal Industries.
Connected with General Trade
Banking and Brokerage:
Banking.
Brokerage Business.
Commission Business.
Pawn Brokers.
Promoters.
Insurance:
Officials.
Managers and Superintendents.
Real Estate:
Dealers.
Wholesale Trade:
Importers and Exporters.
Jobbers.
Other Wholesalers.
Retail Trade:
Agricultural Implements and Wagons
Art Stores and Artists' Materials.
Automobiles.
Bicycles.
Books.
Boots and Shoes.
Butchers and Meat Dealers.
Buyers and Shippers of Grain.
Buyers and Shippers of Live Stock
Buyers and Shippers of Other Farm Produce.
Buyers and Shippers Not Specified.
Candy and Confectionery.
Cigars and Tobacco.
Carpets and Rugs.
Clothing and Men's Furnishing.
Coal and Wood.
Coffee and Tea.
Cold Storage Plants.
Crockery, Glassware and Queensware.
Curios, Antiques and Novelties.
Delicatessen Stores.
Department Stores.
Drugs and Medicines.
Dry Goods, Fancy Goods and Notions.
Five and Ten Cents Stores.
Florist Dealers.
Flour and Feed.
Fruit.
Furniture.
Furs.
Gas Fixtures and Electrical Supplies.
General Stores.
Grain Elevators.
Groceries.
Hardware, Stoves and Cutlery
Harness and Saddlery.
Hucksters and Peddlers.
Jewelry.
Junk.
Leather and Hides.

Liquors and Wines.
Lumber.
Milk.
Music Stores.
News Dealers.
Oil, Paint and Wall Paper.
Opticians.
Produce and Provisions-
Rags.
Rubber Goods
Stationery.
Timber.
Undertakers.
Others Specified and Not Specifie Retailers.

Increase in Kinds of Negro Businesses

NUMBER OF NEGROES ENGAGED IN BUSINESS

1867	4,000
1917	50,000

Business Enterprises in which 200 or more Negroes are engaged.

Stock Raising	202
Jewelry	206
Dairying and Farming	208
Ice dealers	208
Saw and Planing Mill Proprietors	219
Wholesale Merchants and Dealers	241
Dry goods, Fancy goods and Notions	280
Manufacturers and Proprietors of Clothing Factories	310
Fruit Growers	316
Livery Stable Keepers	323
Buyers and shippers of grain, live stock, etc	357
Candy and Confectionery	384
Proprietors of Transfer Companies	632
Saloon Keepers	652
Drugs and Medicines	695
General Stores	736
Produce and Provisions	756
Real Estate Dealers	762
Junk Dealers	794
Billiard and Pool Room Keepers	875
Undertakers	953
Hotel Keepers and Managers	973
Coal and Wood Dealers	1,155
Butchers and Meat Dealers	2,957
Builders and Contractors	3,107
Hucksters and Peddlers	3,434
Truck Gardeners	4,466
Grocers	5,550
Restaurant, Cafe, and Lunch Room Keepers	6,369

LANDMARKS IN NEGRO BUSINESS ENTERPRISES

1868 The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution adopted. Legalized right of Negroes, anywhere in the country, to engage in any occupation in which other persons are engaged.

1873 The Freedmen's Saving Bank and Trust Company fails. The loss thereby of many millions of dollars greatly retards the development of Negro enterprises.

1880-85 About this time the operating of Negro beneficial societies develops into a regular business. The operating of industrial insurance companies by Negroes becomes a regular business.

1888-90 First Negro banks organized. 1888, the Capital Savings Bank of Washington begins business. 1889, the True Reformers Bank of Richmond and the Mutual Bank and Trust Company of Chattanooga begin business. 1890, the Penny Savings Bank of Birmingham begins business.

1900 The National Negro Business League organized.

1912 First reserve legal (old line) insurance company among Negroes, the Standard Life of Atlanta, Georgia, organized with a paid in capital of $100,000.

NEGRO INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The First Insurance Company.

Negro insurance companies grew out of sick and death benefit societies established among free Negroes during the days of slavery. The first Negro Insurance company organized in the United States was the American Insurance Company of Philadelphia. It was established in 1810. Its headquarters were at 159, now 529 Lombard Street. It had a capital of $5,000.

Insurance is one of the most flourishing lines of business in which Negroes are engaged and is today the largest field of business from the standpoint of capital concentrated. It is estimated that the assets, etc., of the insurance companies operated by Negroes amount to about the following: in assets, $6,500,000 in income, $9,000,000; in disbursements, $8,500,000; in annual amount of insurance written, $75,000,000; value of policies in force, $100,000,000.

The first Old Line Legal Reserve Insurance Company to be organized by Negroes is, the Standard Life Insurance Company of Atlanta, Georgia. Among the companies which now issue Old Line Legal Reserve policies are: The North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, Durham, N. C., the National Benefit Life Insurance Company, Washington, D. C.

the Liberty Life Insurance Company, Chicago, Ill., the Mississippi Beneficial, Life Insurance Company, Indianola, Miss., and the Supreme Life and Casualty Company, Columbus, Ohio. There are five Negro fire insurance companies: The Mutual Fire Insurance Association, Camden, Ark., the Western Mutual Fire Insurance Company, San Antonio, Tex., the Mexia Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Mexia Tex., the Bankers' Fire Insurance Company, Durham, N. C. and the Great Southern Fire Insurance Company, Atlanta, Ga.

LIST OF MORE IMPORTANT INSURANCE COMPANIES OPERATED BY NEGROES

Alabama.	
Booker T. Washington Life Insurance Company	Birmingham
People's Mutual Aid Association	Birmingham
Provident Insurance Company	Mobile
Union Mutual Aid Association	Mobile
Union Central Relief Association	Birmingham
Arkansas.	
Enterprise Life Insurance Company	Pine Bluff
Great Southern Mutual Life Insurance Company	Little Rock
Mutual Fire Insurance Association	Camden
District of Columbia.	
National Benefit Life Insurance Company	Washington
Florida.	
Afro-American Insurance Company	Jacksonville
People's Industrial Insurance Company	Jacksonville
Union Mutual Insurance Company	Jacksonville
Georgia.	
Atlanta Mutual Insurance Association	Atlanta
Brunswick Life and Health Insurance Company	Brunswick
Chatham Mutual Life and Health Insurance Company	Savannah
Fireside Mutual Insurance Company	Atlanta
Great Southern Fire Insurance Company	Atlanta
Georgia Mutual Insurance Company	Augusta
Guaranty Mutual Insurance Company	Savannah
Liberty Mutual Life and Health Insurance Company	Savannah
People's Health and Life Insurance Company	Macon
Pilgrim Health and Life Insurance Company	Augusta
Standard Life Insurance Company	Atlanta
Illinois.	
Liberty Life Insurance Company	Chicago
Superior Mutual Insurance Company	Chicago
Indiana.	
Liberty Life Insurance Company	Evansville
Kentucky.	
Domestic Life Insurance Company	Louisville
Mammoth Life and Accident Insurance Company	Louisville
Louisiana.	
Louisiana Life Insurance Company	New Orleans
The Liberty Industrial Life Insurance Company	New Orleans
The Lincoln Life Insurance Company	New Orleans
The People's Benevolent, Industrial Life Insurance Company	New Orleans
Unity Industrial Life Insurance Association	New Orleans
Maryland.	
Home Friendly Society	Baltimore
Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company	Baltimore
Southern Life Insurance Company	Baltimore
Mississippi.	
Industrial Mutual Relief Association of America	Jackson
Union Guarantee and Insurance Company of Mississippi	Jackson
Missouri.	
Douglas Life Insurance Company	St. Louis
Mid-West Industrial Insurance Company	Kansas City
Western Union Relief Association	St. Louis
North Carolina.	
Afro-American Mutual Insurance Company	Charlotte
Bankers Fire Insurance Company	Durham
International Life Insurance Company	Reidsville
North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company	Durham
Winston Mutual Life Insurance Company	Winston
Ohio.	
Supreme Life and Casualty Company	Columbus
Pennsylvania.	
Keystone Aid Society	Philadelphia
Northern Aid Society of Philadelphia	Philadelphia

South Carolina.	
Afro-American Mutual Insurance Company	Rock Hill
Mutual Relief and Benevolent Association	Columbia
United States Industrial Life Insurance Company	Charleston
Tennessee.	
Mississippi Life Insurance Company	Memphis
Texas.	
American Mutual Benefit Association	Houston
The Mexia Mutual Fire Insurance Company	Mexia
Western Mutual Fire Insurance Company	San Antonio
Virginia.	
American Beneficial Insurance Company	Richmond
Richmond Beneficial Life Insurance Company	Richmond
Southern Aid Society of Virginia	Richmond
Virginia Beneficial Insurance Company	Norfolk

SOME NEGRO BUSINESS MEN.

Boyd, Dr. R. H., (deceased)-Prominent minister in the Baptist denomination. He established in 1896, the National Baptist Publishing House at Nashville, Tennessee. The printing plant occupies a half block in the business portion of the city. It pays its employees over $200,000 a year for labor. According to an inventory made by Bradstreet's Agency, the value of stock, equipment and property of the concern is about $350,000. Here all the books and pamphlets needed in the Sunday School and church work of the Negro Baptists are published. Dr. Boyd was the president of the National Negro Doll Company, which manufactures high class Negro dolls.

Brown, William Washington.—Founder in 1881 of the Grand United Order of True Reformers. This is one of the largest and most interesting of the benevolent and secret orders. The headquarters of the Association were placed in Richmond, Virginia, and here in 1896, Mr. Brown established the True Reformers' Bank which was the second bank established privately for Negroes. Did much to promote banking by Negroes. Before taking up the work of the True Reformers, Mr. Brown was a minister of the Baptist Church. He was born in Alabama.

Groves, Junius G. "The Potato King."—Born a slave in Green County, Kentucky, 1859. In 1879 during the Kansas exodus, emigrated to that State. Hired out at Edwardsville as a farm laborer at forty cents per day. The next year he rented nine acres of land and planted three acres each in white potatoes, in sweet potatoes, and in watermelons. He cleared $125. The next year he rented twenty acres, and the next year sixty-six acres. In 1884, after all debts had been paid, Mr. Groves had to his credit in the local bank, as the result of three years' labor, $2,200. He now bought eighty acres of land. His prosperity continued until he owned 500 acres of the finest land in the State, worth from $125 to $250 an acre. Mr. Groves got the title of "Potato King," because he raises and ships potatoes on a large scale. In one year upon his own farm he produced over 100,000 bushels of white potatoes. In addition to this he bought from other growers and shipped away twenty-two cars of potatoes. He is worth about $80,000.

Jackson, Deal Albany, Georgia.—Died 1913. The most noted Negro farmer in the State. For over ten years he had the distinction of marketing the first bale of cotton for the season, winning by this fact the title of the "first bale man." He owned and worked 2,000 acres of land. He had forty tenant families on his plantation.

Merrick, John.—One of the most successful Negro business men in the United States. He was born in Clinton, North Carolina, September 7, 1859; died August 6, 1919; was a bricklayer by trade, and later, became a barber. In 1898 he founded the North Carolina Mutual and Provident Association, which is one of the strongest Negro insurance companies in the world. He was one of the wealthiest Negroes in North Carolina. He owned a large amount of real estate. His monthly rent income was over $500.

Montgomery, Isaiah T.—The founder in 1888 of Mound Bayou, Mississippi, in many ways the most noted Negro town in the United States. He was a slave, in Mississippi, of Joseph Davis, the brother of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America.

Smith, Robert L.—Born in Charleston, South Carolina, 1861. Founder of the Farmers' Improvement Society of Texas. He graduated from Atlanta University, and for a time was editor of a paper in Charleston. He then went to Texas and became a teacher. In 1895 he was elected a member of the Texas Legislature. Wishing to help the people, he organized in 1890, the Farmers' Improvement Society. The members of the Association now own over 75,000 acres of land worth considerably over $1,000,000. In 1906 the Society founded an agricultural college at Ladonia, Texas, and in 1911, they organized a bank at Waco, Texas. The Society also operates an overall factory at Waco. Under the auspices of the Society farmers' institutes and fairs are held.

BUSINESS LEAGUES.

The National Negro Business League was organized at Boston in 1900, for the purpose of stimulating and increasing Negro business enterprises. At its annual meetings, which are held in various parts of the country, successful Negro business men are brought before the public. In this way what Negroes are doing in business becomes known, and many Negroes, who otherwise would not have been, are influenced.

STATE NEGRO BUSINESS LEAGUES

State	Name of President	Address
Alabama	J. T. Harrison	Birmingham
Arkansas	J. L. Wood	Hot Springs
Florida	Charles Anderson	Jacksonville
Georgia	A. B. Singfield	Savannah
Indiana	Dr. S. A. Furniss	Indianapolis
Kansas	John M. Wright	623 Western Ave., Topeka
Louisiana	W. E. Roberson	2017 Dryades, New Orleans
Mississippi	Charles Banks	Mound Bayou
North Carolina		Durham
Oklahoma	T. J. Elliott	Muskogee
South Carolina	E. J. Sawyer	Bennettsville
Texas	R. L. Smith	114 Bridge St., Waco
Virginia	C. B. Gilpin	Richmond

CHARTERED LOCAL LEAGUES

Address	Name of President
Alabama	
Anniston	Thomas J. Jackson
Athens	J. A. Holiday
Bessemer	James Flowers
Birmingham	W. B. Driver
Decatur	
Mobile	H. Roger Williams, M. D.
Montgomery	J. H. Fagain
Opelika	C. D. Menafee
Selma	R. B. Hudson
Sheffield	E. H. Fields
Demopolis	
Ensley	C. E. Thompson, M. D.
Florence	L. J. Green
Huntsville	D. S. Brandon
Talladega	S. N. Dickerson
Tuscaloosa	B H. Barnes
Tuscumbia	D. W. Davis, M. D.
Tuskegee	E. H. Gamlin
Uniontown	M. E. Peck
Union Springs	G. F. Oliver
Arkansas	
Pine Bluff	Dr. H. L. Jordon, Miller Building
Jonesboro	Thomas E. Page
Little Rock	
Fort Smith	S. W. Harrison, M. D.
Forest City	J. H. Pierce
Wesson	J. B. Holland
Russellville	Rev. C. A. Bean
California	
Los Angeles	M. W. Lewis
Oakland	H. L. Richardson
Riverside	Frank H. Johnson
Pasadena	L. G. Robinson
Sacramento	
Colorado	
Colorado Springs	Thomas Wallice
Denver	J. H. P. Westbrook
Hartford	C. W. Curtis
Waterbury	W. H. Costen

Delaware

Wilmington	Samuel G. Elbert, M. D.

District of Columbia

Washington	Daniel Freeman, 609 F. St., N. W.

Florida

Apopka	D. M. Giddians
Bradentown	J. E. Williams
Lake City	B. J. Jones
Live Oak	C. S. Simkins
Jacksonville (No. 2)	
Pensacola	A. M. Johnson
St. Augustine	D. R. Brown, M. D.
Orlando	J. A. Colyer
Tampa	W. H. Gordon
West Palm Beach	D. C. McClelland

Georgia

Address	Name of President
Albany	Joseph H. Lee
Americus	
Bainbridge	T. H. Bynes
Dawson	B. W. Cooper
Fort Valley	Lee O'Neal
Athens	Rev. A. B. Murden
Atlanta	J. W. Madison
Augusta	E. G. Spaulding
Brunswick	
Columbus	E. J. Turner, M. D.
Cuthbert	S. D. Roseborough
Marlow	S. J. Little
Macon	L. J. May
Ocilla	J. A. Aaron
Rome	S. M. Davis, M. D.
Savannah	A. B. Singfield
Thomasville	
Valdosta	W. M. Jones
Waycross	Clinton W. Gaines
West Point	W. D. Datcher, M. D.
Lagrange	Theodore Pollard

Illinois.

Cairo	W. B. Beatty, M. D.
Champaign	C. E. Phillips
Chicago	Anthony Overton, 5200 Wabash Ave.
Evanston	W. F. Garnett, M. D.
Springfield	A. M. Williams
Decatur	
Maywood	James Swanson

Indiana

Evansville	L. H. Stewart
Marion	Dillard Artis
Indianapolis	C. M. C. Willis
Muncie	Chas. A. Martin, M. D

Kansas

Coffeyville	Foster Williams
Emporia	C. E. Terry
Hill City	J. W. Glenn
Hutchinson	G. W. Allison, M. D.
Kansas City	T. A. Ross
Newton	S. Ridey
Salina	
Topeka No. 1	Ira O. Guy
Topeka No. 2	G. D. Olen
Wichita	J. A. Cousar

Kentucky

Bowling Green	J. R. Vass
Covington	
Danville	John W. Bates
Frankfort	T. K. Robb
Owensboro	R. B. Bell, M. D.
Paris	J. W. Mebane, M. D.
Lawrenceburg	J. K. Stovall
Georgetown	Manlius Neal
Hopkinsville	E. G. Lamb
Lexington	W. H. Ballard, M. D.
Louisville	W. H. Stewart
Winchester	Rev. H. D. Coleaire
Madisonville	P. R. Cabell, Jr.
Paducah	Charles I. Boyd

Louisiana

Alexandria	W. H. Sawner
Baton Rouge	Henry J. Allen
Crowley	R. U. Clark
Lake Charles	E. B. Foreman
Lake Providence	H. L. Jones
Mansfield	J. T. Henderson
Natchitoches	T. Taylor, M. D.
New Orleans	A. D. DeJoie
Patterson	F. P. Jackson
Shreveport	H. W. Duncan

Maryland

Annapolis	George Adams
Baltimore	Wm. H. Dodd, 1519 Druid Hill Ave.
Cambridge	Cyrus St. Clair
Cumberland	H. W. B. Bates
Salisbury	John F. Stewart
St. Denis	Cornelius Fitzgerald

Massachusetts

Boston	W. A. Johnson
Cambridge (No. 1)	Mrs. Thomas H. Cox
Cambridge (No. 2)	B. H. Pocher
New Bedford	J. R. Barreau
Springfield	W. L. Girardeau

Mississippi

Greenwood	Silas Ransom
Hattiesburg	T. S. Thigpen
Indianola	J. E. Walker, M. D.
Jackson	S. D. Redmond
Meridian	
Michigan City	J. H. Harris
Moss Point	J. E. Thomas
Mound Bayou	
Natchez	Rev. M. E. Davis
Okolona	C. W. Gilliam
Pass Christian	J. W. Randolph
Yazoo City	J. L. Webb

Missouri

Bolton	John Thompson
Kansas City	F. J. Weaver
Leland	J. H. Hawkins
St. Louis	W. C. Garden
St. Joseph	J. B. Jones
Springfield	Luke Dotson

Nebraska

Omaha	C. Wade Obee

New Jersey

Asbury Park	J. Turner Wall
Atlantic City	
Camden	S. N. Fernandess
East Orange	A. A. Hill
Jersey City	
Montclair	W. E. Jackson
Newark	Elisha Weaver
Paterson	Harold Harper
Red Bank	William E. Rock

New York

Brooklyn	
New Rochelle	William J. Brown
New York City	John M. Royall

North Carolina

Asheville	E. W. Pearson
Charlotte	J. T. Sanders
Durham	J. M. Avery
Elizabeth City	G. W. Cardwell, D. D.
Fayetteville	Douglass Williston, M. D.
Greensboro	George H. Mitchell
Raleigh	Capt. James E. Hamlin
Reidsville	Rev. J. P. Milton
Rocky Mount	T. W. Thurston
Salisbury	W. H. Goler, D. D.
Statesville	F. F. Chambers
Tarboro	Y. D. Garrett
Wadesboro	B. C. Reid
Greenville No. 1	W. P. Norcotte

Greenville No. 2	James A. Battle, M. D.
Hamlet	W. H. Thomas
Hertford	W. B. Sharp
High Point	A. J. Griffin
Kinston	J. L. Borden
Lexington	H. H. Hayes
Newbern	Isaac H. Smith
Washington	W. G. Sanders
Wilmington	Thomas A. Smith
Wilson	S. H. Vick
Windsor	C. H. Lewter
Winton	C. S. Brown

Ohio

Cincinnati	William M. Porter
Greenfield	F. D. Patterson
Springfield	T. W. Burton, M. D.
Columbus	Robt. F. Jones (Sec.)

Oklahoma

Ardmore	S. M. Dillard
Boley	W. A. Kennedy
Coweta	J. W. Simmons
Eufaula	Rev. Wm. R. Beamer
Guthrie	Henry House
Hennessey	George Douglass (Sec.)
Lawton	W. M. Scott
McAlester	E. E. McDaniel
Muskogee	E. M. Guillory
Oklahoma City	J. T. Iter, M. D.
Okmulgee	J. H. Stephens
Wagoner	R. W. Smith, M. D.
Wewoka	E. D. Brown
Rentiesville	F. P. Bronson
Tulsa	J. H. Goodwin

Pennsylvania

East Pittsburgh	N. T. Velar
Ercildoun	William O. Jones
Harrisburg	W. H. Craighead
Philadelphia	C. H. Brooks, 1440 Lombard St.
Pittsburgh	C. W. Posey, 320 12th Ave., Homestead, Pa.

Rhode Island

Newport	D. B. Allen
Providence	F. R. Purnell, 1910 Westminster St.

South Carolina

Beaufort	James Riley
Dalzel	Saymour Howard
Darlington	Edward Sanders
Florence	J. R. Levy, M. D.
Horatio	G. W. Kernshaw
Maysville	
Rembert	Wheeler Dinkins
Rembert (No. 2)	Fuyerson Wilson
Spartanburg	G. W. Sexton, M. D.
Sumter	W. T. Andrews
Weston	J. H. Goodwin, M. D.

Tennessee

Bristol	Robert E. Clay
Brownsville	John Bond
Greenville	W. T. Clem
Jackson	A. C. Cain
Chattanooga	G. W. Franklin
Clarksville	Robert T. Burt, M. D.
Columbia	C. O. Hunter
Nashville	R. H. Boyd
Nashville (No. 2)	A. N. Johnson
Johnson City	J. H. Longly
Knoxville	Prof. C. W. Cansler
Martin	R. Greef
Memphis	Thomas H. Hayes
Shelbyville	W. H. Goslin
Springfield	I. S. Cunningham

Texas

Austin	J. H. Stewart
Clarksville	J. W. Jamison
Cleburne	R. B. Barnes, M. D.
Dallas	H. W. Scott
Denison	A. H. Terrell

Elderville	N. E. Williams
Fort Worth	R. C. Houston
Galveston	James Carr
Houston	J. M. Frierson
Long View	C. P. Davis, M. D.
Marlin	Prof. J. W. Washington
Navasota	F. L. Woodard
Palestine	A. H. Vincen
Paris	B. H. Graham
San Antonio	G. W. Bouldin
Sherman	J. W. Williams
Taylor	J. R. Moore, M. D.
Temple	Robert Wells
Texarkana	G. W. Jamerson, M. D.
Troup	W. H. Hackett
Waxahatchie	C. S. Diggs, M. D.
Oakwood	Rev. G. W. Carter
Victoria	I. H. Swaizey
Waco	J. W. Fridia, M. D.

Virginia

Alexandria	W. A. Carter (Secretary)
Blackstone	L. H. Jackson
Charlottesville	C. P. Inge
Clifton Forge	E. T. Conner, M. D.
Danville	J. R. Wilson
Exmore	J. G. Tolliver
Fredericksburg	W. F. Bass, M. D.
Gordonsville	Westly Frye
Hampton	W. E. Atkins, M. D.
Harrisburg	Euguene Dickson
Lynchburg	A. N. Lushington, M. D.
Newport News	R. T. Stewart
Norfolk	J. T. P. Cross
Petersburg	J. M. Wilkerson
Richmond	R. E. Jones, M. D.
Roanoke	A. F. Brooks
Suffolk	H. B. Fuller, M. D.
Townsend	Arthur Banks
Waynesboro	O. J. Simms

West Virginia

Bluefield	
Clarksburg	D. H. Kyle
Huntington	B. F. White, M. D.
Keystone	M. T. Whittico
Montgomery	P. H. Shepherd
Morgantown	
Wheeling	Prof. J. W. Hughes
Sabraton	Alonzo J. Payne

NEGRO BANKS

The Freedmen's Bank

During the Civil War, military savings banks were established at Beaufort, South Carolina, and Norfolk, Virginia, in order to give the colored troops centered at these points an opportunity to save their pay. These banks were so successful that the friends of the Negro decided to provide an opportunity for all the emancipated slaves to save their earnings. The matter was laid before Congress, and on March 3, 1865, by Congressional enactment, "The Freedmen's Savings Bank and Trust Company was established."

Section V of the Act of Incorporation of the Freedmen's Bank said "that the general business and object of the Corporation hereby created shall be to receive on desposit such sums of money as may from time to time be offered therefore by or on behalf of persons heretofore held in slavery in the United States or their descendants, and investing the same in stocks, bonds, treasury notes and other securities of the United States."

In 1870 an amendment to the charter was secured by which one-half of the funds subject to investment might at the discretion of the trustees be invested "in bonds and notes secured by mortgage on real estate and double the value of the loan." This amendment permitted injudicious speculation and caused the suspension of the bank in 1873. During the time that the bank was in existence about $57,000,000 were desposited. Sixty-two per cent of the losses have been repaid to the depositors as follows: Nov. 1, 1875, 20 per cent

March 20, 1878, 10 per cent; Sept. 1, 1880, 10 per cent; June 1, 1882, 15 per cent; May 12, 1883, 7 percent; depositors who have not received these dividends, or only a portion, may receive them by making the proper certifications to the comptroller of the currency. Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Branches of the Freedmen's Bank were established at:

Atlanta, Ga	Natchez, Miss
Augusta, Ga	Nashville, Tenn
Baltimore, Md	New Bern, N. C
Beaufort, S. C	New Orleans, La
Charleston, S. C	New York City
Chattanooga, Tenn	Norfolk, Va
Columbus, Miss	Philadelphia, Pa
Columbia, Tenn	Raleigh, N. C
Huntsville, Ala	Richmond, Va
Jacksonville, Fla	Savannah, Ga
Lexington, Ky	Shreveport, La
Little Rock, Ark	Alexandria, La
Louisville, Ky	St. Louis, Mo
Lynchburg, Va	Tallahassee, Fla
Macon, Ga	Vicksburg, Miss
Memphis, Tenn	Washington, D. C
Mobile, Ala	Wilmington, N. C
Montgomery, Ala	

The First Private Negro Banks

The Capital Savings Bank of Washington, D. C., began business October 17, 1888. After being run for about sixteen years it failed.

The True Reformers' Bank of Richmond was chartered March 2, 1888. It began business April 3, 1889. This bank failed in 1910.

The Mutual Bank and Trust Company of Chattanooga, Tennessee, was started in 1889 and failed in the panic of 1893.

The Alabama Penny Savings Bank, Birmingham, Alabama, began business October 15, 1890. Failed December 23, 1915.

Present Negro Banks.

A significant feature in the development of Negro banks is the increase in capital, in resources and in the volume of business done. In 1918, there were 72 Negro banks capitalized at $2,500,000. These banks were reported to be doing an annual business of about $35,000,000. In 1922 there are 74 Negro banks with a total capital of $6 250,000 and with resources of $20,000,000. These banks are doing an annual business of about $100,000,000.

DIRECTORY OF NEGRO BANKS.

Alabama.

Name	Place	President
Tuskegee Institute Savings Bank	Tuskegee Inst	R. R. Moton

District of Columbia.

Industrial Savings Bank	Washington	J. W. Lewis
Prudential Commercial & Savings Bank	Washington	J. R. Hawkins
Union Laborers' Savings Bank	Washington	J. H. W. Howard

Florida.

Progress Savings Bank	Key West	
The Ocala Savings Bank	Ocala	F. P. Gadson

Georgia.

Penny Savings Loan & Investment Co	Augusta	R. S. Williams
Fidelity Savings Bank	Savannah	E. H. Quo
Mechanics' Savings Bank	Savannah	P. E. Perry
Savannah Savings & Real Estate Corporation	Savannah	W. S. Scott
Wage Earners Loan & Investment Co	Savannah	L. E. Williams
Liberty Savings & Real Estate Corporation	Macon	R. E. Hartley
Middle Georgia Saving & Investment Co	Macon	C. H. Douglass
Laborers' Penny Savings Loan Co	Waycross	Carlton Gaines
Citizens Trust Co	Atlanta	H. C. Dugas

Illinois.

Binga State Bank	Chicago	Jesse Binga
Douglas National Bank of Chicago	Chicago	Anthony Overton

Kentucky.

First Standard Bank	Louisville	Wilson Lovett
American Mutual Savings Bank	Louisville	W. H. Wright

Maryland.

J. Winfield Thomas Bank	Baltimore	
Harry O. Wilson Bank	Baltimore	
Howes & Blount	Baltimore	

Massachusetts.

Eureka Cooperative Bank	Boston	
South End Cooperative Bank	Boston	E. P. Benjamin

Michigan.

D. C. Northcross & Co., Bankers	Detroit	D. C. Northcross

Mississippi.

Mound Bayou State Bank	Mound Bayou	T. S. Morris
Delta Penny Savings Bank	Indianola	J. E. Walker

North Carolina.

Dime Bank	Kinston	H. E. Dunn
Forsyth Savings & Trust Co	Winston-Salem	J. S. Hill
Citizens' Bank and Trust Company	Winston-Salem	J. W. Jones
Holloway, Murphy & Company	Kinston	T. B. Holloway
Albemarle Bank	Elizabeth City	E. L. Hoffler
Commercial Bank of Wilson	Wilson	S. H. Vick
Mechanics & Farmers Bank	Durham	C. C. Spaulding
Mutual Aid & Banking Company	Newbern	J. P. Stanley

Ohio.

Star Building & Loan Association	Toledo	E. B. Wango
Building and Loan Association	Springfield	
Empire Savings & Loan Company	Cleveland	H. E. Murrell
Building & Loan Association	Hamilton	
Adelphi Building, Loan & Savings Co	Columbus	D. C. Chandler

Oklahoma.

Boley Bank & Trust Co	Boley	——— Johnson
First National Bank of Boley	Boley	

Pennsylvania.

Modern Savings & Trust Co	Pittsburgh	J. L. Phillips
Citizens & Southern Banking Co	Philadelphia	R. R. Wright, Sr.
The Steel City Banking Company	Pittsburgh	M. S. Hunter
Brown & Stevens Banking Company	Philadelphia	E. C. Brown
Keystone Bank	Philadelphia	J. C. Asbury

South Carolina.

Victory Bank	Columbia	I. J. Joseph
Mutual Savings Bank	Charleston	E. E. Edwards
Peoples' Federation Bank	Charleston	W. H. Johnson
Workers Enterprise Bank	Bennettsville	E. J. Sawyer

Tennessee.

Fraternal Savings Bank & Trust Co	Memphis	A. F. Ward
Citizens' Savings Bank & Trust Co	Nashville	H. A. Boyd
Peoples Savings Bank and Trust Co	Nashville	J. B. Singleton
Solvent Savings Bank & Trust Co	Memphis	J. W. Sanford

Texas.

Farmers & Citizens' Savings Bank	Palestine	E. M. Grigg
Farmers' Improvement Bank	Waco	R. L. Smith
Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank	Tyler	W. A. Redwine
Fraternal Bank & Trust Company	Fort Worth	Thomas Mason
Workmen's Savings & Loan Co	Galveston	Edward Washington

Virginia.

Metropolitan Bank & Trust Co	Norfolk	W. M. Rich
Crown Savings Bank	Newport News	E. C. Brown
Commercial Bank & Trust Co	Richmond	T. C. Erwin
Sons & Daughters of Peace Penny & Nickel & Dime Bank	Newport News	S. A. Howell
Peoples Bank of Petersburg	Petersburg	L. E. Allen
Mechanics' Savings Bank	Richmond	John Mitchell, Jr.
Second Street Savings Bank	Richmond	John T. Taylor
Peoples' Dime Savings Bank and Trust Co	Staunton	Samuel Lindsay
Savings Bank of Danville	Danville	W. Thompson
St. Luke's Penny Savings Bank	Richmond	Mrs. Maggie B. Walker
Community Savings Bank	Portsmouth	J. F. Proctor
The Phoenix Bank of Nansemond	Suffolk	J. W. Richardson
Continental Savings Bank	Dendron	

West Virginia.

Mutual Savings & Loan Company	Charleston	C. E. Mitchell

CRIME

Differences in Number of Prisoners Considered Vitiate Comparison of Crime Rates

From time to time the Census Bureau collects data relating to crime. There has been in each case, however, a considerable variation in the number of prisons, that is jails, penitentiaries, etc., from which data were collected.

In 1904, the prisoners in 1,337 prisons were enumerated. There were in these prisons, at that time, 50,111 white and 26,661 colored persons. There were committed to these prisons that year 125,093 white persons and 24,598 colored persons. In 1910, the prisoners, in 3,198 prisons were enumerated. There were in these prisons, at that time, 72,797 white and 38,701 colored persons. There were committed to these prisons that year, 368,468 white persons and 110,319 colored persons. The number of penitentiaries and reformatories from which data were collected in 1904, 81; and in 1910, 82, was practically the same. There was, however, information from 1,764 more municipal prisons, jails, and work houses in 1910 than in 1904. The above variations in the number of prisons considered vitiate the comparisons of crime rates for different periods.

In 1890 the number of prisoners per 100,000 of the population was for whites, 104; for colored, 325. In 1904 the number was, for whites, 75; for colored, 277. In 1910, the number was, for whites, 89; for colored, 378.

In 1904 the number of commitments to prison per 100,000 of the population was, for whites, 171; colored, 256. In 1910 the number of commitments was for whites, 467; colored, 1,101. The number of colored prisoners in penitentiaries per 100,000 of the colored population was 225 in 1904 and 260 in 1910.

Crime Rates Appear To be Higher in the North than in the South.

It appears that there is a much higher rate of crime among Negroes in the North than in the South. This is to a large extent due to the fact that over seven-tenths of the Negroes in the North live in cities and a large proportion of these are of an age when persons have the most tendency to crime; that is unmarried persons or young people with one or two children.

Colored Persons in Prison:

Year	Northern States	Southern States
1870	2,025	6,031
1880	3,774	12,973
1890	5,635	19,244
1904	7,527	18,550
1910	10,081	28,620

PRISONERS PER 100,000 OF COLORED POPULATION

1870	372	136
1880	515	221
1890	773	284
1904	765	220
1910	722	323

Proportion Commitments To Prisons Both Whites And Negroes Greater North Than South.

Some comparisons of commitments of white prisoners per 10,000 of the white population. Maine, 70; Massachusetts, 93; Connecticut, 75; New York, 50; Pennsylvania, 64; Colorado, 59; California, 70; other western states, 93. Southern states, North Carolina, 4; Mississippi, 7; South Carolina, 16; Alabama, 17; Louisiana, 17; Arkansas, 18; Georgia, 18; Texas, 19; Tennessee, 20; Oklahoma, 27; Virginia, 33; Kentucky, 35.

The commitments to prisons per ten thousand of the Negro population is for the North, 283; for the West, 366 and for the South, 88; that is to say, a Negro is 3 times more likely to get in jail in the North and 4 times more likely to be committed to jail in the West than in South. The commitments of Negroes per ten thousand of the Negro population is, for Massachusetts, 196; for Connecticut, 254; for Georgia, 82; for Alabama, 71; for South Carolina, 52; for Louisiana, 47; for Mississippi, 30; for North Carolina, 29.

Negro Crime Rate Lower Than Rate For Emigrant Races.

It is to be noted that the statistics of crimes of foreign born are deceptive for the reason that crimes are committed for the most part by adults and the rates for these crimes are based on the foreign born which is also mostly adult. On the other hand comparison of the criminal population of the white American born is based on the entire white American born population which includes the children of the white American born and also the children of the foreign born. When, however, due allowance is made for this it is still interesting to find that the Negro has a relatively lower percentage of crime than some of the emigrant races who during the past two decades came to this country.

The commitments to prison in 1904 per 1,000 of certain nationalities were: Mexicans, 4.7; Italians, 4.4; Austrians, 3.6; French, 3.4; Canadians, 3.0; Russians, 2.8; Poles, 2.7; Negroes, 2.7.

It is of still greater interest to compare the commitments for rape. In 1904 the commitments for this crime per 100,000 of the total population were: all whites, 0.6; colored, 1.8*; Italians, 5.3; Mexicans, 4.8; Austrians, 3.2; Hungarians, 2.0; French, 1.9; Russians, 1.9; of those committed to prison for major offenses in 1904, the per cent committed for rape was, for colored, 1.9; all whites 2.3; foreign white, 2.6; Irish, 1.3; Germans, 1.8; Poles, 2.1; Mexicans, 2.7; Canadians, 3.0; Russians, 3.0; French, 3.1; Austrians, 4.2; Italians, 4.4; Hungarians, 4.7†; The report, 1911. of the Immigration Commission on "Immigration and Crime" gives the following concerning the per cent rape forms of all offenses by Negroes and Whites: of convictions, New York City Court of General Sessions Negro, 0.5; foreign whites, 1.8; native whites, 0.8; of Chicago police arrests, Negro, 0.34; foreign whites, 0.35; native whites, 0.30; of alien white prisoners, 1908 in the United States, 2.9.†

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS PER 100,000 OF POPULATION

DIVISIONS	WHITE			NEGRO		
	1890	1904	1910	1890	1904	1910
United States	23.5	29.7	25.7	25.4	34.4	39.2
North Atlantic States	39.6	48.6	34.9	215.4	208.9	199.0
North Central States	21.8	26.9	27.6	147.9	200.7	226.0
South Atlantic States	13.9	20.9	19.2	15.7	23.9	25.1
South Central States	2.8	4.3	7.4	4.3	4.6	10.8
Western States	12.1	28.4	24.0	5.7	45.9	244.5

*If to the colored all those who are lynched for rape were added, the change in the figures would be less than one-fourth of one per cent.

†The 1904 census figures with reference to rape are used because in the 1910 report; "The term 'rape' was interpreted rather broadly to include offenses defined as 'defiling child,' 'indecent assault,' 'indecent liberties with child,' etc., and also those cases where rape was not actually committed, but only attempted or intended. Perhaps this is one reason why the number of commitments for rape reported at the census of 1910—1,337, after excluding for purposes of comparison the juvenile delinquents (74) and prisoners committed for non-payment of fine (29)—is so much larger than the number reported in 1904, which was 620. No record, however, has been preserved showing what this offense included in 1904, but in any event the increase is altogether too large to represent an actual increase in the occurrence of the offense."

"It is noticeable that the ratios for the colored are very much higher in the Northern states than in the Southern. The difference may be explained partly by the fact that in the North the provisions made for juvenile delinquents are much more extensive for both the white and the colored than in the South, and partly by the fact that the colored in the South live for the most part in rural districts, while in the North they are mainly in cities. Truancy and similar offenses for which most of the juvenile delinquents are committed are more often punished in cities than in rural communities." (Page 230 Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents in Institutions 1904.)

LYNCHING.

Phillips in his "American Negro Slavery," pages 458-563 and 511-572 gives extended information about rapes and the lynchings of Negroes in the days of slavery. He points out that in Virginia from 1780 to 1864 there were seventy-three slaves convicted for rape and thirty-two convicted for attempted rape. In Baldwin County, Georgia, in 1812 a Negro was convicted of rape and sentenced to be hanged. Near Gallatin, Mississippi in 1843 two slaves were lynched for rape and murder.

According to the files of the Liberator, three slaves and one free Negro were legally executed for rape and two slaves legally executed for attempted rape. Near Mobile, Alabama, in May, 1835, two Negroes were burned to death for the murder of two children. On April 28, 1836, a Negro was burned to death at St. Louis, for killing a deputy sheriff. From 1850 to 1860, according to the records of the Liberator, there appears to have been more of a tendency for the people to take the law in their own hands. Out of forty-six Negroes put to death for the murder of owners and overseers, twenty were legally executed and twenty-six were summarily executed. Nine of these were burned at the stake. For the crime of rape upon white women, three Negroes were legally executed, and four were burned at the stake.

Four-Fifths Lynchings For Crimes Other Than Rape.

In the thirty-seven years, 1885-1921, there were 829 persons, 60 whites and 769 Negroes put to death by mobs, under the charge of rape or attempted rape. This is one-fifth or 20.2 per cent of the total number of persons, 4,097, who were lynched during that period. On the other hand 3,268, or four-fifth of those lynched were put to death for causes other than rape. This refutes the charge that the majority of lynchings are for the crime of rape. Over ten per cent of the Negroes lynched are for minor offenses.

Of the 64 persons lynched in 1921, 19 were charged with rape. Other offenses and the number lynched for in 1921 were: murder, 15; attempted murder, 8; killing men in altercation, 4; no special charge, 3; wounding men, 4; furnishing ammunition to man resisting arrest, 2; leaders in race clash, 2; charge not reported 3; assisting man to escape who had killed officer of law, 1; making improper remarks to woman, 1; threatening to kill another, 1; entering young woman's room, 1; insulting woman, 1; writing note to woman, 1; attacking a man and woman, 1.

CAUSE OF LYNCHING 1889-1921 CLASSIFIED

	Homicide	Felonious assault	Rape	Attempted Rape	Robbery and Theft	"Insults" to white persons	All other causes
1889	51	5	34	4	19	------	63
1890	25	2	26	2	5	------	67
1891	52	2	38	2	28	------	70
1892	88	4	37	12	38	2	74
1893	56	2	34	4	10	2	92
1894	73	2	42	10	16	6	41
1895	71	1	29	13	20	1	36
1896	42	9	29	6	14	------	31
1897	68	5	25	9	23	2	34
1898	74	5	11	7	8	2	20
1899	56	----	5	6	6	------	34
1900	43	10	18	13	7	------	24
1901	48	9	21	8	21	1	27
1902	43	7	19	11	1	------	15
1903	53	8	16	7	------	1	19
1904	36	4	14	6	1	2	24
1905	34	4	15	4	2	------	7
1906	24	7	16	14	1	1	9
1907	20	7	13	11	4	1	7
1908	50	10	14	6	4	3	32
1909	28	12	3	18	1	3	5
1910	38	6	16	8	2	2	2
1911	37	4	9	6	1	4	10
1912	37	6	10	2	1	3	5
1913	20	11	5	5	2	1	8
1914	30	8	6	1	1	------	6
1915	26	10	11	------	9	3	8
1916	20	7	3	9	8	2	5
1917	6	2	7	5	2	2	14
1918	28	2	10	6	2	------	16
1919	28	3	9	10	1	6	26
1920	22	9	15	3	------	3	9
1921	19	7	16	3	------	3	16
Total	1336	190	576	231	258	56	856

LYNCHINGS WHITES AND NEGROES.
1885- 1921.

Year	Whites	Negroes	Total
1885	106	78	184
1886	67	71	138
1887	42	80	122
1888	47	95	142
1889	81	95	176
1890	37	90	127
1891	71	121	192
1892	100	155	255
1893	46	154	200
1894	56	134	190
1895	59	112	171
1896	51	80	131
1897	44	122	166
1898	25	102	127
1899	23	84	107
1900	8	107	115
1901	28	107	135
1902	10	86	96
1903	18	86	104
1904	4	83	87
1905	5	61	66
1906	8	64	72
1907	3	60	63
1908	7	93	100

1909	14	73	87
1910	9	65	74
1911	8	63	71
1912	4	60	64
1913	1	51	52
1914	3	49	52
1915	13	54	67
1916	4	50	54
1917	2	36	38
1918	4	60	64
1919	7	76	83
1920	8	53	61
1921	5	59	64
Total	1,028	3,069	4,097

LYNCHING OF WHITES, 1889-1921—DISTRIBUTION BY STATES.

STATES	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	Total
Okla.	5	6	2	2	16	4	5	9	1	1	5	3	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	88
Texas		6	2	2	16	4	5	9	1	1	5	3	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	88
La.			2	2	16	4	5	9	1	1	5	3	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	88
Ky.				2	16	4	5	9	1	1	5	3	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	88
Ark.					16	4	5	9	1	1	5	3	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	88
Ala.						4	5	9	1	1	5	3	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	88
Tenn.							5	9	1	1	5	3	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	88
Wyo.								9	1	1	5	3	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	88
Mo.									1	1	5	3	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	88
Mont.										1	5	3	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	88
Calif.											5	3	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	88
Miss.												3	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	88
Colo.													1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	88
Ga.														1	1	2	1	3	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	88
Neb.															1	2	1	3	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	88
Wash.																2	1	3	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	88
S. D.																	1	3	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	88
N. M.																		2	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	88
Fla.																			1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	88
Ariz.																				1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	88
Kans.																					4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	88
Ill.																						1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	88
Idaho																							1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	88
Nev.																								1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	88
N. D.																									1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	88
Ind.																										1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	88
Ore.																											1	2	1	1	1	1	1	88
N. C.																												2	1	1	1	1	1	88
Va.																													1	1	1	1	1	88
W. Va.																														1	1	1	1	88
Iowa																															1	1	1	88
Minn.																																1	1	88
Wis.																																	1	88
S. C.																																		88
Md.																																		88
Ohio																																		88
N. Y.																																		88
Mich.																																		88
Pa.																																		88
Del.																																		88
Utah																																		88
Maine																																		88
N. H.																																		88
Vt.																																		88
Mass.																																		88
R. I.																																		88
Conn.																																		88
N. J.																																		88
Total	5	6	2	2	16	4	5	9	1	1	5	3	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	88

LYNCHINGS OF NEGROES, 1889-1921—DISTRIBUTION BY STATES.

STATES	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	Total
Ga	11	15	10	11	13	18	10	7	12	10	26	16	13	3	12	14	11	3	8	16	12	12	21	12	10	2	16	14	6	18	21	9	11	414
Miss	23	10	19	14	15	15	12	6	15	12	14	19	10	10	16	18	17	12	13	20	6	5	5	6	9	12	8	1	6	12	7	13	5	381
La	8	5	13	22	18	15	4	16	13	9	5	19	14	9	9	2	3	8	11	7	10	3	4	8	6	2	9	1	5	9	7	--	5	283
Ala	7	6	16	19	23	12	15	9	18	11	3	8	16	5	5	6	3	6	11	4	8	8	2	7	3	5	2	1	4	3	6	6	1	262
Texas	8	19	10	11	7	10	18	5	20	3	3	3	11	6	7	5	9	6	4	18	11	5	3	3	5	2	6	4	7	6	9	4	9	261
Ark	4	4	7	18	10	8	8	4	8	15	9	8	2	6	8	17	3	5	3	2	8	15	7	4	5	4	4	2	5	7	4	2	5	196
Fla	---	3	9	8	7	7	12	8	11	1	6	8	7	4	6	3	1	6	--	2	1	3	8	7	4	4	2	5	7	1	4	7	4	188
Tenn	---	5	13	16	11	13	8	9	5	6	3	7	9	5	5	4	3	2	2	9	--	2	4	1	4	1	2	3	3	1	4	1	7	159
S. C	12	3	---	4	12	4	5	4	6	14	1	2	5	3	7	4	3	4	2	1	3	4	1	5	7	2	4	2	1	4	1	5	1	127
Ky	4	3	6	9	9	15	9	6	5	5	1	1	5	7	1	4	4	1	1	5	4	--	4	--	3	-	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	121
Va	7	6	5	5	12	6	3	---	3	3	1	6	3	2	4	--	3	1	--	--	--	1	--	1	1	1	1	--	2	--	1	1	1	73
N. C	2	2	2	3	3	---	1	1	2	4	3	2	1	3	1	1	1	3	--	1	1	--	--	1	1	1	1	--	--	2	4	3	4	56
Mo	3	1	2	1	4	2	3	---	1	4	2	2	5	3	4	--	1	3	--	--	--	2	--	--	1	1	1	1	--	--	1	1	1	52
Okla	2	---	---	---	1	2	1	---	---	1	---	---	1	1	---	1	---	1	2	---	1	1	5	---	4	3	2	4	1	1	---	2	---	38
W. Va	1	3	2	5	---	1	---	1	---	1	1	2	1	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	27
Md	---	---	1	1	---	1	2	1	2	3	---	3	1	---	---	---	---	2	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	19
Ind	1	2	1	---	2	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	14
Kans	1	---	---	2	2	1	---	---	---	---	2	---	2	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12
Ill	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	2	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12
Wyo	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	7
Ohio	---	---	---	3	---	2	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	7
Colo	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5
Calif	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4
Neb	---	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	4
Mich	1	---	2	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4
N. M	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3
Ore	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3
Minn	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3
Pa	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
N. Y	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Ariz	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Idaho	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Iowa	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
N. D	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Del	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Mont	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Nev	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	------
Maine	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	------
N. H	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	------
Vt	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	------
Conn	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	------
N. J	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	------
R. I	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	------
Mass	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	------
S. D	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	------
Wash	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	------
Utah	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	------
Wis	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	------
Total	95	90	121	155	164	134	113	80	122	103	84	107	107	85	86	83	61	64	80	93	73	55	63	60	51	49	54	38	38	60	70	53	59	2745

TOTAL DISTRIBUTION LYNCHINGS BY STATES 1882—1921

STATES	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	Total
Miss	3	10	16	16	17	14	10	24	12	23	15	15	10	13	6	15	14	14	26	16	13	10	17	15	17	12	13	20	7	5	21	6	12	9	14	6	18	21	9	11	481
Ga	3	5	5	9	6	4	12	11	16	11	14	15	20	14	8	14	12	26	16	13	9	12	15	11	6	9	16	18	15	12	7	4	3	5	6	5	10	4	10	7	437
Tex	10	13	15	43	17	15	15	14	21	16	12	8	12	24	7	24	3	7	4	12	6	10	12	15	11	6	4	8	11	8	11	4	8	8	2	12	2	2	10	7	370
La	5	3	5	3	6	9	8	8	7	29	27	19	15	4	24	18	9	13	20	14	10	10	10	3	4	8	11	4	8	8	2	2	9	1	4	4	3	12	1	6	336
Ala	5	4	3	5	6	5	11	7	6	25	24	25	19	16	4	13	18	9	13	11	6	8	16	5	6	9	17	5	5	6	3	8	9	2	3	5	4	4	3	4	278
Ark	3	7	6	12	4	8	2	8	4	12	26	11	10	9	4	10	17	11	6	8	5	6	9	17	5	5	2	5	3	2	9	2	4	7	5	4	4	3	4	2	235
Tenn	2	6	--	12	8	7	7	8	6	13	22	14	15	11	14	7	6	4	8	5	6	9	17	5	5	6	---	8	8	17	8	5	4	4	8	1	2	1	3	1	227
Fla	2	1	2	5	9	4	2	---	3	10	8	7	8	12	10	11	1	6	9	1	6	8	2	4	4	1	1	9	4	1	8	---	3	---	5	5	2	1	---	1	209
Ky	6	4	6	4	8	7	7	8	5	10	10	11	20	15	8	7	6	3	1	7	4	8	4	1	---	4	1	---	5	2	5	1	4	3	3	4	1	1	3	---	159
Okla	---	1	---	7	14	5	6	10	3	2	7	12	13	11	11	4	5	1	---	3	2	3	1	---	4	2	---	1	3	2	5	2	1	7	2	4	1	2	1	1	5	158
S. C	6	3	1	4	4	7	2	8	3	1	4	13	4	6	4	6	5	4	1	3	2	6	6	4	---	3	1	3	---	---	1	2	2	---	1	1	1	1	1	1	112
Mo	3	2	3	10	4	2	3	8	1	2	6	5	5	3	6	5	5	4	1	6	2	5	3	7	5	3	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	99
Va	2	1	5	4	2	1	4	7	6	5	7	12	7	3	---	---	4	4	3	3	1	3	1	3	---	1	1	4	---	---	1	---	1	1	---	---	2	4	3	4	91
N. C	---	2	3	5	2	5	10	4	2	2	5	3	1	1	1	4	4	3	3	1	1	4	---	1	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	53
Mont	---	5	9	3	---	---	5	3	2	2	5	7	2	---	---	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	---	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	49
W. Va	1	---	2	2	3	6	1	6	3	2	2	5	---	2	2	---	1	5	1	3	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	48
Ind	4	3	3	---	8	6	---	3	2	1	3	3	5	1	1	7	1	---	---	---	---	6	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	48
Calif	---	3	2	2	2	3	---	2	1	3	3	2	1	4	7	4	---	---	---	---	3	---	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	46
Colo	6	1	3	1	3	---	3	9	2	2	2	2	---	---	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	46
Neb	---	2	6	2	3	4	3	9	---	---	---	2	3	3	1	---	---	---	1	3	2	2	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	45
Kans	2	2	2	5	5	1	4	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	3	---	---	---	1	3	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	34
Wyo	2	---	1	---	---	---	2	14	1	1	9	2	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	31
N. M	5	2	4	3	---	---	---	3	2	---	3	2	6	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	30
Ariz	4	1	1	---	5	---	6	---	3	---	---	3	1	2	1	3	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	29
Ill	---	1	---	2	1	---	2	---	---	---	---	1	2	1	2	1	3	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	28
S. D	1	1	---	3	---	---	4	---	2	1	3	1	1	1	3	2	1	2	3	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	2	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	27
Md	---	---	2	1	1	2	---	1	1	3	4	1	2	2	---	2	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	25
Wash	2	1	2	2	1	---	---	---	---	---	8	2	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	19
Idaho	---	---	1	6	---	---	5	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	19
Ohio	2	1	1	3	2	---	---	---	---	---	4	---	2	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	18
Ore	---	---	4	3	---	---	---	---	4	1	2	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12
Iowa	---	3	---	5	---	2	---	1	---	3	---	3	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	11
Nev	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	3	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	---	9
N. D	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8
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Utah	---	3	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2
Maine	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
N. Y	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
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N. J	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	------
Mass	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	------
R. I	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	------
N. H	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	------
Vt	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	------
Total	82	93	114	184	138	122	142	176	127	192	255	200	190	171	131	166	127	107	115	135	96	104	87	66	72	63	100	87	74	71	64	52	52	67	54	38	64	83	61	64	4386

INSTITUTIONS IN THE SOUTH FOR NEGRO JUVENILE DELINQUENTS, OR WHICH RECEIVE THEM. (1)

Alabama.
Mt. Meigs Reformatory, Waugh, (Males.)
District of Columbia.
National Training School for Boys.
Florida.
Florida State Reform School, Marianna, (Both sexes.)
Georgia.
Chatham County Industrial Farm for Boys, Savannah.
Georgia State Reformatory, Milledgeville, (Males.)
Kentucky.
Kentucky Houses of Reform, Greendale, (Both sexes.)
Louisville Industrial School, Louisville, (Both sexes.)
Louisiana.
Louisiana Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, New Orleans, (Males.)
Maryland.
Maryland House of Reformation, Cheltenham, (Males.)
Maryland Industrial Home for Colored Girls, Melvale.
Missouri.
Missouri Training School for Boys, Boonville.
St. Louis Industrial School, St. Louis, (Both sexes.)
State Industrial School for Wayward Colored Girls, Tipton.
Oklahoma.
State Training School for Negro Boys, McAlester.
South Carolina.
Jenkins Reformatory, Ladson (Males.)
Reformatory for Negro Boys, Lexington.
Fairwold Industrial School for Wayward Girls, Columbia.
Tennessee.
Hamilton County Industrial School and Farm, East Chattanooga, (Both sexes.)
Tennessee Reformatory for Boys, Nashville.
Knox County Industrial School, Knoxville, (Both sexes.)
Texas.
Harris County Training School for Colored Delinquent Youths, Houston.
Industrial Training School and Farm for Delinquent Girls, Houston.
Training School for Juveniles, Gatesville, (Males.)
Virginia.
Virginia Manual Labor School on Negro Reformatory, Hanover, (Males.)
Industrial Home for Wayward Girls, Peaks.
West Virginia.
West Virginia Industrial Home for Girls, Industrial.
West Virginia Reform School, Grafton, (Males.)

(1) For list of Benevolent Institutions which receive Negroes, adults and children, see pp. 376-415 of the 1918-1919 Negro Year Book.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

Death Rates.

The registration area from which the death rates of whites and Negroes is derived consists of twenty-five northern and western states of the District of Columbia, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia and sixteen cities in non-registration states. The population of this area is white, 79, 402, 952 or 84 per cent of the total white population; Negro, 6, 875, 639 or 66 per cent of the total Negro population. The total number of deaths in the registration area in 1920 was, white, 1, 007, 117; Negro, 130,147.

In 1916 the death-rates per 1,000 of the population for the whole registration area was: white, 13 .5; colored, 20 .5. In the registration states it was: white 13.5; colored 20.0. In the rural parts of registration States it was white, 12 .5; colored, 17 .3. In registration cities it was: white, 14 .1; colored, 25 .1.

DEATH RATE PER 1 ,000 FOR WHOLE REGISTRATION AREA

COLOR	1910	1911	1912	1916	1920
White	14 .5	13 .7	13 .5	13 .5	12 .8
Colored	24 .2	23 .6	22 .9	20 .5	18 .4

Conclusions drawn from military examinations and experiences of the past few years appear to indicate that the Negro is constitutionally a better physiological machine than the white man. This conclusion was expressed in the Journal of the American Medical Association, May 17, 1919. In discussing the relative resistance to disease it was pointed out that:

"That many maladies the morbidity-rate is the same in the two races. The army officers have, however, ascertained from the statistics that the colored troops

are relatively less resistant to diseases of the lungs and pleura as well as to certain general diseases, like tuberculosis and smallpox; they are also much more frequently infected with venereal diseases and suffer wide-spread complications of these diseases. On the other hand, in general the skin not only on the surface of the body, but also that which is unfolded to form the lining of the mouth and nasopharynx, is much more resistant to micro-organisms in Negroes than in white men. The white skin seems to be relatively a degenerate skin in this respect. Futhermore, the nervous systems of the uninfected Negroes show fewer cases of instability than those of white men. Thus there is far less neurasthenia; there are fewer instances of psychopathic states, and there is only half as much alcoholism in colored as in white troops. Nutritional disorders are also less common among the Negroes. As Love and Davenport describe the uninfected Negro, "He seems to have more stable nerves, have better eyes, and metabolizes better. Thus, in many respects the uninfected colored troops show themselves to be constitutionally better physiological machines than the white men."

Birth Statistics.

The registration area from which the birth rates of whites and Negroes is derived consists of the following states: California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington and Wisconsin. The population of this area is: white, 59,468,918, and Negro, 3,945,422.

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 OF WHITE AND NEGRO POPULATION IN THE BIRTH REGISTRATION AREA.

	Total Births	Birth Rates	Death Rates
White	1 ,395 ,523	23 .5	12 .8
Negro	103 ,796	26 .3	18 .4

The Census Bureau notes that in only eight states and the District of Columbia do the births exceed the deaths. It was not noted, however, that these eight states, Connecticut, Maryland, Massachusetts, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Virginia and the District of Columbia, had 3,238,082 or 80.7 per cent of the total Negro population, and 90,723 or 87.4 per cent of the total births of the registration area.

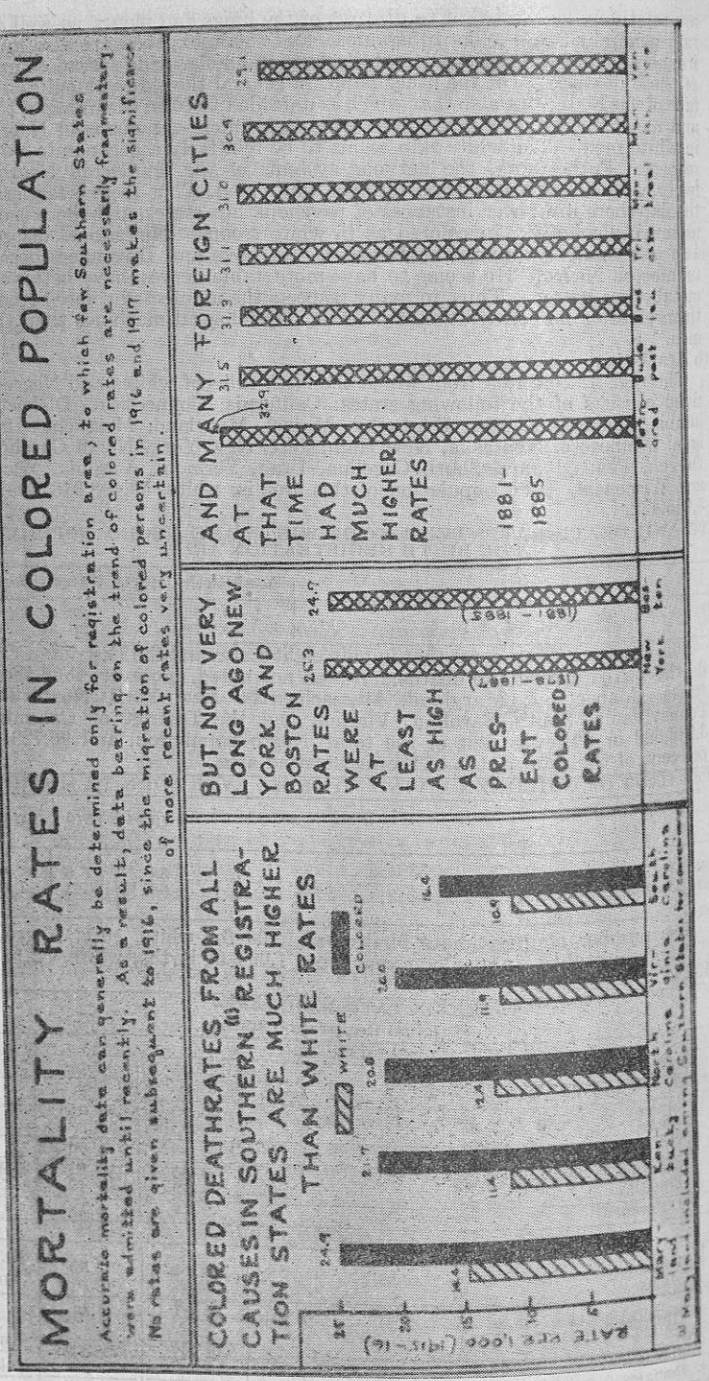
PER CENT OF CHILDREN LIVING TO THOSE EVER BORN TO MOTHERS.

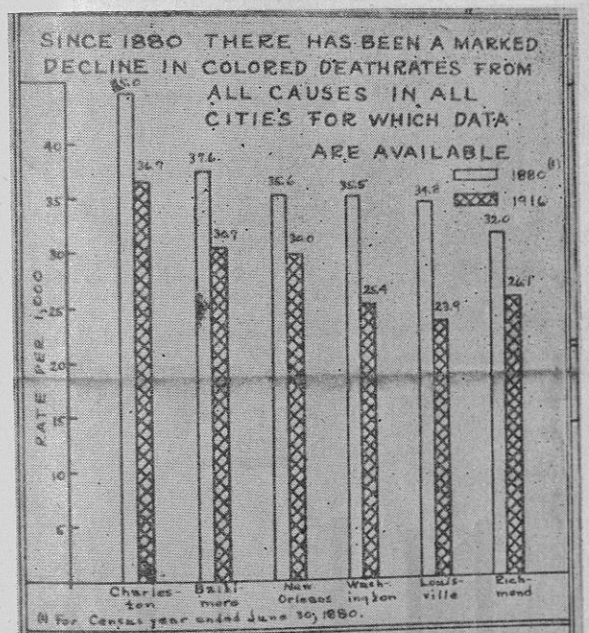
	1920	1919	1918	1917
White Mothers	88 .2	87 .8	88 .0	87 .9
Negro Mothers	84 .1	83 .1	83 .6	83 .5

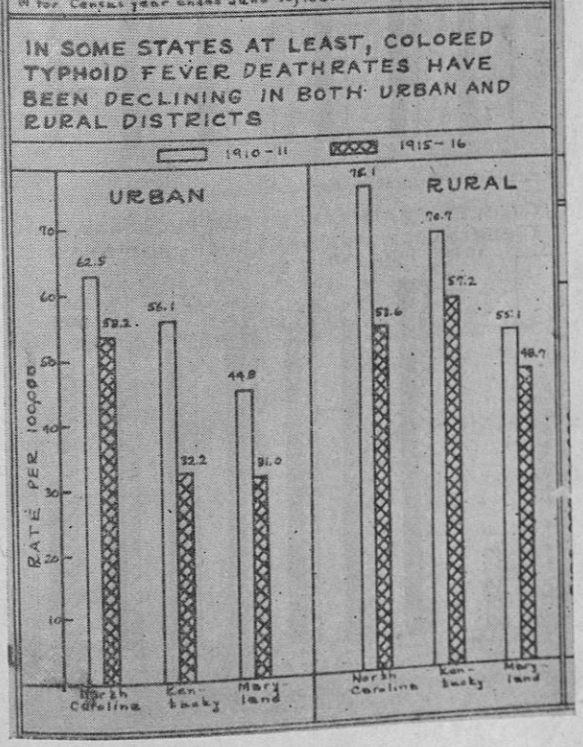
The number of illegitimate births per 1,000 for white, 16.7; Negro, 125.6. Infant mortality, (under one year), per 1,000 of births, white, 82.1; Negro, 135.6.

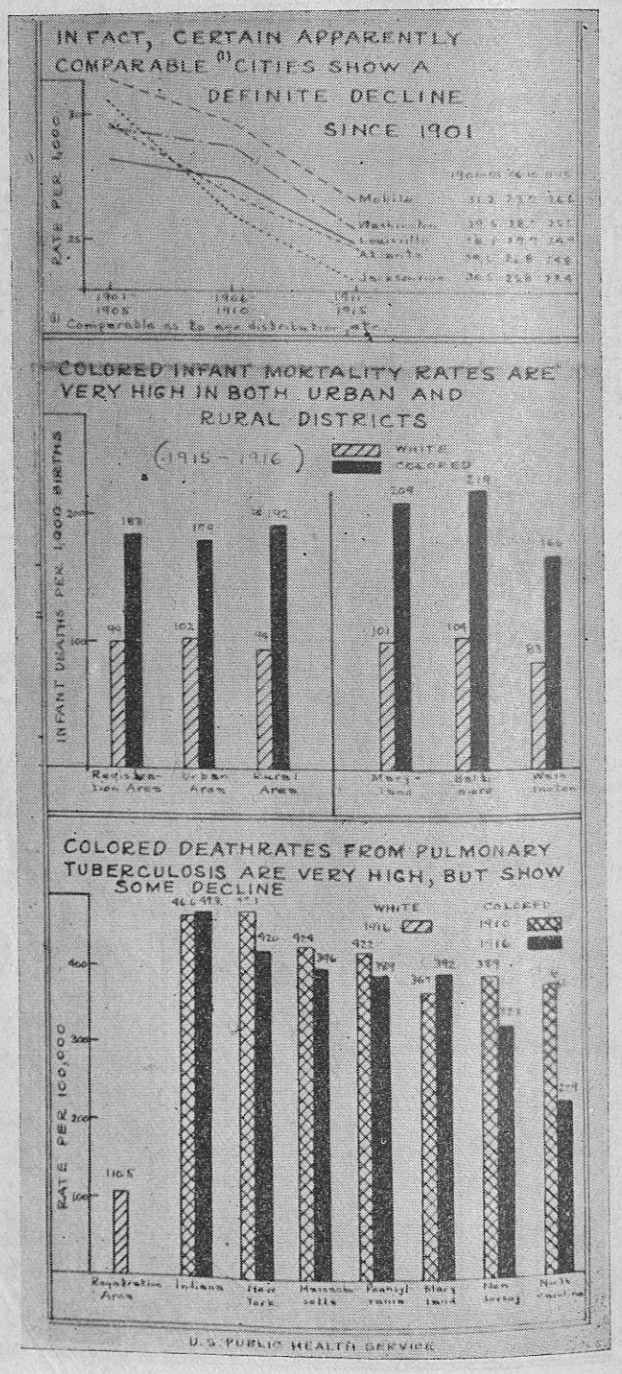
EXPECTATION OF LIFE
(Original Registration States)

Year	Sex	Age 0	Age 32	Age 62
	WHITE			
1920	Males	53 .98	34 .93	13 .38
1910	Males	50 .23	33 .33	12 .85
	Difference	3 .75	1 .60	.53
1920	Females	56 .33	36 .12	14 .01
1910	Females	53 .62	35 .40	13 .70
	Difference	2 .71	.72	.31
	NEGRO			
1920	Males	40 .14	28 .50	11 .42
1910	Males	34 .05	26 .16	10 .88
	Difference	6 .09	2 .34	.54
1920	Females	42 .16	28 .82	12 .12
1910	Females	37 .67	28 .33	11 .96
	Difference	4 .49	.49	0 .16


MORTALITY RATES IN COLORED POPULATION
Accurate mortality data can generally be determined only for registration area, to which few Southern States were admitted until recently. As a result, data bearing on the trend of colored rates are necessarily fragmentary. No rates are given subsequent to 1916, since the migration of colored persons in 1916 and 1917 makes the significance of more recent rates very uncertain.
COLORED DEATHRATES FROM ALL CAUSES IN SOUTHERN (1) REGISTRATION STATES ARE MUCH HIGHER THAN WHITE RATES
WHITE
COLORED
RATE PER 1,000 (1915-16)
BUT NOT VERY LONG AGO NEW YORK AND BOSTON RATES WERE AT LEAST AS HIGH AS PRESENT COLORED RATES
(1878-1887)
(1881-1885)
New York
Boston
AND MANY FOREIGN CITIES AT THAT TIME HAD MUCH HIGHER RATES
1881-1885
Petrograd
Buda pest
Brus lau
Tri este
Mon treal
Mar ian
Ven ice
Mary land
Ken tucky
North Carolina
Vir ginia
South Carolina
(1) Maryland included among Southern States for convenience


SINCE 1880 THERE HAS BEEN A MARKED DECLINE IN COLORED DEATHRATES FROM ALL CAUSES IN ALL CITIES FOR WHICH DATA ARE AVAILABLE
1880 (1)
1916
RATE PER 1,000
Charleston
Baltimore
New Orleans
Washington
Louisville
Richmond
(1) For Census year ended June 30, 1880.


IN SOME STATES AT LEAST, COLORED TYPHOID FEVER DEATHRATES HAVE BEEN DECLINING IN BOTH URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICTS
1910-11
1915-16
URBAN
RURAL
RATE PER 100,000
North Carolina
Kentucky
Maryland



ESTIMATES MADE BY THE EDITOR OF THE NEGRO YEAR BOOK APPEAR TO INDICATE:

I

That about 450,000 Negroes in the South are seriously ill all the time.

This is an average of about 18 days per year for each Negro inhabitant.

II

That annual cost of sickness of these 450,000 Negroes is about $75,000,000.

III

That there are over 100,000 Negro workers in the South sick all the time.

That their annual loss in earnings is probably $45,000,000.

IV

That 45 per cent of the annual deaths among Negroes are preventable.

V

That 225,000 Negroes in the South die annually.

That 100,000 of these deaths can be prevented.

VI

That probably 600,000 Negroes of the present population will die with tuberculosis.

That 150,000 of these deaths can be prevented.

VII

That the annual funeral expenses of the Negroes in the South are about $15,000,000.

That health improvement would save $6,500,000 of these expenses.

VIII

That sickness and deaths cost Negroes of the South $100,000,000 annually.

It is probable that through health improvement $50,000,000 of this amount could be saved.

IX

That the annual economic loss to the South from sickness and death among Negroes is probably $300,000,000.

That through health improvement $150,000,000 of this amount could be saved.

X

That this $150,000,000 would provide good school houses and 6 months schooling for every child, white and black in the South.

XI

That it would pay the South to spend $100,000,000 annually to improve Negro health.

NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 100,000 OF POPULATION AMONG WHITE AND COLORED FROM CERTAIN DISEASES IN 1911, 1913 AND 1916.

AREA	YEAR	Typhoid Fever		Tuberculosis of Lungs		Cancer		Cerebral hemorrhage and softening		Diseases of heart		Pneumonia		Brights Disease		Congenital Debility and Malformation		Diarrhea and Enteritis	
		White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored
Total Registration Area	1911	19.9	14.9	126.2	405.3	75.0	57.0	76.1	84.2	137.8	211.8	128.4	252.2	94.3	170.4	77.8	108.2	75.9	111.0
	1913	16.8	38.6	115.7	350.4	80.0	57.3	76.1	82.0	135.8	192.4	127.7	218.7	99.5	166.2	82.2	99.0	74.3	91.3
	1916	11.9	33.5	110.5	312.7	83.8	53.5	82.5	84.5	148.1	178.0	132.0	212.0	101.9	151.6	75.6	103.8	64.4	82.0
Registration States	1911	19.7	40.6	125.1	409.8	74.6	57.0	77.7	78.4	138.4	201.3	125.9	236.2	92.4	141.2	78.4	101.7	72.7	99.6
	1913	16.8	40.3	114.5	347.0	79.6	56.4	77.4	78.7	136.2	184.5	125.4	207.1	98.0	146.8	83.1	96.5	71.4	89.1
	1916	11.9	33.7	109.6	304.3	83.5	51.7	84.1	82.2	148.7	173.0	132.2	210.7	101.3	140.2	76.4	107.3	60.9	82.7
Rural Parts Registration States	1911	21.3	52.3	110.5	378.4	66.6	43.4	80.9	66.9	132.1	143.9	102.8	174.1	74.3	99.1	71.6	75.7	55.0	83.2
	1913	15.2	35.2	100.8	301.1	70.7	42.2	80.7	62.4	127.9	136.8	100.0	134.0	80.1	105.5	76.5	76.8	58.8	78.1
	1916	13.7	37.6	98.2	260.2	74.0	37.8	88.5	64.4	138.2	129.4	107.9	149.4	86.2	103.2	73.5	104.9	52.0	73.0
All Registration Cities	1911	18.8	41.2	139.5	418.5	82.2	63.6	72.0	92.7	142.6	245.3	250.2	290.5	111.3	205.5	83.1	124.2	93.7	124.6
	1913	15.4	34.4	128.5	387.7	88.0	68.8	72.2	97.0	142.5	234.6	151.4	283.0	116.0	212.3	87.2	115.7	87.6	101.3
	1916	10.2	27.7	121.7	387.8	92.8	76.0	76.9	113.2	157.1	247.4	154.0	301.5	116.2	220.9	77.6	102.2	75.7	94.8

ESTIMATED ANNUAL COST OF SICKNESS AND DEATHS AMONG NEGROES TO IMPORTANT CITIES OF THE SOUTH

CITY	Negro Population 1920	Number of Negroes Seriously Sick All the Time	Loss in Earnings	Cost of Doctor's Bills, Etc.	Number of Negro Deaths	Funeral Expenses	Value of Lives That Could Have Been Saved	Financial Loss To City Because of Negro Sickness and Deaths	Est'd Annual Amt. that Might be Saved Thro' Sanitary Improvement
Atlanta	62,796	3,700	$500,000	$740,000	1,456	$85,000	$1,300,000	$2,600,000	$1,800,000
Baltimore	108,332	6,500	860,000	1,300,000	2,563	158,000	1,950,000	3,750,000	2,500,000
Birmingham	70,230	4,200	560,000	840,000	1,621	100,000	1,500,000	2,570,000	1,750,000
Charleston	32,326	1,900	232,000	372,000	1,014	69,000	900,000	1,550,000	1,100,000
Charlotte	14,641	840	90,000	168,000	288	17,000	200,000	450,000	260,000
Dallas	24,023	14,000	180,000	280,000	501	30,000	450,000	625,000	475,000
Houston	33,960	2,000	250,000	400,000	634	38,000	570,000	725,000	585,000
Jacksonville	41,520	2,400	300,000	480,000	843	50,000	740,000	925,000	730,000
Louisville	40,087	2,400	300,000	480,000	889	54,000	770,000	960,000	760,000
Memphis	61,181	3,600	450,000	720,000	1,659	110,000	1,450,000	2,750,000	1,350,000
Mobile	23,906	1,400	180,000	280,000	563	33,000	500,000	675,000	490,000
Montgomery	19,827	1,200	150,000	240,000	539	31,000	475,000	650,000	450,000
Nashville	35,633	2,200	280,000	440,000	855	51,000	750,000	935,000	675,000
New Orleans	100,930	6,000	750,000	1,200,000	2,676	160,000	2,300,000	4,100,000	2,250,000
Norfolk	43,392	2,500	320,000	500,000	905	54,000	810,000	1,100,000	790,000
Richmond	54,041	3,200	400,000	640,000	1,260	72,000	1,125,000	1,820,000	1,025,000
Savannah	39,179	2,300	290,000	460,000	1,227	73,000	1,100,000	1,790,000	985,000
Washington	109,966	6,500	800,000	1,300,000	2,289	137,000	1,875,000	3,820,000	1,795,000

ESTIMATED ANNUAL COST OF SICKNESS AND DEATHS AMONG NEGROES TO STATES OF THE SOUTH

STATE	Negro Population 1920	Number of Negroes Seriously Sick All the Time	Loss in Earnings	Cost of Doctor's Bills Etc.	Annual Number of Negro Deaths	Funeral Expenses	Value of Lives that Could Have Been Saved	Financial Loss to State Because of Negro Sickness and Death	Est'dAnnual Amt. that Might Be Saved Thro' Sanitary Improvement
Alabama	900,652	55,200	$5,400,000	$10,850,000	17,360	$990,000	$15,000,000	$32,580,000	$20,000,000
Arkansas	472,220	28,500	2,800,000	5,100,000	9,100	450,000	7,100,000	15,200,000	9,000,000
Florida	329,487	19,000	1,550,000	3,200,000	5,134	350,000	5,000,000	10,700,000	6,900,000
Georgia	1,206,365	72,000	7,100,000	14,000,000	24,100	1,250,000	18,650,000	41,200,000	26,000,000
Kentucky	235,938	14,700	1,425,000	2,875,000	4,560	250,000	4,000,000	8,400,000	5,300,000
Louisiana	700,257	42,000	4,200,000	8,400,000	10,722	625,000	11,000,000	24,000,000	15,000,000
Maryland	244,479	14,900	1,570,000	2,650,000	5,198	275,000	3,700,000	7,800,000	4,500,000
Mississippi	935,184	61,000	6,100,000	11,870,000	14,092	850,000	14,000,000	28,000,000	18,000,000
North Carolina	763,407	45,000	4,500,000	9,100,000	12,315	700,000	12,000,000	26,000,000	16,000,000
South Carolina	864,719	52,000	5,200,000	10,100,000	14,338	890,000	14,200,000	28,900,000	18,450,000
Tennessee	451,758	26,000	2,600,000	5,200,000	8,169	475,000	7,200,000	16,000,000	10,000,000
Texas	741,694	44,000	4,400,000	4,800,000	14,109	875,000	14,150,000	28,500,000	18,200,000
Virginia	690,017	41,000	4,100,000	8,000,000	12,130	680,000	11,250,000	25,780,000	15,800,000

NEGRO PHYSICIANS.

Derham, James.—First Negro physician in the United States Born a slave in Philadelphia in 1767. He was taught by his master to read and write and was employed in compounding medicines. He became so skilled that when sold to a new master he was employed as his assistant.

Derham eventually purchased his freedom, moved to New Orleans, and built up a lucrative practice. Dr. Benjamin Rush, the celebrated physician, published an account of Derham, and spoke in the highest terms of his character and skill as a physician.

Smith, James McCune.—He was a prominent Negro physician in New York City in ante-bellum days. Being unable to enter a medical school in this country, he went to Scotland, and there obtained a medical education. He returned to New York and practiced his profession there for twenty-five years and became one of the most influential members of his race. He is said to have been the first colored man to establish a pharmacy in the United States. He was one of the principal agents for the Underground Railroad in New York, and was also an active writer for newspapers and magazines.

DeGrasse, Dr. John V.—First Negro in the United States to become a member of a medical Association. In 1854 he was admitted in due form as a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

It is only since the Civil War that there has been any number of Negro physicians. The census of 1900 reported 1,734, and of 1910, 3,777. There were also 478 dentists and 2,433 trained nurses. Several Negro physicians have achieved national reputations. Among these are Dr. Daniel H. Williams and Dr. George C. Hall, of Chicago, and Dr. A. M. Curtis, of Washington, D. C. Some of the most difficult operations performed by surgeons of any race are to their credit. Dr. Daniel H. Williams was the first surgeon to successfully perform an operation on the human heart. In the organization at Chicago in 1913, of the American College of Surgeons, which is modeled after the Royal College of Surgeons of England, Dr. Williams was chosen from among the many surgeons of America, who are of note as one of the "two thousand of the fittest morally, technically, and surgically" to become the charter members of the college. Dr. Algernon B. Jackson, head of the Mercy Hospital, Philadelphia, has discovered a cure for articular rheumatism that has attracted wide attention in medical circles. In the July, 1911, number of the New York Medical Journal, Dr. Jackson describes the results of his experiments.

First Negro Medical Journal.—It was the Medical and Surgical Observer. It was established in December, 1892, at Jackson, Tennessee by M. V. Lynk, M. D., the founder and president of the University of West Tennessee. It was a monthly publication and was issued for about eighteen months.

NEGRO MEDICAL ASSOCIATIONS.

National Medical Association.—President, J. E. Perry, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.; Secretary, W. G. Alexander, M. D., 14 Webster Place, Orange, N. J. Meets annually, Fourth Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday in August.

Pellagra Commission of National Medical Association.—H. M. Green, M. D., Knoxville, Tenn.; J. N. Holman, M. D., Bacteriologist, Nashville, Tenn.; H. C. Hardy, M. D., Spartanburg, S. C.; C. H. Henderson, M. D., Greenwood, S. C.; A. M. Townsend, M. D., Memphis, Tenn.

John A. Andrew, Clinical Society, Secretary John A. Kenney, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Tri-State Dental Association of Maryland, District of Columbia and Virginia—President, D. A. Ferguson, D. D. S., Richmond, Va.; Secretary, J. M. C. Ramsey, D. D. S., Richmond, Va.

Tri-State Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association of Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas.—President, J. A. Lester, M. D., Nashville, Tenn.; Secretary, R. B. Pruitt, M. D., Jackson, Tenn.

Tri-State Medical Association of Indiana, Kentucky and Ohio.—Secretary, H. W. Armistead, M. D., Indianapolis, Ind.

Tri-State Medical Association of Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma.—President, I. W. Young, M. D., Boley, Okla.; Secretary, J. E. Perry, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.

Inter-State Dental Association.—President, S. J. Lewis, M. D., Harrisburg, Pa.; Secretary, W. H. Wallace, D. D. S., Salisbury, N. C.

Northeastern Inter-State Medical Association.—President, George E. Cannon, M. D., Jersey City, N. J.; Secretary, B. T. Withers, D. D. S., New York, N. Y.

Alabama Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association.—President, A. G. Robertson, M. D., Birmingham, Ala.; Secretary, C. S. Giscombe, M. D., Birmingham, Ala. Meets annually in April.

Southwest Arkansas Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Society.—President J. E. Swayze, M. D., Arkadelphia; Secretary, G. P. A. Forde, M. D., Ashdown, Ark.

Arkansas Medical Association.—President, A. H. Brown, Litule Rock, Ark. Secretary, A. A. Womack.

Medical Society of the District of Columbia.—President, Dr. Wilson; Secretary, Dr. ——

Florida Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association.—President, R. R. Williams, M. D., Ocala, Fla.; Secretary, Mrs. Carrie E. Hampton, M. D., Ocala, Fla.

Georgia Association of Colored Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists.—President, S. Johnson, M. D., Augusta; Secretary, H. D. Cannady, M. D. Atlanta.

Illinois Medical Association of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists.—President, A. H. Kennibrew, M. D., Jacksonville; Secretary, E. G. Covington, M. D., Bloomington.

Indiana Association of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists.—President, H. L. Hummons, M. D., Indianapolis.

Kentucky Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association.—President, B. F. Jones, M. D., Louisville; Secretary, A. C. McIntyre, M. D., Louisville.

Louisiana Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association.—President, Chas. E. Thornhill, M. D., Baton Rouge; Secretary —— ——.

Maryland Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association.—President, H. F. Brown, M. D., Baltimore; Secretary, J. C. Brown, M. D., Baltimore.

Massachusetts Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association.—President McCurdy, M. D.; Secretary, E. I. Wright, D. D. S.

Mississippi Medical, Dental, Pharmaceutical and Surgical Association.—President D. W. Sherrod, M. D., Meridian; Secretary, L. R. Young, M. D., Hattiesburg.

Pan Missouri Medical Association.—President, W. J. Thompkins, M. D., Kansas City; Secretary, W. H. A. Barrett, East St. Louis.

State Medical Society of Missouri.—President, W. P. Curtis, M. D., St. Louis.

North Jersey Medical Society of New Jersey.—President, F. F. Durrah, M. D., Secretary, S. E. Burke.

Eastern Carolina Medical and Pharmaceutical Association.—President, P. W. Burnett, Rocky Mount; Secretary, Dr. Douglass.

North Carolina Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association.—President, P. W. Burnett, M. D., Rocky Mount; Secretary, Clyde Donnell, M. D., Durham.

Old North State Dental Association.—President, C. A. Dunstan, D. D. S., Raleigh; Secretary, W. L. Horne, D. D. S., Rocky Mount.

Ohio Medical Association.—President, S. S. Jordan, M. D., Chillicothe; Secretary, W. A. Method, M. D., Columbus.

Oklahoma Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association.—President W. H. Slaughter, M. D., Oklahoma City; Secretary, J. E. Guess, Okmulgee.

Pennsylvania State Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association.—President, P. M. Edwards, Philadelphia; Secretary, I. M. Lawrence, Philadelphia.

Palmetto Medical Association.—President, W. H. Johnson, M. D., Charleston; Secretary, J. H. Thomas, M. D. Camden.

Volunteer State Medical, Pharmaceutical and Dental Association.—President, W. S. Woods, Knoxville; Secretary, J. A. Lester, M. D., Nashville.

The Lone Star Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association.—President, W. S. Crosby, Ft. Worth, Texas; Secretary, Wm. A. Hammond, M. D., Bryan. Meets annually in October.

Old Dominion Medical Society of Virginia.—President, G. Hamilton-Francis, M. D., Norfolk; Secretary, J. H. Blackwell, Richmond.

Old Dominion State Dental Society.—President, S. A. Thomas, D. D. S., Newport News; Secretary, John T. Lattimore, D. D. S., Hampton.

Tidewater Medical Society of Virginia.—President, W. T. Jones, M. D.; Secretary, Jos. J. France, M. D.

West Virginia State Medical Society.—President, C. T. Hayden, Charleston; Secretary, W. L. Jones, M. D., Charleston.

Delaware Pharmaceutical Association.—President, W. Henri Pipes; Secretary, E. I. Johnson.

Upper East Tennessee Medical Council.—President, W. E. Hardy, M. D., Merryvale.

South Atlantic Medical Society, Savannah, Georgia.—President, G. W. Smith, M. D.; Secretary, O. C. Clayborne, M. D. Meets first Friday in each month.

Asheville Association of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists, Asheville, N. C.—President, R. H. Bryant, M. D.

Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Society of Birmingham and Jefferson County, Alabama.—President, W. R. Brown, M. D.; Secretary, Joel A. Boykin, D. D. S.

The Atlanta Association of Negro Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists, Atlanta, Georgia.—President Charles H. Johnson, M. D.; Secretary, E. B. Wallace M. D.

The Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists' Club of Chicago.—President, A. W. Williams, M. D.; Secretary, C. G. Roberts, M. D.

Chicago Dental Association.—President, H. W. Garnes, D. D. S.; Secretary, N. Thorne, D. D. S.

The Cleveland Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association.—President, U. S. Tartar; Secretary, V. O. Beck.

Guilford County Colored Medical Association, Greensboro, N. C.—President, J. W. V. Cordice, M. D.; Secretary, C. C. Stewart, M. D.

The Falls City Medical Association, Louisville, Kentucky.—President, W. S. Adams, M. D.; Secretary, C. F. Sneed, M. D.

Manhattan Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association, New York City.—President, A. S. Reed, M. D.; Secretary, B. T. Withers, D. D. S.

Mound City Medical Association, St. Louis, Missouri.—President, W. P. Curtis, M. D.; Secretary, Charles L. Thomas, M. D., 2607 Lawton Ave.

Kansas City Medical Society, Kansas City, Missouri.—President, E. C. Bunch, M. D.; Secretary, C. A. M. Kane, M. D.

Medico-Odonto-Pharmo Society of Pittsburgh.—President, Frank F. Bishop, M. D.; Secretary, A. C. Kyles, M. D.

Raleigh Medical Association, Raleigh, North Carolina.—President, P. F. Roberts, M. D.; Secretary, J. T. Northam, M. D.

Philadelphia Academy of Medicine and the Allied Sciences.—President, W. H. Barnes, M. D.; Secretary, John P. Turner, M. D. Meets third Monday of each month.

Charleston County Medical Association, Charleston, S. C.—Secretary, W. H. Miller, M. D.

Bluff City Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Society, Memphis, Tennessee.—President, L. G. Patterson; Secretary, J. B. Bates.

Knoxville Medical and Surgical Society.—President, D. W. Crawford, M. D.; Secretary, S. M. Clark, M. D.

Rock City Academy of Medicine and Surgery, Nashville, Tennessee.—President, F. A. Stewart, M. D.; Secretary, L. A. Fisher, M. D.

Dallas Negro Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association.—President, P. M. Sunday, M. D.; Secretary, G. W. White, M. D.

The Norfolk County Dental Society, Norfolk, Virginia.—President, J. L. McGriff, D. D. S.; Secretary, S. F. Coppage, D. D. S.

The Richmond Medical Society of Richmond, Virginia.—President, H. A. Allen, M. D.; Secretary, J. H. Blackwell, Jr., M. D.

Colored Druggists' Association, District of Columbia.—President, A. C. Burwell, 1200 You Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; Secretary, E. F. Harris, 1759 L. Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

HOSPITALS AND NURSE TRAINING SCHOOLS.

Recent years have marked the rise of hospitals and nurse training schools for Negroes. Because of the nurses sent out among the people, and that facilities afforded for caring for patients, these hospitals and nurse training schools are becoming important factors in the improvement of the health of Negroes. There are now about 144 hospitals and nurse training schools operated for Negroes. With a few exceptions, they are conducted by Negroes. Their names and locations follow:

Name of Hospital	Location
ALABAMA.	
Bienville Infirmary	751 St. Louis St., Mobile
Burwell's Infirmary	Selma
Cottage Home Infirmary and Nurse Training School	Decatur
Sanitarium Oakwood Manual Training School	Huntsville
Hale's Infirmary	Montgomery
Talladega College Hospital	Talladega
John A. Andrews Memorial Hospital	Tuskegee Institute
Virginia McCormick Hospital	A. and M. College, Normal
Home Hospital	Birmingham
Northside Hospital	Birmingham
Negro Baptist Hospital	Voeglin Street, Selma
Government Hospital for Disabled Soldiers	Tuskegee
ARKANSAS	
Pythian Sanitarium	415 Malvern Ave., Hot Springs
Bush Memorial	Little Rock
Lucy Memorial Hospital	15th and State Sts., Pine Bluff
Fraternal Hospital	815 W. 9th Street, Little Rock
Royal Circle of Friends Hospital	1200 Chester St., Little Rock
CALIFORNIA.	
Dunbar Hospital	Occidental Blvd. Near Temple, Los Angeles
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	
Freedmen's Hospital	Washington, D. C.
FLORIDA	
Brewster Hospital	Jacksonville
McLeod Hospital of Daytona Industrial School	Daytona
Mercy Hospital and Nurse Training School	Ocala
Mercy Hospital	Jacksonville
Nurse Training Department A. and M. College	Tallahassee
Pine Ridge Hospital	West Palm Beach
Blue Circle Hospital	Palatka
GEORGIA	
Brookhaven Sanitarium	Rome
Burrus's Sanitarium	Augusta
Charity Hospital	Savannah
East Side Sanitarium	Savannah
Georgia Infirmary	Savannah
Lamar Hospital and Nurse Training School	Augusta
McVicar Hospital	Spelman Seminary, Atlanta
Fair Haven Hospital	Morris Brown University, Atlanta
The Statesboro Hospital	Statesboro
Mercy Hospital	30 Younge St., Atlanta
Dunbar Hospital	185 1-2 Mitchell St., Atlanta
Frederick and Strickland Hospital	Lake Park Road & South St., Valdosta

ILLINOIS	
Evanston Sanitarium	1818 Asbury Ave., Evanston
Provident Hospital	Chicago
The Home Sanitarium	Jacksonville
Fort Dearborn Hospital and Nurse Training School	3831 Vernon Avenue, Chicago
INDIANA	
Charity Hospital	Indianapolis
Colored Hospital	Evansville
Lincoln Hospital	Indianapolis
Dr. Joseph H. Ward Sanitarium	Indianapolis
Southern Sanitarium	Martinsville
KANSAS	
Douglass Hospital and Training School	Kansas City
Mitchell Hospital	Leavenworth
Topeka Industrial Institute Hospital	Topeka
KENTUCKY	
Anderson Sanitarium	Somerset
King's Daughters Hospital	Shelbyville
Citizen's National Hospital	Louisville
Red Cross Sanitarium	Louisville
Colored Annex Mercy Memorial Hospital	Paris
Booker T. Washington Hospital	Middleboro
LOUISIANA	
Charity Hospital	New Orleans
Dr. F. T. Jones' Sanitarium	Shreveport
Provident Sanitarium	New Orleans
Flint Goodrich Hospital and Nurse Training School	New Orleans
MARYLAND	
Provident Hospital	Baltimore
Victory Hospital	Baltimore
MASSACHUSETTS	
Plymouth Hospital and Training School	Boston
MICHIGAN	
Dunbar Memorial Hospital	Detroit
Mercy Hospital	248 Winder Street, Detroit
Dunbar Memorial Hospital	212 Frederick Ave., Detroit
MISSISSIPPI	
Nurse Training Department, Alcorn College	Alcorn
The Dumas Infirmary	Natchez
Rosedale Colored Hospital	Rosedale
Plantation Hospital	Delta and Pine Land Company, Scott
MISSOURI	
City Public Hospital for Colored	Garrison and Lawton Ave., St. Louis
Colored Maternity Home and Infirmary	2916 Lucas Ave., St. Louis
Peoples' Hospital	3447 Pine St., St. Louis
Wheatley Provident Hospital	Paseo and 18th Sts., Kansas City
NEW JERSEY	
Wright Sanitarium and Maternity Home	768 High Street, Newark
NEW YORK	
Lincoln Hospital	E. 141st St and Southern Boulevard, New York City
Dr. Wiley Wilson Private Sanitarium	2354 Seventh Ave., New York City
Booker Washington Sanitarium	2366 Seventh Ave., New York City
NEW MEXICO	
Hawkins Sanitarium	Box 252, Silver City
NORTH CAROLINA	
Colored Hospital and Sanitarium	Asheville
Good Samaritan Hospital	Charlotte
Lincoln Hospital	Durham
Quality Hill Sanitarium	Monroe
Slater Hospital	Winston-Salem
St. Agnes Hospital	St. Augustine School, Raleigh
Leonard Hospital	Shaw University, Raleigh
Wilson Hospital and Tuberculosis Home	Wilson
Negro Community Hospital and Nurse Training School	Wilmington
Wilson Hospital	Wilson
OHIO	
Tawawa Hospital	Wilberforce
Alpha Hospital	Cor. Long & 17th Sts., Columbus
Dr. H. R. Hawkins Sanitarium	627 East Main Street, Xenia
OKLAHOMA	
Morrison Hospital	1129 S. 23rd Street, Muskogee
Dr. Conrad's Sanitarium	Guthrie
Frissell Memorial Hospital	314 E. Brady Street, Tulsa
Park Sanitarium	Guthrie
Great Western Hospital	225 East Second Street, Oklahoma City

PENNSYLVANIA	
Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital and Nurse Training School	Philadelphia
Jackson's Sanitarium	770 South 18th St., Philadelphia
Mercy Hospital and School for Nurses	Philadelphia
The Booker T. Washington Hospital and Nurse Training School	Pittsburgh
SOUTH CAROLINA	
Booker T. Washington Hospital, Vorhees Industrial School	Denmark
Colored Hospital and Nurse Training School	Charleston
Benedict College Hospital	Columbia
The Good Samaritan Hospital	Columbia
St. Lukes Hospital	Columbia
St. Luke Hospital	Green Ave. and Jenkins St., Greenville
Palmetto Tuberculosis Sanatorium	Columbia
Peoples Infirmary	Columbia
Nurse Training Department State College	Orangeburg
TENNESSEE	
Collins Chapel Hospital	Memphis
George W. Hubbard Hospital	Nashville
Cottage Hospital	1211 Cedar St., Nashville
Eliza B. Wallace Memorial Hospital	Knoxville College, Knoxville
Negro Baptist Hospital	698 Williams Ave., Memphis
Old Folks Home and Hospital	Memphis
Millie E. Hale Hospital	523 7th Ave., South, Nashville
St. Anthony's Hospital for Colored	Memphis
Waldon Hospital	Chattanooga
TEXAS	
Moore Sanitarium	4050 Avenue N., Galveston
People's Sanitarium	Houston
Tent Colony for Colored People	324 W. Commerce St., San Antonio
Physicians and Surgeons Infirmary	711 North Center St., San Antonio
Wright Cuney Memorial Nurse Training School	Dallas
Morgan-Busch Sanitarium	Dallas
Dr. Sheppard's Sanitarium	214 N. Wellington St., Marshall
Booker Washington Sanitarium	Gainsville
The Hubbard Sanitarium	Galveston
Union Hospital	Houston
Watts Sanitarium for Colored People	2314 Canal St., Houston
VIRGINIA	
Baker Emergency Hospital	Richmond
Burrell-Memorial Hospital	Roanoke
Christianburg Industrial Institute Hospital	Christiansburg
Dixie Hospital	Hampton
Epps Memorial Hospital	Petersburg
Richmond Hospital	Richmond
Tidewater Hospital	Norfolk
Woman's Central League Hospital	Richmond
Piedmont Sanitarium	Richmond
Whittaker Memorial Hospital	Newport News
St. Philips Hospital	Richmond
WEST VIRGINIA	
Mercer Hospital	Bluefield
Harrison Hospital	Kimball
Barnett Hospital	Huntington

NECROLOGY 1919-1921

1919

January—

7 Johnson, Mrs. Helen Louise, of New York, public school teacher, mother of James Weldon and J. Rosemond Johnson.

9 Smith, Reverend Clayton C., (white), of Cincinnati. He was for 22 years Secretary of the Board of Negro Education in Christian Endeavor.

14 Vance, James Madison, of New Orleans, lawyer and politician of national prominence and for more than a quarter of a century a leader in Republican politics in Louisiana.

27 Thomas, I. L., of Washington, D. C., former Field Secretary of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

February—

3 Cotter, Joseph S., jr., of Louisville, Ky., poet of great prominence.

25 Slater, William Albert, (white), of Washington, D. C., former president of "The John F. Slater Fund," established by his grandfather, John F. Slater.

March—

5 Jenifer, John Thomas, of Chicago, prominent minister and General Officer of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

26 Bell, George, at one time member of the Board of Aldermen, of Elmira, N. Y.

27 Shaffer, C. T., of Chicago, Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

April—

5 Brewer, Gurley, of Indianapolis, Ind. Editor, The World, newspaper man and politician

May—

12 McDonald, H. J., of Mexia, Texas. Republican politician.

25 Walker, Mrs. C. J., of New York City, famous because of hair preparations which bear her name. Was one of the richest Negro women in America. Left a fortune of more than a Million Dollars.

June—

9 Anderson, Dr. Caroline Virginia Still, of Philadelphia. Daughter of William Still, Secretary of the Underground Railroad.

30 Jackson, John H., first Negro to graduate from Berea College, formerly principal of Kentucky Normal and Industrial Institute, and former Secretary of the Columbus Spring Street Branch Y. M. C. A. Several times delegate to Republican Convention.

July—

6 Miller, W. L., of Nashville, formerly editor of the Nashville Globe, and connected with other Nashville papers.

Aug.—

6 Merrick, John, Durham, N. C. Wealthy business man and founder of "North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company."

11 Carnegie, Andrew (white), New York City, business man and philanthropist. Gave large sums to further cause of Negro education.

18 King, William E., of Dallas, Texas, Editor Dallas Express.

September—

1 Tandy, Charlton H., of St. Louis. Civil War Veteran and prominent politician.

October—

7 Gentry, George W., of Standford, Ky., lawyer and prominent politician in his State. In Revenue service for many years.

14 Bumstead, Horace (white), of Intervale, New Hampshire. Connected with Atlanta University for thirty years. President of the Institution from 1885-1906.

16 Merrill, Mrs. L. W. B. (white), wife of the late J. G. Merrill, a former President of Fisk University.

17 Durham, John Stephen, of Philadelphia, Pa. Died in London. Lawyer and former Minister to Haiti. As a lawyer represented European and American interests in the West Indies, and was also for several years in Cuba as a United States Assistant District Attorney preparing defenses against claims made before the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission.

17 Trotter, Mrs. Virginia of Boston, Mass. Wife of the late J. M. Trotter, former Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, and mother of William Monroe Trotter, editor of Boston Guardian.

30 Wilcox, Mrs. Ella Wheeler (white), New Haven, Conn. Author and poet. A friend of the Negro.

November—

8 Wright, Herbert Hornell (white), Dean Emeritus, Fisk University. Member of Fisk University Faculty, 1885-1919

19 Peregrino, Francis Zacharias S., Cape Town, South Africa. Conspicuous as a newspaper man and politician.

26 Ellis, George Washington, of Chicago. Lawyer and writer, former Secretary of American Legation at Monrovia, Liberia.

December—

11 Archer, Mrs. Henrietta M., of Selma, Ala. Educator, wife of H. E. Archer, President of Payne University.

11 Camphor, Alexander Priestly, South Orange, N. J. Missionary Bishop to Africa in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

18 Blackshear, E. L., prominent educator and for many years principal of Prairie View College Prairie View, Texas.

1920

January—

8 Howard J. D., of Indianapolis, Ind., editor the *Indianapolis Ledger.*

11 Bryant, Mrs. C. J., of Atlanta. President of the Woman's Auxiliary of State Baptist Convention of Georgia and Vice-President of the Woman's Auxiliary of the National Baptist Convention (Incorporated)

12 Alstork, Mrs. J. W. of Montgomery, Ala., wife of Bishop Alstork of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.

22 Powell, William F., of Camden, N. J. Educator and politician. Minister to Haiti, 1897-1905, fourteen years principal of Negro schools in Camden, N. J.

30 Lawson, Reverend James, of Erie, Pa. Minister of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, agent of the "Underground Railroad," during slavery.

February—

4 Hopper, William E., of Paterson, N. J., head of Paterson Axe Handle Works. Member of the oldest colored family in Paterson, elected a Justice of the Peace in 1917.

12 Thompson, Richard W., of Washington, D. C., newspaper man, Director the R. W. Thompson News Agency.

29 Dorsey, Will H., of Chicago, musician and composer. Maintained a studio in London, England for several years.

29 Cabiniss, George, of Washington, D. C., physician of prominence. Ex-President of National Medical Association.

March—

17 Moore, George W., of Nashville, Tenn., minister and educator. Trustee of Fisk University and Field Secretary for the American Missionary Association.

25 Lee, Joseph E., of Jacksonville, Fla., lawyer, politician and former collector of internal revenue for Florida. Ex-member Florida Legislature, former municipal Judge, Jacksonville.

April—

6 McCabe, Edward P., of Topeka, Kans., politician, former State Auditor in Kansas and Assistant State Auditor in Oklahoma. Founder of Langston, Oklahoma.

May—

8 Hammond, E. W. S., of Indianapolis, Ind., prominent minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. A former Editor of the *Southwestern Christian Advocate.*

10 Maxwell, C. L., of Xenia, Ohio, lawyer and politician. Consul General to Santo Domingo for twelve years.

10 Young, John, of Baltimore, noted caterer. His dishes won him culinary fame in Chicago, New York and Baltimore.

31 Warner, Andrew J., of Charlotte, N. C. Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church. His church activities extend over about forty years, bishop for twelve years.

June—
12 Nye, Elizabeth Loring (white), mother of the famous humorist, the late Bill Nye. Mrs. Nye was one of the few surviving members of the Civil War friends of the colored race.
15 Ray, Florence T., of Brooklyn, N. Y. Teacher in the public schools of New York for thirty-five years.

July—
9 Bruce, Robert Blair, of Charlotte, N. C. Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.
12 Gordon, Samuel, of Trenton, N. J. Served as messenger to the governors of New Jersey for forty-seven years. Formerly messenger in the United States Supreme Court at Washington.
23 Alstork, John Wesley, of Montgomery, Ala. Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.
24 Carr, James Dickson, of New York City, lawyer and politician. One of the most prominent Negro democrats in the country. Assistant Corporation Counsel New York City since 1904. Member of the New York Bar Association and New York County Lawyers' Association.

August—
3 Holsey, Lucius H., of Atlanta, Ga. Bishop of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church and was one of its founders.
21 Samuels, J. E., editor of the *Missionary Herald* and *Christian Star* and associate editor of the *Raleigh Independent*. Leader in the Councils of the Afro-Christian Church.
26 Thomas, John F., President Illinois State Baptist Association and treasurer of the National Baptist Convention (Unincorporated). Pastor of Ebenezer Baptist Church, of Chicago.

September—
3 Hartshorn, William Newton (white), of Boston. Publisher, Chairman of the Committee on Work among Negroes of the International Sunday School Association.
13 Cooke, James D., of Gary, Ind., editor of the *Defender* and *Sun*.
14 Weaver, William H., of Fullerton, Md. Former Field Agent of the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church.
15 Dusenbury, Charles B., of Asheville, N. C. Minister and educator.
20 Gatewood, Mrs. Sarah Jones Dorsey, of Pittsburgh, Pa. Founder and president of the Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Women in that city. For over 30 years one of Pittsburgh's most prominent women in philanthropic work.

October—
Nickens, J. Frank, of New York City. President of the Brotherhood of Dining Car Employees.

November—
11 Tyree, Evans, of Nashville, Tenn. Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.
24 Douglass, Charles R., of Washington, D. C. Son of Frederick Douglass. Served in the Civil War. Held a clerkship in the War and Treasury Departments for more than fifty years.

December—
1 Langston, Ralph E., of New York City, politician, second son of the late John M. Langston.
5 Dancy, John C., of Washington, D. C., churchman and politician, Extension Secretary of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church. A former Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia.
22 Merrill, James Griswold (white), of Mountain Lakes, N. J., minister and educator, former president of Fisk University, 1901-1909.
25 Cowan, Mark, of Chicago, business man, member of Chicago Board of Trade for twenty-five years.
30 Lowe, J. I., of Pine Bluff, Ark., prominent minister of the African Methodist Episcopal Church and a former General Officer of that denomination.

1921

January—
3 Chase, W. Calvin, of Washington, D. C., lawyer and editor of the *Wasington Bee*.
12 Muse, Charles S., of Denver, Colo., editor of the *Denver Star*.
27 Harper, N. R., of Louisville, Ky., oldest lawyer in Kentucky. Author of the drama, "Tally boo."
28 Harris, Gilbert C., Boston, Mass., Business man, former treasurer of National Negro Business League, owner of the business, "Gilbert and Company," Manufacturer of Wigs.
29 White, Alfred T. (white), of New York City, philanthropist. Large donor to Negro education.

February—
1 Watkins, Lucian B., of Baltimore, Md. Was one of the most prominent poets of the race.

March—
2 Alexander, J. O. W., of St. Louis, Mo., educator, linguist and collector of rare books.
16 Hubbard, (Mrs.) Geo. W., of Nashville, Tenn., wife of Dr. Geo. W. Hubbard, retired President of Meharry Medical College.
20 Cosey, Alfred B., of New York City, lawyer, politician and the author of Law text, "Title of Record."
20 Cheeks, Lawrence M., of Raleigh, N. C., editor of *Raleigh Independent*.
22 Wells, J. E., Superintendent of Geo. W. Hubbard Hospital, Meharry College, connected with Meharry College, twenty-one (21) years.
24 Gibbons, James, Cardinal, Archbishop of Baltimore. One of the most outspoken friends of the Negro in the Catholic Church, promoted Negro education, opposed Negro disfranchisement and segregation.
25 Miller, Levi, of Winchester, Va. Joined the Confederate Army during the War of Rebellion.
27 Francis, John W., of Mound Bayou, Miss., prominently connected with the development of Mound Bayou, Ex-Alderman and Vice-Mayor of Mound Bayou.

April—
3 Gould, (Mrs.) Sarah A. (white), of North Weare, N. H. She was an army nurse during the Civil War and was known as the mother to Negro troops.
4 Young, James H., of Raleigh, N. C. Business man and politician. Former Deputy Revenue Collector of Eastern North Carolina District for many years. He served one term in lower house of State Legislature. He was Colonel of the Third North Carolina Regiment (colored) during the Spanish American War.
8 Mayfield, Robert L., of Nashville, Tenn., practicing lawyer.
8 Jones, James H., of Washington, D. C., messenger in the Senate, During the Civil War he was a body guard of Jefferson Davis. When Richmond fell, Jefferson Davis, it is reported, entrusted to Jones the Official seal of the Confederate States. He was directed to hide it and to never reveal the hiding place. Although tempting offers were made to reveal the hiding place, Jones died true to his trust.
9 Price, A. D., of Richmond, Va. Business man, president, Southern Aid Society of Virginia, director of many colored banks and owner of A. D. Price Undertaking Establishment at Richmond, Va.
12 Curtis, James Webb, of Hot Springs, Ark. Prominent physician, served as postmaster at Marion, Ala. Special Deputy in Pension Office and surgeon in the Eighth Illinois Regiment. Went to Cuba as surgeon in the Forty-eighth Volunteers at the time of the Spanish American War.
30 Sterrs, Willis E., of Decatur, Ala., prominent physician, Ex-President of Alabama State Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association.

May—
4 Moss, John A., of Washington, D. C. Mr. Moss was known as "Common-Law John." Born in slavery, held positions in Library of Congress, Census Bureau, Justice of the Peace. Practiced law since 1872. Oldest colored lawyer of the city.
6 Nassau, Robert H., of Philadelphia, Pa., Missionary to Africa for over fifty years. Author of numerous books on Africa.
12 Clinton, George Wylie, of Charlotte, N. C. Senior Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church. One of the most active men of his time in civic matters and in matters of church and state.
13 Daniels, George Washington, of Watertown, Texas. Slave, compelled to serve in the Confederate Army, but escaped to Union Army. Daniel's experiences as a slave in the South, his escape and record in the Union Army and his subsequent adventures were the subject of an interesting series of stories in the *Youth's Companion*.
15 Perry, Christopher, J. Sr., of Philadelphia, Pa. Founder and editor of *Philadelphia Tribune*. Served as member of Common Council from Seventh Ward for ten years, Assistant Appearance Clerk twelve years, active in church work.
18 Rodgers, M. M., of Dallas, Texas. Business man and politician. Served as Internal Revenue Collector eleven years. Active in church and secret society affairs. He was auditor of the National Baptist Convention (Incorporated).

June—
2 Tyler, Ralph W., of Columbus, Ohio. Newspaper man and politician. Auditor of the Navy during Roosevelt's Administration.
16 Mason, W. E., of Chicago. Former Senator and at death Congressman at large from Illinois. He was a staunch friend of the Negro race.
20 Thompson, Frank, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Employed thirty-three (33) years on Brooklyn Daily Eagle, first Negro to be employed as linotype machinist on a big daily newspaper in the East, if not in the entire country.
28 Creditt, William A., of Philadelphia, Pa. Baptist minister, President of Downingtown Industrial School, formerly Vice-President of New England Baptist Convention.

July—
26 Walker, C. T., of Augusta, Ga. Nationally noted preacher and lecturer. One of the most eloquent preachers of his day, founder of Walker Baptist Institute of Augusta.

August—
8 Loveless, H. A., of Montgomery, Ala. Leading Negro business man there. He was the owner of an undertaking establishment, operated a Taxi line and was in the sand and gravel business.
13 Wingate, George, of Baltimore, Md. Member of banking firm, Wingate & Brown. Active in promoting various racial movements.
24 Frazier, William West (white), of Philadelphia, Pa., business man. He was a trustee of Hampton Institute.

September—
1 Williams, Mrs. Sylvania F., of New Orleans, La. Prominent educator in Louisiana. Taught continuously for fifty years and was principal of Thomy Lafon School for thirty years.
2 Brown, Cassius M., of Harrisburg, Pa. One time publisher and associate editor of "*Our National Progress*." Served as Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania, 1872-74. He was also a member of the Common Council of Harrisburg. He was a personal friend of Charles Sumner.
14 Antoine, Caesar C., of Shreveport, La. Politician, prominent during Reconstruction Period. He was a member of the Louisiana State Senate from Caddo Parish, elected Lieutenant Governor of the State in 1872.
16 Chandler, Mrs. Sarah Ann, of Los Angeles, Calif. She was eighty-eight (88) years old. Underground Railroad worker in Ohio during days of slavery. She was the grandmother of Mrs. Florence Cole-Talbert, the noted singer.

October—
7 Dejoie, Paul H. V., of New Orleans, Physician and business man, president of "Unity Industrial Insurance Company."
23 Burlin, Mrs. Natalie Curtiss, of New York City. A student of Indian and Negro music, an authority on this subject. She published several books of Negro and Indian Folk Songs.

November—
24 Jackson, Thomas H., of Wilberforce University, Ohio. Professor in Payne Theological Seminary, Wilberforce, member of first class to graduate from Wilberforce University, President of Shorter College, 1902-1904.

December—
21 Williams, Samuel Laing, of Chicago. Prominent lawyer, Assistant United States District Attorney under Roosevelt and Taft.

21 Pinchback, Pinckney Benton Stewart, of Washington, D. C. Politician in Louisiana during Reconstruction Period. He was one of the most prominent figures in Louisiana politics during Reconstruction Period. He was Lieutenant Governor of the State and Acting Governor for a time.

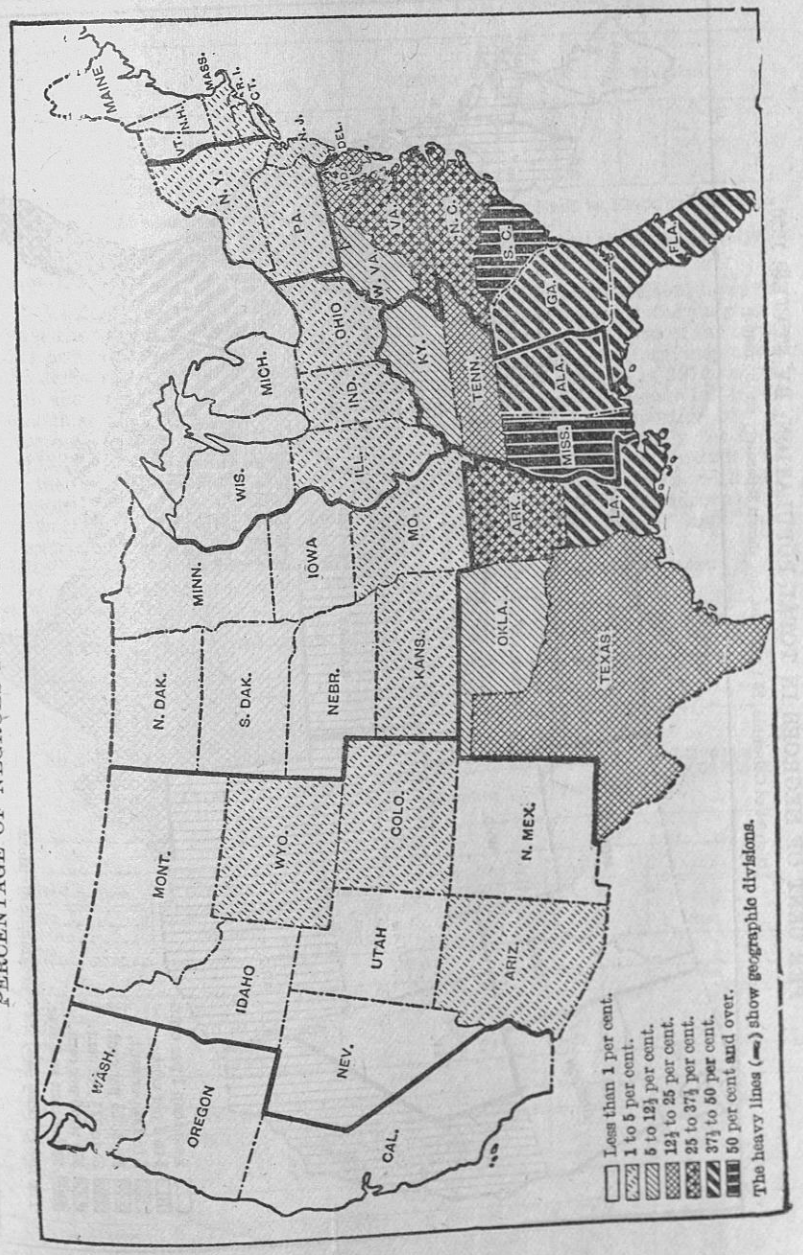
22 Landry, Pierre, of New Orleans, La. Prominent in Louisiana politics during the Reconstruction Period. He was a member of the State Legislature as a representative and senator. He was at one time mayor of Donaldsonville and was also postmaster at that place.

POPULATION

POPULATION EACH CENSUS YEAR, 1790-1910

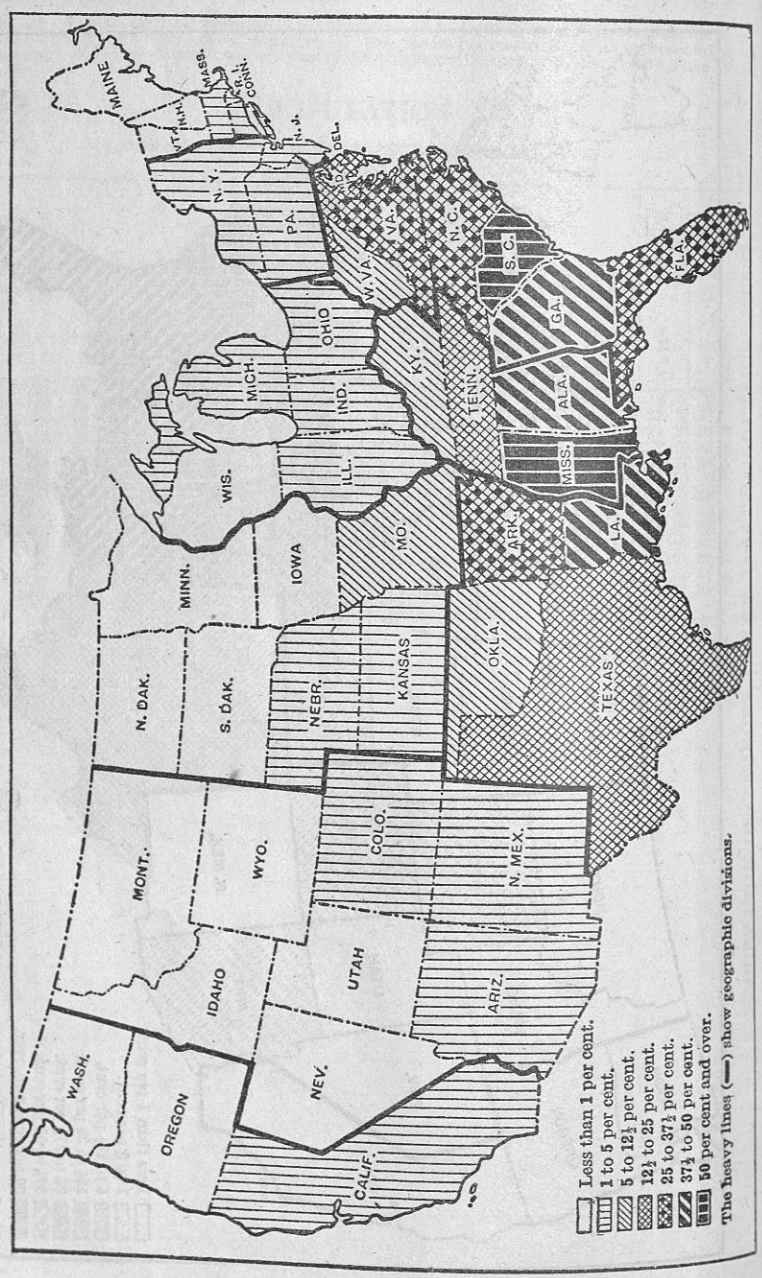
Census Year	Number				Per cent			Per cent Increase of White & Negro Population	
	Total Population	White	Negro	Indian Chinese Japanese and all Others	White	Negro	Indian, Chinese, Japs and others	White	Negro
1920	105,710,620	94,820,915	10,463,131	426,574	89.7	9.9	1.4	16.0	6.5
1910	91,972,266	81,731,957	9,827,763	412,546	88.9	10.7	0.4	22.3	11.2
1900	75,994,575	66,809,196	8,833,994	351,385	87.9	11.6	0.5	21.2	18.0
1890	62,947,714	55,101,258	7,488,676	357,780	87.5	11.9	0.6	27.0	13.8
1880	50,155,783	43,402,970	6,580,793	172,020	86.5	13.1	0.3	29.2	34.9
1870	38,558,371	33,589,377	4,880,009	88,985	87.1	12.7	0.2	24.8	9.9
1860	31,443,321	26,992,537	4,441,830	78,954	85.6	14.1	0.3	37.7	22.1
1850	23,191,876	19,553,068	3,638,808	----------	84.3	15.7	----	37.7	26.6
1840	17,069,453	14,195,805	2,873,648	----------	83.2	16.8	----	34.7	23.4
1830	12,866,020	10,537,378	2,328,642	----------	81.9	18.1	----	33.9	31.4
1820	9,638,453	7,866,797	1,771,656	----------	81.6	18.4	----	34.2	28.6
1810	7,239,881	5,862,073	1,377,808	----------	81.0	19.0	----	36.1	37.5
1800	5,308,483	4,306,446	1,002,037	----------	81.1	18.9	----	35.8	32.3
1790	3,929,214	3,172,006	757,208	----------	80.7	19.3	----	----	----

PERCENTAGE OF NEGROES IN THE TOTAL POPULATION: 1910.



PER CENT OF NEGROES IN TOTAL POPULATION, BY STATES: 1920.

[District of Columbia, 25.1 per cent, not shown separately on the map.]



BLACK AND MULATTO POPULATION
1850-1910

Census Year	NEGRO POPULATION Total	Black	PER CENT OF TOTAL Mulatto	Black	Mulatto
1910	9,827,763	7,777,077	2,050,686	79.1	20.9
1890	7,488,676*	6,337,980	1,132,060	84.8	15.2
1870	4,880,009	4,295,960	584,049	88.0	12.0
1860	4,441,830	3,853,467	588,363	86.8	13.2
1850	3,638,808	3,233,057	405,751	88.8	11.2

*Includes 18,636 enumerated in Indian Territory, not distinguished as Black and Mulatto.

Concerning the above the Census report for 1910, General report and analysis page 129 says:

"Considerable uncertainty necessarily attaches to this classification, however since the accuracy of the distinction made depends largely upon the judgment and care of the enumerators. Moreover, the fact that the definition of the term, "mulatto" adopted at different censuses has not been entirely uniform may affect the comparability of the figures in some degree. At the census of 1910 the instructions were to report as "black" all persons who were "evidently full-blood Negroes" and as "mulatto" all other persons having "some proportion or perceptible trace of Negro blood." The instructions were substantially the same at the census of 1870; but at the census of 1890 the term "black" included all persons "having three-fourths or more black blood," other persons with any proportion of "black" blood being classified as "mulattoes," "quadroons," or "octoroons;" and at the censuses of 1850 and 1860 the terms "black" and "mulatto" appear not to have been defined.†

†When this matter was sent to press the 1920 census report on Black and Mulatto population was not available.

BLACK AND MULATTO ELEMENTS NEGRO POPULATION UNITED STATES.
1850-1920.

Section	Negro Population Total	Black	Mulatto Number	Mulatto Per cent	Mulattoes to 1,000 blacks
1850					
United States	3,638,808	3,233,057	405,751	11.2	126
The South	3,352,198	3,017,490	334,708	10.0	111
The North	285,369	214,617	70,752	24.8	329
The West	1,241	950	291	23.4	306
1870					
United States	4,880,009	4,295,960	584,049	12.0	136
The South	4,420,811	3,931,107	489,704	11.1	125
The North	452,818	360,744	92,074	20.3	255
The West	6,380	4,109	2,271	35.6	553
1890					
United States	7,488,686	6,337,980	1,132,060	15.2	179
The South	6,760,577	5,816,997	924,944	13.7	159
The North	701,018	504,506	196,512	28.0	390
The West	27,081	16,477	10,604	39.2	644
1910					
United States	9,827,763	7,777,077	2,050,686	20.9	264
The South	8,749,427	6,988,567	1,760,860	20.1	252
The North	1,027,674	754,115	273,559	26.6	363
The West	50,662	34,395	16,267	32.1	473

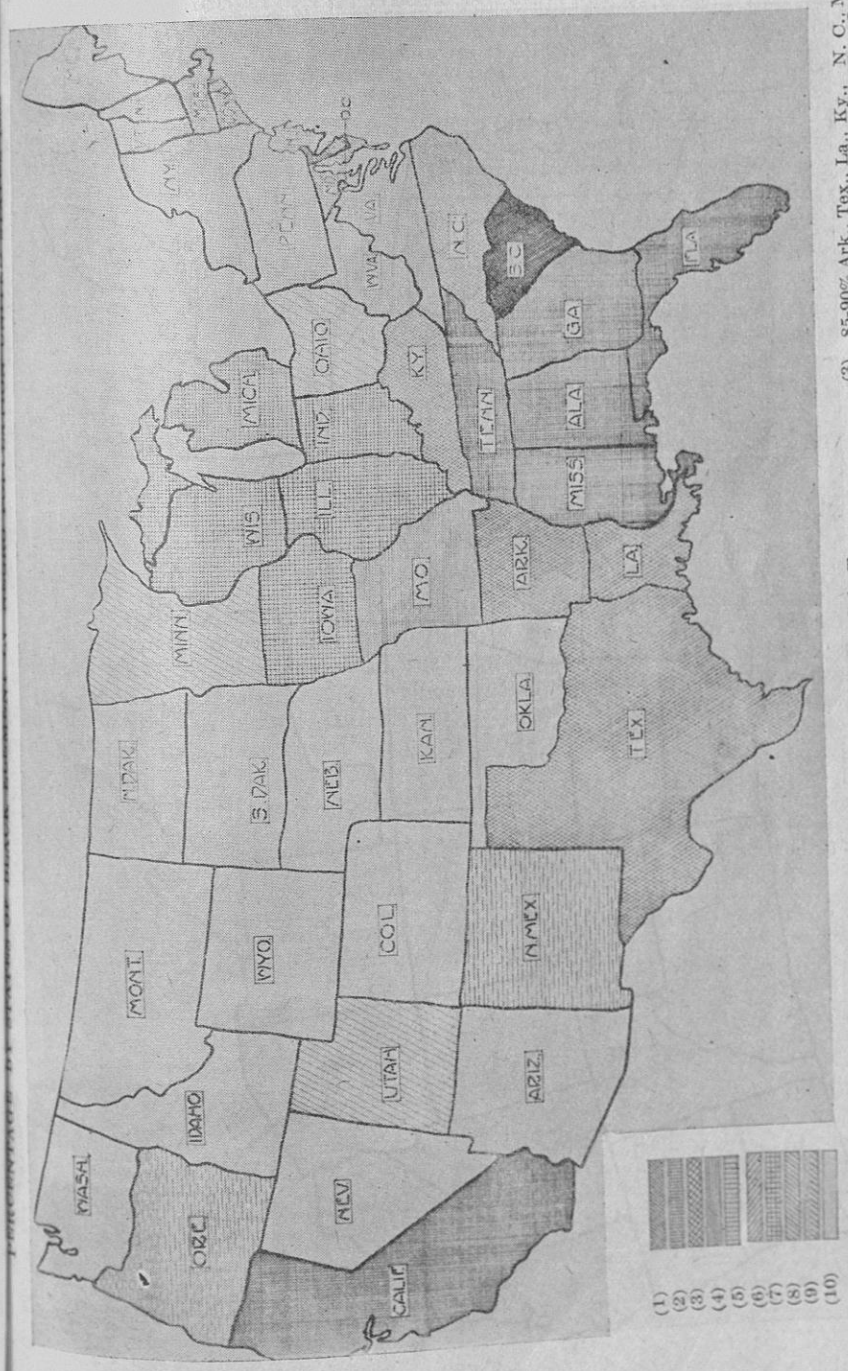
1920 (Estimated)

United States	10,463,131	8,056,520	2,406,493	23.0	298
The South	8,912,231	6,910,913	2,001,318	22.4	289
The North	1,472,309	1,089,345	382,964	26.0	351
The West	78,591	56,262	22,329	28.4	396

INCREASE BLACK AND MULATTO ELEMENTS NEGRO POPULATION BY 20 YEAR PERIODS, 1850-1910 AND THE 10 YEAR PERIOD, 1910-1920.

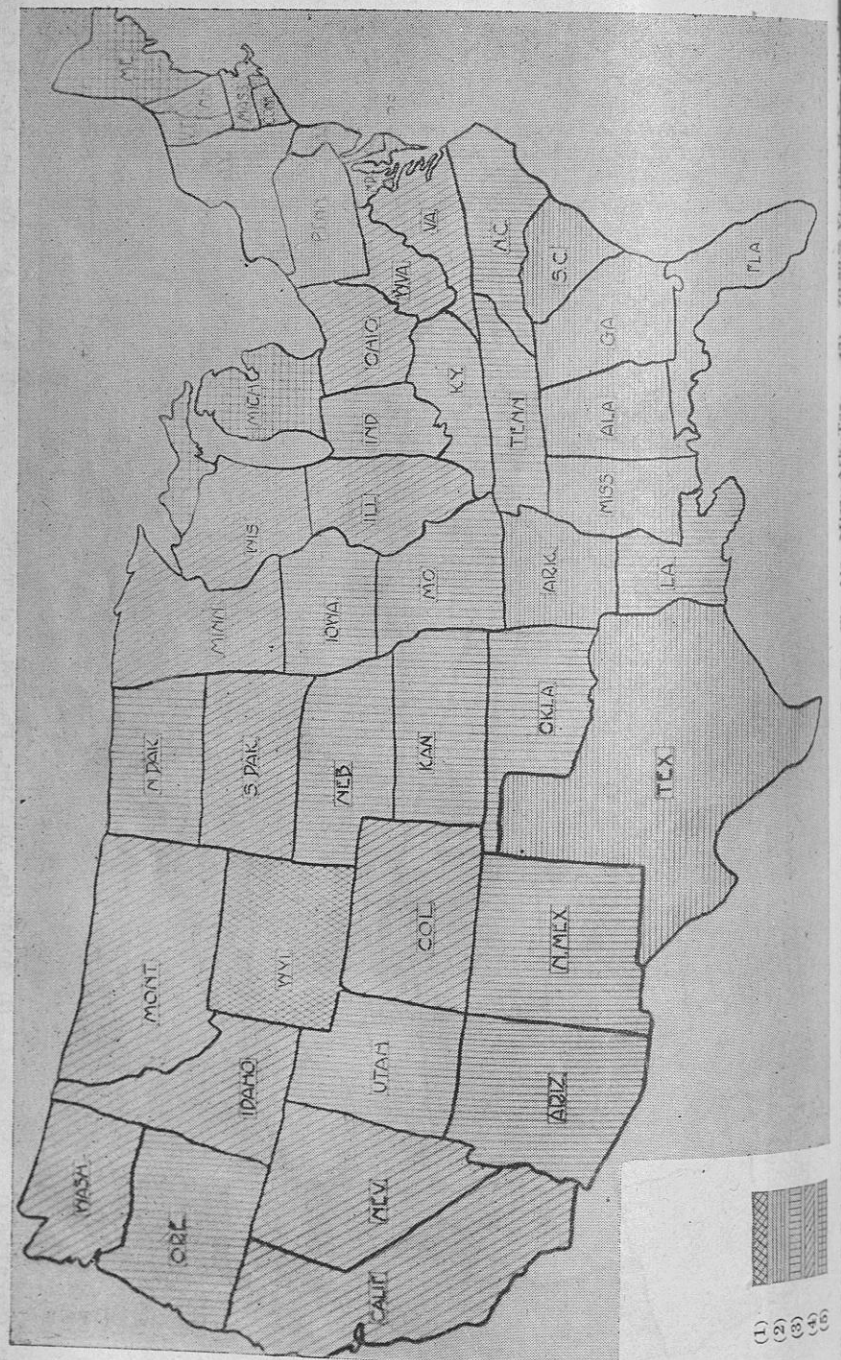
The Increase

Section	Negro Population			Per cent			
	Total	Black	Mulatto	Total	Black	Mulatto	Mulattoes to 1,000 Blacks
1850-1870							
United States	1,241,201	1,062,903	178,298	34.1	32.9	43.9	168
The South	1,068,613	913,617	154,996	31.8	30.3	46.3	170
The North	167,449	146,127	21,322	58.7	68.1	30.2	146
The West	5,139	3,159	1,980	414.1	331.7	680.4	627
1870-1890							
United States	2,590,031	2,042,020	548,011	53.5	47.5	93.8	286
The South	2,321,130	1,885,890	435,240	52.5	48.0	88.9	231
The North	248,200	143,762	104,438	54.8	39.9	113.4	726
The West	20,701	12,368	8,333	324.5	301.0	366.9	674
1890-1910							
United States	2,357,723	1,439,097	918,626	31.2	22.7	81.1	638
The South	2,007,486	1,171,570	835,916	29.7	20.1	90.4	714
The North	326,656	249,609	77,047	46.6	49.5	39.2	309
The West	23,581	17,918	5,663	87.1	108.7	53.4	316
1910-1920 (Estimated)							
United States	635,250	279,443	355,807	6.5	3.6	17.4	1,273
The South	162,832	−77,654	240,486	1.9	−1.1	13.1	3,097
The North	444,489	335,230	109,259	43.3	44.4	39.9	326
The West	27,929	21,867	6,062	55.1	63.5	37.2	277
1850-1920							
United States	6,824,205	4,823,463	2,000,742	187.5	149.2	493.0	415
The South	5,560,061	3,893,423	1,666,638	165.8	129.0	497.9	428
The North and West	1,264,144	930,040	334,104	441.0	431.4	470.2	359



(1) Over 95% S. C.
(2) 90-95% Ga., Ala., Miss., Fla., Del., Cal., Tenn.
(3) 85-90% Ark., Tex., La., Ky., N. C., Md.
(4) 80-85% Mo., Va., N. J., N. Y., R. I.
(5) 70-80% Vt., Ct., Mass., Penn., D. C.
(6) 60-70% Me., N. H.
(7) 50-60% Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., Iowa.
(8) 40-50% Ohio, Minn., Utah.
(9) 20-30% Oregon, New Mex.
(10) Territories, Population not Reported.

PERCENTAGE BY STATES OF BLACK ELEMENT IN NEGRO POPULATION UNITED STATES 1910



CLASSIFICATION OF NEGRO POPULATION BY SEX

In 1920 the divison of the Negro population by sex was: Males, 5,209,436 females, 5,253,695. The number of males to 100 females was 99 2. In the urban Negro population the number of males to 100 females was 95.4; in the rural Negro population the number of males to 100 females was 101.2.

PROPORTION MULATTO BY SEX: 1910, 1870 AND 1860

Year and Class of Population	Negro Population.						
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Excess		Males to 1000 females	Percentage of distribution by color
				Of males	Of females		Males / Females
1910							
Total	9,827,763	4,885,881	4,941,882	------	56,001	989	100.0 / 100.0
Black	7,777,077	3,922,332	3,854,745	67,587	------	1,018	80.3 / 78.0
Mulatto	2,050,686	963,549	1,087,137	------	123588	886	19.7 / 22.0
1870							
Total	4,880,009	2,393,263	2,486,746	------	93,483	962	100.0 / 100.0
Black	4,295,960	2,115,367	2,180,593	------	65,226	970	88.4 / 87.7
Mulatto	584,049	277,896	306,153	------	28,257	908	11.6 / 12.3
1860							
Total	4,441,830	2,216,744	2,225,086	------	8,342	996	100.0 / 100.0
Black	3,853,467	1,936,536	1,916,931	19,605	------	1,010	87.4 / 86.2
Mulatto	588,363	280,208	308,155	------	27,947	909	12.6 / 13.8

MARITAL CONDITIONS.

The 1920 census reports on marital conditions were not available when this matter went to press. In 1910 there were 3,059,312 Negro males, fifteen years of age and over. 1,083,472 of these were single, 1,749,228 were married, 189,970 were widowed, and 20,146 were divorced. Of the 3,103,344 females, fifteen years of age and over, 823,996 were single; 1,775,949 were married, 459,831 were widowed and 33,286 were divorced.

NEGRO POPULATION IN THE NORTH AND IN THE SOUTH.

Negro population outside of the South in 1900 was 911,025; in 1910 it was 1,078,336 and in 1920 it was 1,550,754. This was an increase from 1900 to 1910 of 167,311 or 18.4 per cent and from 1910 to 1920 of 472,418 or 43.8 per cent.

NEGRO POPULATION OF NORTHERN AND WESTERN STATES.

Division of States	Population		
	1900	1910	1920
New England:			
Maine	1,319	1,363	1,310
New Hampshire	662	564	621
Vermont	826	1,621	572
Massachusetts	31,974	38,055	45,466
Rhode Island	9,092	9,529	10,036
Connecticut	15,226	15,174	21,046
Middle Atlantic:			
New York	99,232	134,191	198,483
New Jersey	69,844	89,760	117,132
Pennsylvania	156,845	193,919	284,568

East North Central:			
Ohio	96,901	111,452	186,187
Indiana	57,505	60,320	80,810
Illinois	85,078	109,049	182,274
Michigan	15,816	17,115	60,082
Wisconsin	2,542	2,900	5,201
West North Central:			
Minnesota	4,959	7,084	8,809
Iowa	12,693	14,973	19,005
Missouri	161,234	157,452	178,241
North Dakota	286	617	467
South Dakota	465	817	832
Nebraska	6,269	7,689	13,243
Kansas	52,003	54,030	57,922
Mountain:			
Montana	1,523	1,834	1,658
Idaho	293	651	920
Wyoming	940	2,235	1,375
Colorado	8,570	11,453	11,318
Arizona	1,848	2,009	8,005
Utah	672	1,144	1,446
New Mexico	1,610	1,628	5,733
Nevada	134	513	346
Pacific			
Washington	2,514	6,058	6,883
Oregon	1,105	1,492	2,144
California	11,045	21,645	38,763

WHITE AND NEGRO POPULATION IN THE SOUTH, 1880-1920.

CENSUS YEAR	Total	White	Negro	Per Cent of Total: All Others (1)	White	Negro	All Others (1)
1880	16,516,568	10,555,427	5,953,903	7,238	63.9	36.0	(2)
1890	20,028,059	13,193,453	6,760,577	74,029	65.9	33.8	0.2
1900	24,523,527	16,521,970	7,922,969	78,588	67.4	32.3	0.3
1910	29,389,249	20,547,455	8,749,427	92,367	69.9	29.8	0.3
1920	33,125,831	24,132,214	8,912,259	81,358	72.9	26.9	0.4

(1) Indians, Chinese, Japanses, etc.
(2) Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

WHITE AND NEGRO POPULATION IN THE SOUTH BY STATES, 1900, 1910, 1920

Division and State	White 1920	White 1910	White 1900	Negro 1920	Negro 1910	Negro 1900
THE SOUTH	24,132,214	20,547,455	16,521,970	8,912,259	8,749,427	7,922,969
South Atlantic	9,648,940	8,071,603	6,706,051	4,325,120	4,112,488	3,729,017
Delaware	192,615	171,102	153,977	30,335	31,181	30,697
Maryland	1,204,737	1,062,639	952,424	244,479	232,250	235,064
Dist. of Columbia	326,860	236,128	191,532	109,966	94,446	86,702
Virginia	1,617,909	1,389,809	1,192,855	690,017	671,096	660,722
West Virginia	1,377,235	1,156,817	915,233	86,345	64,173	43,499
North Carolina	1,783,779	1,500,511	1,263,603	763,407	697,843	624,469
South Carolina	818,538	679,161	557,807	864,719	835,843	782,321
Georgia	1,689,114	1,431,802	1,181,294	1,206,365	1,176,987	1,034,813
Florida	638,153	443,634	297,333	329,487	308,669	230,736
East South Central	6,367,547	5,754,326	5,044,847	2,523,532	2,652,513	2,499,886
Kentucky	2,180,560	2,027,951	1,862,309	235,938	261,656	284,706
Tennessee	1,885,993	1,711,432	1,540,186	451,758	473,088	480,243
Alabama	1,447,032	1,228,832	1,001,152	900,652	908,282	827,307
Mississippi	853,962	786,111	641,200	935,184	1,009,487	907,630
West South Central	8,115,727	6,721,491	4,771,065	2,063,579	1,984,426	1,694,066
Arkansas	1,279,757	1,131,026	944,580	472,220	442,891	366,856
Louisiana	1,096,611	941,086	729,616	700,257	713,874	650,804
Oklahoma	1,821,194	144,531	670,204	149,408	137,612	55,684
Texas	3,918,165	3,204,848	2,426,669	741,694	690,049	620,722

PER CENT WHITE AND NEGRO OF TOTAL POPULATION OF THE SOUTH. 1900, 1910, 1920.

State and Division	Per Cent of Total Population: 1920 White	1920 Negro	1910 White	1910 Negro	1900 White	1900 Negro	Per Cent of Increase (1): 1910–1920 White	1910–1920 Negro	1900–1910 White	1900–1910 Negro
The South	73.0	27.0	69.0	29.8	67.4	32.3	12.5	1.9	24.4	10.4
South Atlantic	69.0	30.9	66.2	33.7	64.2	35.7	19.9	5.2	20.4	10.3
Delaware	86.4	13.6	84.6	15.4	83.4	16.6	12.5	-2.7	11.1	1.6
Maryland	83.1	16.9	82.0	17.9	80.2	19.8	15.0	5.3	11.6	-1.2
Dist. of Col'bia	74.7	25.1	71.3	28.5	68.7	31.1	40.9	16.4	23.3	8.9
Virginia	70.1	29.9	67.4	32.6	64.3	35.6	16.4	2.8	16.5	1.6
West Virginia	94.1	5.9	94.7	5.3	95.5	4.5	19.6	34.6	26.4	47.5
N. Carolina	69.7	29.8	68.0	31.6	66.7	33.0	18.9	9.4	18.7	11.7
S. Carolina	48.6	51.4	44.8	55.2	41.6	58.4	20.7	3.5	21.8	6.8
Georgia	58.3	41.7	54.9	45.1	53.3	46.7	18.1	2.5	21.2	13.7
Florida	65.9	34.0	58.9	41.0	56.3	43.7	45.2	6.7	49.2	33.8
East South Cen'l	71.5	28.4	68.4	31.5	66.8	33.1	16.6	-4.8	14.1	6.1
Kentucky	90.2	9.8	88.6	11.4	86.7	13.3	8.1	-9.8	8.9	-8.1
Tennessee	80.7	19.3	78.3	21.7	76.2	23.8	10.5	-4.5	11.1	-1.5
Alabama	61.6	38.4	57.5	42.5	54.7	45.2	18.1	-0.8	12.7	9.8
Mississippi	47.2	52.2	43.7	56.2	41.3	58.5	8.9	-7.4	22.6	11.2
West South Central	79.7	20.2	76.5	22.6	73.0	25.9	27.4	3.9	40.9	17.1
Arkansas	73.0	27.0	71.8	28.1	72.0	28.0	13.6	6.6	19.7	20.7
Louisiana	61.0	38.9	56.8	43.1	52.8	47.1	18.3	-1.9	29.0	9.7
Oklahoma	89.8	7.4	87.2	8.3	84.8	7.0	26.8	-8.6	115.5	147.1
Texas	84.0	15.9	82.2	17.9	79.6	20.4	22.2	7.5	32.1	11.2

(1) A Minus Sign (–) denotes decrease.

MIGRATION OF THE NATIVE NEGRO POPULATION.

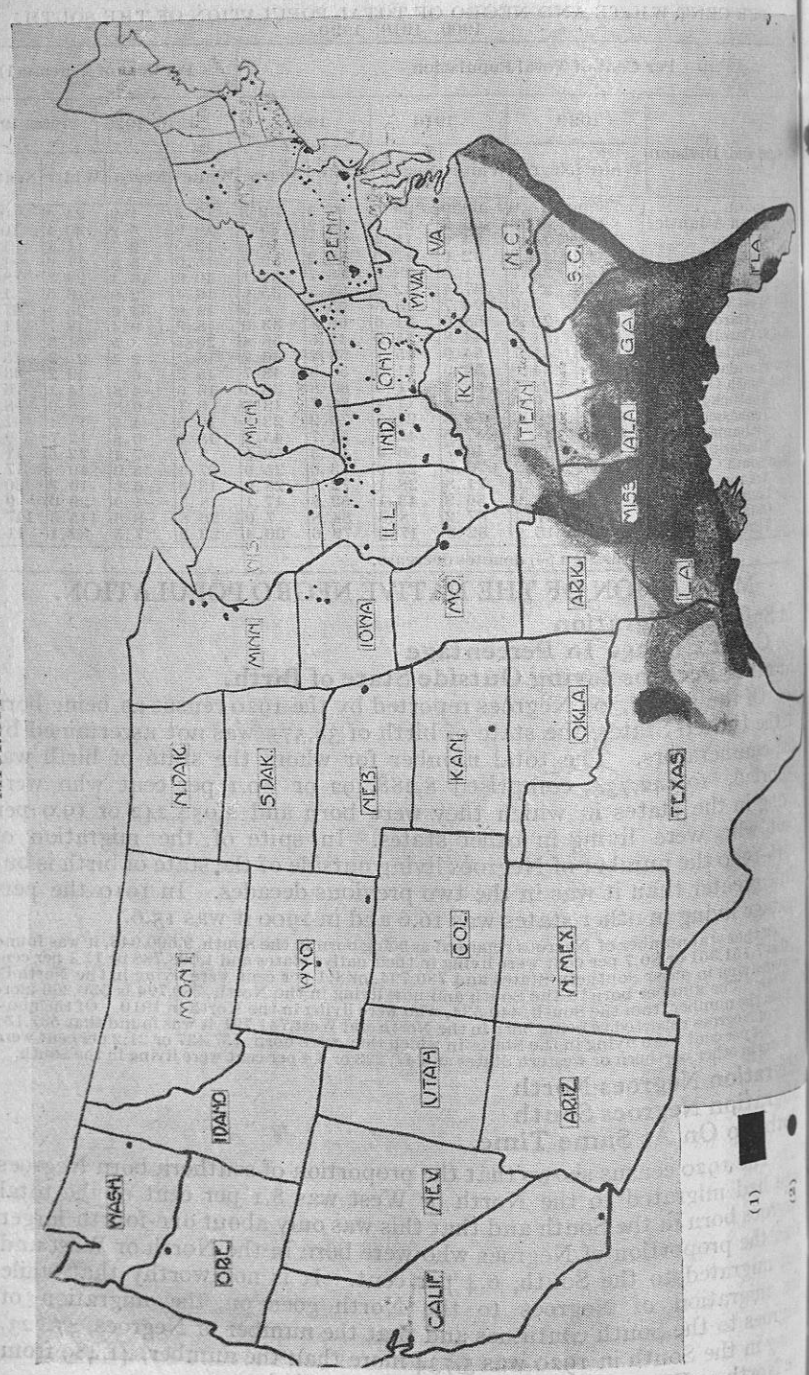
In Spite of Migration No Great Change In Percentage Number Persons Living Outside State of Birth.

Of the 10,381,309 Negroes reported by the 1920 census as being born in the United States, the state of birth of 38,575 was not ascertained by the enumerators. The total number for whom the state of birth was reported, 10,342,734, comprised 8,288,492 or 80.1 per cent who were living in the states in which they were born and 2,054,242 or 19.9 per cent who were living in other states. In spite of the migration of 1916-1920 the number of Negroes living outside of the state of birth is but little greater than it was in the two previous decades. In 1910 the percentage living in other states was 16.6 and in 1900 it was 15.6.

Of the total number of Negroes reported as being born in the South, 9,600,943, it was found that 7,751,361 or 80.7 per cent were living in their native states and 1,068,788 or 11.1 per cent were living in other Southern States and 780,794, or 8.1 per cent were living in the North or West. The number born in the South and now living in the North, 780,794 is 330,260 more than the number from the South, 440,534, who were living in the North in 1910. Of the number of Negroes reported as being born in the North and West, 741,791 it was found that 537,131 or 72.4 per cent were living in the States in which they were born; 157,437 or 21.2 per cent were living in other northern or western States and 47,223 or 6.4 per cent were living in the South.

Migration Negroes North Migration Negroes South Both Go On At Same Time.

The 1920 census shows that the proportion of southern born Negroes who had migrated to the North or West was 8.1 per cent of the total Negroes born in the South and that this was only about one-fourth larger than the proportion of Negroes who were born in the North or West and had migrated to the South, 6.4 per cent. It is noteworthy that while the migration of Negroes to the North goes on, the migration of Negroes to the South continues and that the number of Negroes, 47,223, living in the South in 1920 was 5,734 more than the number, 41,489 from the North or West who were living in the South in 1910.



MIGRATION 1916-1920.

INTERSECTIONAL MIGRATION NEGROES UNITED STATES, 1870-1920.

Native Negro Population United States

Year	Total	Born in South	Born in North and West	State of Birth, etc., not Reported	Percentage: Born in South	Percentage: Born in North and West	Percentage: State of Birth, etc., not Reported
LIVING IN THE SOUTH.							
1870	4,416,788	4,400,132	15,583	1,073	99.6	0.4	(3
1880	5,948,406	5,926,322	22,039	45	99.6	0.4	(3)
1890	6,753,917	6,667,014	23,268	63,635	98.7	0.3	0.9
1900	7,915,406	7,866,807	30,397	18,202	99.4	0.4	0.2
1910	8,758,858	8,668,619	41,489	28,750	99.2	0.5	0.3
1920*	8,894,114	8,820,149	47,223	26,742	99.2	0.5	0.3
LIVING IN THE NORTH AND WEST.							
1870	453,576	149,100	304,073	403	32.9	67.0	(3)
1880	618,370	198,029	420,318	23	32.1	68.0	(3)
1890	714,780	241,855	457,833	15,092	33.8	64.1	2.1
1900	898,252	349,651	539,692	8,909	38.9	60.1	1.0
1910	1,048,566	440,534	595,401	12,631	42.0	56.8	1.2
1920	1,486,593	780,794	693,968	11,831	53.2	46.0	0.8

GAIN NORTH AND WEST AND LOSS OF SOUTH BY INTERSTATE MIGRATION. 1870-1920.

Native Negro Population

Decennial Year	Born South and Living in North and West		Born North and West and Living in South		Net gain of North and West and loss of South	
	Number at end each decade	10 year Increase	Number at end each decade	10 year Increase	Gain at end each Decade	10 year Increase
1870	149,100	-------	15,583	-------	133,517	-------
1880	198,029	48,929	22,039	64,56	175,990	42,473
1890	241,855	43,826	23,268	1,229	118,587	-57,403
1900	349,651	107,796	30,397	7,129	319,254	200,667
1910	440,534	90,883	41,489	11,092	399,045	79,791
1920	780,794	340,160	47,223	5,734	733,571	334,526

The census statistics indicate that in general Negroes born in the North or West and in the northern part of the South have migrated to a much larger extent than those born in the far South. It is found that 27.6 per cent of Negroes born in the North or West are living in other states than those in which they were born. Of those born in the states of the upper South that is, Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas and Oklahoma, the corresponding percentage was 24.8 per cent. Of the Negroes born in the lower southern states, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, only 16.2 per cent were living outside of the states in which they were born.

(3) Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

Greatest Movement Negroes Within Southern States Has Been To South And West.

It is found that as a result of the recent migration that there has been a pronounced increase in the migration from the far south as for example: the Negroes who were born in South Carolina and had migrated from that state to Pennsylvania increased from 2,113 in 1910 to 11,624 in 1920; those fro m Georgia to Pennsylvania, from 1,578 to 16,196; those from Florida to Pennsylvania, from 393 to 5,370; those from Alabama to Ohio, from 781 to 17,588; those from Mississippi to Illinois, from 4,612 to 19,485; those from Louisiana to Illinois, from 1,609 to 8,078; and those from Texas to Missouri from 1,907 to 4,344.

In spite of the large number of Negroes who have recently migrated from the South to the North it is a fact that when the 130 years since the first census was taken is considered that the greatest movement of Negroes within the South has been to the South and West.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION NEGROES BORN IN SOUTH AND LIVING OUTSIDE STATES OF BIRTH IN 1910 AND 1920.

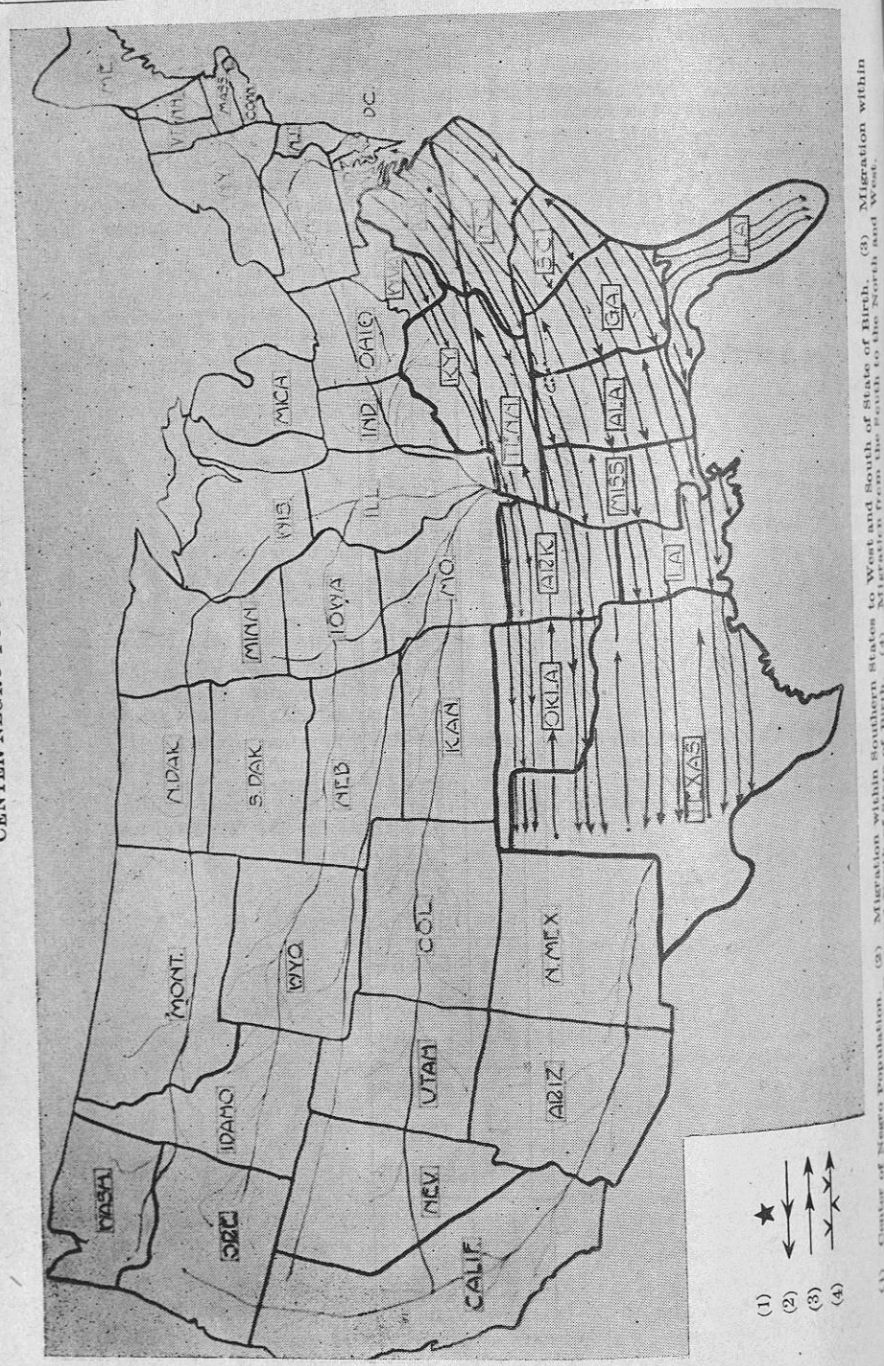
Residence	1910		1920	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Living in the North an West	440,534	30.0	780,794	42.2
Living in other Southern States to East and North of State of Birth	256,574	17.5	276,949	14.9
Living in other Southern States to West and South of State of Birth	762,839	52.3	791,839	42.9
Total	1,459,947	100.0	1,849,582	100.0

The Center of Negro Population Has Moved 478 Miles To Southwest In 130 Years.

In 1790 the center of Negro population was 25 miles southwest of Petersburg in Dinwiddie county, Virginia. In 1910 it had moved to the southwest 478 miles and was then located in the northeastern part of Alabama. Estimates appear to indicate that in 1920 the center of Negro population is still somewhere near the northeastern part of Alabama.

CENTER OF THE NEGRO POPULATION: 1790, 1880-1910.

Census Yr.	Location of Center				Decennial Movement in Miles	
	North latitude		West longitude			
	°	′ ″	°	′ ″		
1790	37	4 8	77	51 21	Approximate location by important towns	
1880	34	42 14	85	6 56	25 miles west-southwest of Petersburg, Dinwiddie County, Va	
1890	34	36 18	85	26 49	10.4 miles east of Lafayette, Walker County, Ga	443 miles southwest
1960	34	31 16	85	34 35	15.7 miles southwest of Lafayette, Walker County, Ga	20.5 miles southwest
1910	34	30 0	85	40 43	10.7 miles northeast of Fort Payne, Dekalb County, Ala	9.5 miles southwest
					5.4 miles north-northeast of Fort Payne, Dekalb County, Ala	5.8 miles west-S. W.



CENTER NEGRO POPULATION.

(1) Center of Negro population. (2) Migration within Southern States to West and South of State of Birth. (3) Migration within States of State of Birth. (4) Migration from the South to the North and West.

Movement To Cities.

From 1910 to 1920 the trend of population from the country to the city was greatly accentuated. For the first time in the country's history more than half the entire population is now living in urban territory. Of the 105,710,620 persons in the nation, 54,304,603 or 51.9 per cent are living in incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more and 51,406,017 or 48.1 per cent in rural territory.

In 1910 the per cent of the population urban was 46.3 and rural 53.7. The number of Negroes living in the urban territory increased by 870,244 that is from 2,689,229, to 3,559,473. More than one-third, 34.0 per cent, of the total Negro populaion is living in urban territory. The census reports indicate an actual decrease of 234,876 or 3.4 per cent in Negro rural population of the country. In 1910 the number of Negroes reported as living in rural territory was 6,894,972. In 1920 the number thus living was reported to be 6,661,332.

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF NEGROES IN UNITED STATES LIVING IN URBAN AND RURAL COMMUNITIES, 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920.

Year	Number		Per Cent	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
1920	3,559,473	6,903,658	34.0	66.0
1910	2,689,229	7,138,534	27.4	72.6
1900	2,005,972	6,828,022	22.7	77.3
1890	1,481,142	6,007,534	19.4	80.6

INCREASE IN NUMBER AND IN PER CENT NEGROES IN UNITED STATES IN URBAN AND RURAL COMMUNITIES.

Decade	Increase (1)			
	Number		Per Cent	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
1910–1920	870,244	–234,876	32.3	–3.3
1900–1910	683,257	310,512	34.0	4.5
1890–1900	524,830	820,488	35.4	13.6

(1) A minus (–) sign indicates a decrease.

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF NEGROES IN THE SOUTH LIVING IN URBAN AND RURAL COMMUNITIES, 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920.

Year	Number		Per Cent	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
1920	2,250,899	6,661,332	25.3	74.7
1910	1,854,455	6,894,972	21.2	78.8
1900	1,364,796	6,558,173	17.2	82.8
1890	1,033,235	5,727,342	15.3	84.7

INCREASE IN NUMBER AND IN PER CENT OF NEGROES IN THE SOUTH IN URBAN AND RURAL COMMUNITIES.

Decade	Increase (1)			
	Number		Per Cent	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
1910–1920	396,444	–233,640	21.3	–3.4
1900–1910	489,659	336,800	35.8	5.1
1890–1900	331,561	830,831	32.0	14.5

(1) A minus (–) sign indicates a decrease.

STATES, COUNTIES, AND CITIES HAVING THE LARGEST NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF NEGROES.

The State of Georgia has the largest Negro population of any State. In 1920 it was 1,206,365. The State of Mississippi has the largest percentage of Negroes 52.2 per cent of the total population. Negro population in Mississippi in 1920 was 935,184.

The three counties in the United States having the largest percentage of Negroes are Issequena County, Mississippi, 90.7 per cent, 6,915 Negroes and 703 whites; Tensas County, Louisiana, 85.3 per cent, 12,085 Negroes and 1,769 whites; and Tunica County, Mississippi, 89.0 per cent, 18,207 Negroes and 2,179 whites.

The five cities in the United States having the largest Negro population are: New York, 152,467; Washington, 109,966; Chicago, 109,485; Baltimore, 108,322; and New Orleans, 100,930. There are now no cities in the United States in which 50 per cent or more of the population are Negroes. In 1910 there were four cities in the United States having 25,000 inhabitants or more, with at least half of the population Negro. They were: Jacksonville, Fla., 50.8 per cent, 29,293 Negro and 28,329 white; Montgomery, Ala., 50.6 per cent, 19,322 Negro and 18,802 white; Charleston, S. C., 52.8 per cent, 31,056 Negro and 27,764 white; Savannah, Ga., 51.1 per cent, 33,246 Negro and 31,784 whites.

CLASSIFICATION OF COUNTIES BY NEGRO POPULATION: 1910.

The classification of counties by Negro population for 1920 was not available when this matter was sent to press. The aggregate number of counties in the United States in 1910 was 2,953, of which 1,351 were in the South, 1,265 in the North, and 337 in the West.

Negro population was reported from 2,843 of these counties, the number reporting no Negro population being 110, of which 32 were in the South and 78 in the North and West. Of the 32 Southern counties which reported no Negro population, 28 were in Texas, 2 in Oklahoma, 1 in Arkansas, and 1 in North Carolina. Outside of Texas, therefore, there were in the South only 4 counties which reported no Negro population in 1910.

"The Negro population increased during the decade 1900-1910 in 1,433 county or combination-county areas, decreased in 1,229 areas, and remained unchanged in 44 areas, there being 45 areas which reported no Negro population either at the beginning or at the end of the decade.

"It is equally true of the total population of the country, all classes combined that it decreased during the decade 1900-1910 in a large number of counties, including counties in those sections in which the total population is almost entirely white. Of this decreasing area, 338,334 square miles were in the North and West, and 134,128 square miles were in the South, the area of decreasing population in the South constituting 15.3 per cent of the total area, or approximately one-sixth in the South as in the country as a whole.

"In every state for which data are presented there are areas in which the Negro population increased rapidly, other areas in which it increased slowly, and still others in which it remained stationary or decreased. The area of most rapid Negro increase embraces the greater part of Florida, and the southern counties of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, together with counties scattered in other sections of the South.

"In general, it is true that a wide belt of area in which Negro increase has been rapid encircles the Gulf from southern Florida to the Mississippi River. This lies south of the region of maximum density of Negro population in 1910. A number of counties in the black-belt area, in fact, decreased in Negro population or increased at a low rate during the decade, while counties of relatively low density along the Gulf coast showed generally high rates of increase. Throughout the greater portion of the region of relatively low density lying between the Appalachian Mountains and the Ohio River, on the other hand, the Negro population decreased during the decade.

"Considering the region east of the Mississippi River, the area of rapid increase lies to the south, and the area of decrease to the north of the area of maximum density, the increase within the "black belt" being generally below the average for the South.

"The decrease over large portions of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee is undoubtedly accounted for in part by migration into northern states, but the population changes for the decade in the South as a whole indicate for the Negro population of this section a decided drift southward. Considerable areas of rapid increase are scattered also in the region to the west of the lower Mississippi, in Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas, indicating a net Negro migration westward across the Mississippi during the decade."

COUNTIES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NEGRO POPULATION, BY SECTIONS AND SOUTHERN DIVISIONS: 1910

Section and Division	Number of Counties: 1910														
	Total	Reporting no Negro Population	Reporting Negro Population												
			Total	Under 1,000				1,000 or more							
				Total	Under 100	100 to 500	500 to 1,000	Total	1,000 to 5,000	5,000 to 10,000	10,000 to 25,000	25,000 to 50,000	50,000 to 75,000	75,000 to 100,000	
United States	2,953	110	2,843	1,735	1,088	446	201	1,108	494	302	259	43	4	6	
The South	1,351	32	1,319	391	152	133	106	928	355	277	248	40	3	5	
South Atlantic	534	1	533	92	19	44	29	441	157	144	120	16	2	2	
East South Central	361		361	103	21	41	41	258	109	59	69	18	1	2	
West South Central	456	31	425	196	112	48	36	229	89	74	59	6		1	
The North	1,265	62	1,203	1,033	684	260	89	170	131	23	11	3	1	1	
The West	337	16	321	311	252	53	6	10	8	2					

Section or Division	Number of Counties 1910	Number of Counties or Combinations of Counties (1)				
		Total	In which the Negro population			Having no Negro population in 1910 or in 1900
			Increased 1900 1910	Decreased 1900 1910	Did not change 1900 1910	
United States	2,953	2,751	1,443	1,229	44	45
The South	1,351	1,214	662	533	4	15
South Atlantic	534	491	298	192	1	
East South Central	361	347	138	208	1	
West South Central	456	376	226	133	2	15
The North	1,265	1,236	582	603	29	22
The West	337	301	189	93	11	8

(1) In cases where boundaries of counties were changed during the decade 1900-1910, county areas and populations have been combined and computations made for the combined area. The entire State of Oklahoma is classified as a single area.

COUNTY AREAS AND NEGRO POPULATIONS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO RATES OF NEGRO INCREASE OR DECREASE, FOR SOUTHERN STATES: 1900-1910.

Rate of Increase, 1900-1910	Southern Counties or Combinations (1) of Counties									
	Number	Area		Negro Population						
		Square miles	Percentage of distribution	Number			Percentage distribution		Increase (2) 1900-1910	
				1910	1900		1910	1900	Number	Per cent
Total, all counties	1,214	878,326	100.0	8,749,427	7,922,969		100.0	100.0	826,458	19.4
Counties having less than 100 Negroes at each census	143	136,973	15.6	2,690	2,775		(3)	(3)	-85	-3.1
Area of increasing Negro population	603	493,058	56.1	6,491,951	5,435,313		74.2	68.6	1,056,638	19.4
Increase above average—										
Increase 18 per cent or more	254	287,685	32.8	2,531,665	1,781,533		28.9	22.5	750,132	42.1
Increase 13 to 18 per cent	82	48,162	5.5	994,647	860,391		11.4	10.9	134,256	15.6
Increase 10.5 to 13 per cent	40	20,561	2.3	352,822	315,894		4.0	4.0	36,928	11.7
Increase below average—										
Increase 8 to 10.5 per cent	47	29,050	3.3	669,329	614,958		7.6	7.8	54,371	8.8
Increase 2.5 to 8 per cent	117	72,410	8.2	1,459,576	1,384,180		16.7	17.5	75,396	5.4
Increase 0.0 to 2.5 per cent	63	35,190	4.0	483,912	478,357		5.5	6.0	5,555	1.2
Area of decreasing Negro population	468	248,295	28.3	2,254,786	2,484,881		25.8	31.4	-230,095	-9.3
Decrease 0.0 to 2.5 per cent	56	30,748	3.5	390,999	395,961		4.5	5.0	-4,962	-1.3
Decrease 2.5 to 7.5 per cent	106	61,310	7.0	801,504	843,396		9.2	10.6	-41,892	-5.0
Decrease 7.5 per cent or more	306	156,237	17.8	1,062,283	1,245,524		12.1	15.7	-183,241	-14.7
Area increasing more than the average (10.5 per cent or more)	376	356,408	40.6	3,879,134	2,957,818		44.3	37.3	921,316	31.1
Area increasing less than the average, or decreasing	695	384,945	43.8	4,867,603	4,962,376		55.6	62.6	-94,773	-1.9
Area of relatively rapid increase (13 per cent or more)	336	335,847	38.2	3,526,312	2,641,924		40.3	33.3	884,388	33.5
Area of approximately average increase (8 to 13 per cent)	87	49,611	5.6	1,022,151	930,852		11.7	11.7	91,299	9.8
Area of low increase (less than 8 per cent) or decrease	648	355,895	40.5	4,198,274	4,347,418		48.0	54.9	-149,144	-3.4
Area of approximately stationary population) increase or decrease less than 2.5 per cent)	119	65,938	7.5	874,911	874,318		10.0	11.0	593	0.1
Area decreasing more than 2.5 per ct.	412	217,547	24.8	1,863,787	2,088,920		21.3	26.4	-225,133	-10.8

(1) See note to Table 2 (2) A minus sign (-) denotes decrease (3) Less than one-fourth of 1 per cent.

COUNTIES HAVING HALF OR MORE OF THEIR POPULATION NEGROES.

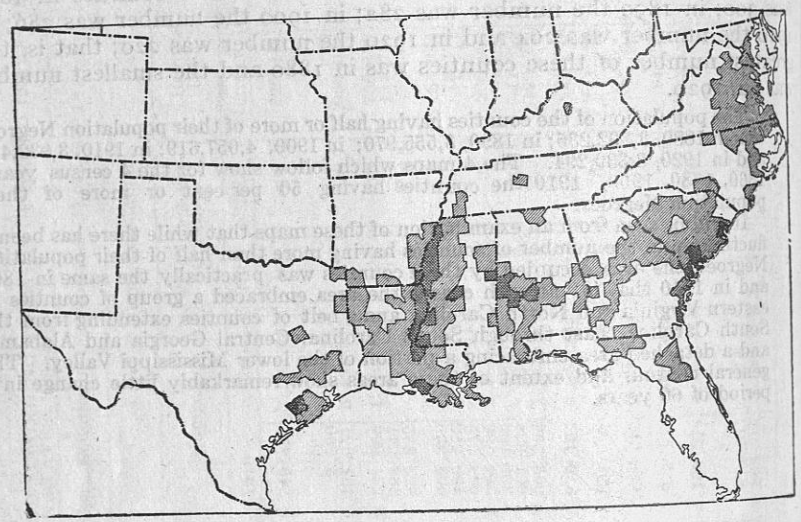
In 1860 there were in the South, 244 counties in which half or more of the population were Negroes. The number of these counties in 1880 was 300; in 1890 the number was 282; in 1900 the number was 286; in 1910 the number was 264 and in 1920 the number was 220; that is, the greatest number of these counties was in 1880 and the smallest number was in 1920.

The population of the counties having half or more of their population Negroes was in 1880, 3,392,235; in 1890, 3,555,970; in 1900, 4,057,619; in 1910, 3,932,484 and in 1920, 3,330,294. The 4 maps which follow show for the 4 census years, 1860, 1880, 1900, 1910 the counties having 50 per cent or more of their population Negroes.

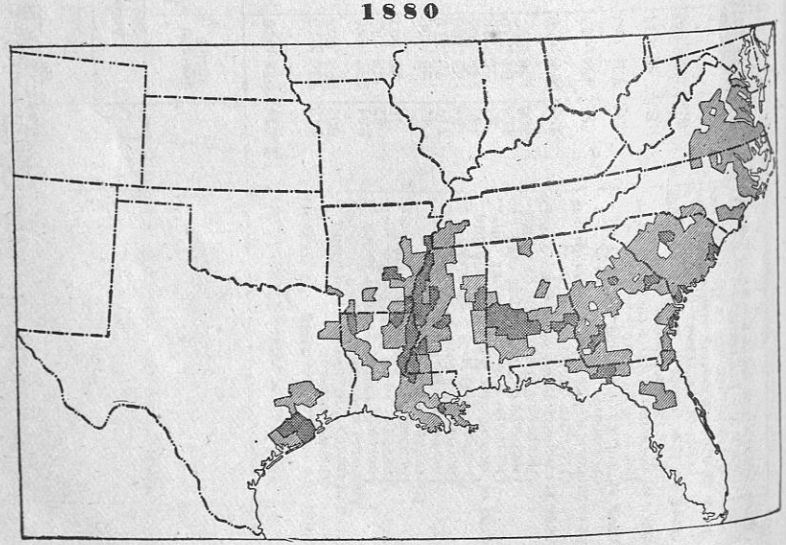
It will be seen from an examination of these maps that while there has been a fluctuation in the number of counties having more than half of their population Negroes, the area occupied by these counties was practically the same in 1860 and in 1910 that is, at each census the area embraced a group of counties in eastern Virginia and North Carolina and a belt of counties extending from the South Carolina coast through South Carolina, Central Georgia and Alabama, and a detached area embracing a portion of the lower Mississippi Valley. The general contour and extent of these areas show remarkably little change in a period of 60 years.

COUNTIES HAVING AT LEAST 50 PER CENT OF THEIR POPULATION NEGRO

1860



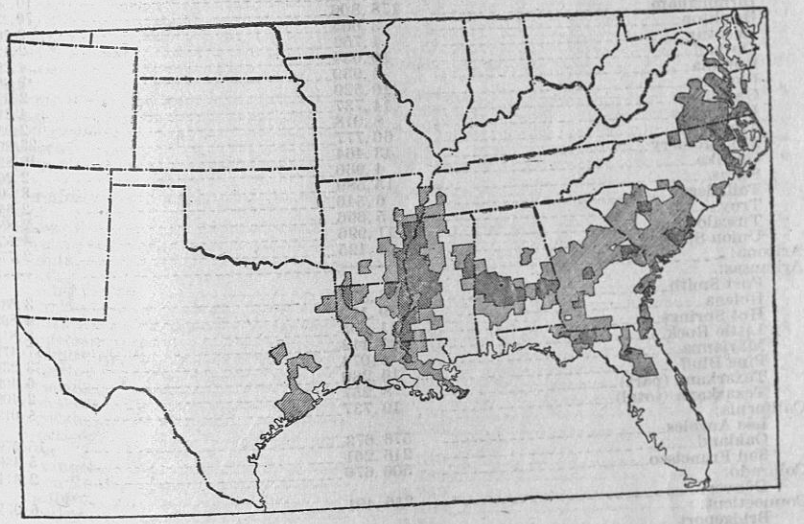
1880



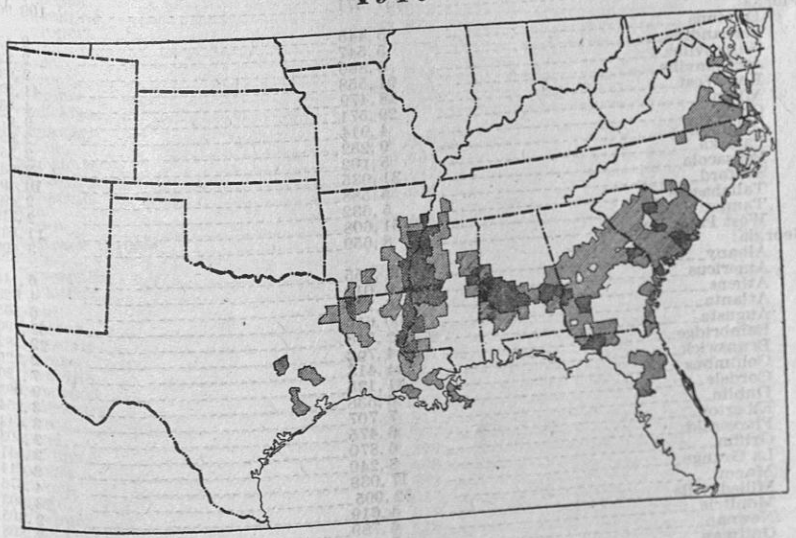
50 to 75 per cent

75 per cent and over

1900



1910



50 to 75 per cent

75 per cent and over

CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES HAVING 2,000 OR MORE NEGROES IN 1920.

	Total Population	Negro Population
Alabama:		
Anniston	17,734	5,834
Bessemer	18,674	10,561
Birmingham	178,806	70,239
Brighton	3,665	2,208
Decatur	4,752	2,421
Dothan	10,034	4,290
Eufaula	4,939	2,657
Florence	10,529	2,329
Gadsden	14,737	4,218
Huntsville	8,018	2,935
Mobile	60,777	23,906
Montgomery	43,464	19,827
Opelika	4,960	2,269
Selma	15,589	8,200
Talladega	6,546	2,656
Troy	5,696	2,854
Tuscaloosa	11,996	4,557
Union Springs	4,125	2,772
Arizona:		
Arkansas:		
Fort Smith	28,870	3,584
Helena	9,112	4,863
Hot Springs	11,695	2,811
Little Rock	65,142	17,477
Marianna	5,074	3,234
Pine Bluff	19,280	6,403
Texarkana (part)	8,257	2,406
Texarkana (total)	19,737	5,613
California:		
Los Angeles	576,673	15,579
Oakland	216,261	5,489
San Francisco	506,676	2,414
Colorado:		
Denver	256,491	6,075
Connecticut:		
Bridgeport	143,555	2,228
Hartford	138,036	4,199
New Haven	162,537	4,573
Delaware:		
Wilmington	110,168	10,746
District of Columbia:		
Washington	437,571	109,966
Florida:		
Daytona	5,445	2,478
Fernandina	5,547	2,824
Gainesville	6,860	2,937
Jacksonville	91,558	41,520
Key West	18,479	4,030
Miami	29,571	9,270
Ocala	4,914	2,050
Orlando	9,282	2,552
Palatka	5,102	2,634
Pensacola	31,035	10,404
Sanford	5,588	2,491
Tallahassee	5,632	2,719
Tampa	51,608	11,531
West Palm Beach	8,659	3,490
Georgia:		
Albany	11,555	6,144
Americus	9,010	4,629
Athens	16,748	6,595
Atlanta	200,616	62,796
Augusta	52,548	22,582
Bainbridge	4,792	2,220
Brunswick	14,413	7,120
Columbus	31,125	9,093
Cordele	6,538	3,254
Dublin	7,707	3,443
Elberton	6,475	2,403
Fitzgerald	6,870	2,441
Griffin	8,240	2,614
La Grange	17,038	4,576
Macon	52,995	23,093
Milledgville	4,619	2,305
Moultrie	6,789	2,808
Newnan	7,037	3,070
Quitman	4,393	2,039
Rome	13,252	3,328
Savannah	83,252	39,179
Thomasville	8,196	4,329
Valdosta	10,783	5,508
Washington	4,208	2,484
Waycross	18,068	9,918

	Total Population	Negro Population
Idaho:		
Illinois.		
Cairo	15,203	5,000
Chicago	2,701,705	109,458
Danville	33,776	2,366
Evanston	37,234	2,522
East St. Louis	66,767	7,437
Peoria	76,121	2,130
Indiana:		
Evansville	85,264	6,394
Gary	5,299	16,460
Indianapolis	314,194	34,678
Muncie	36,524	2,054
Terre Haute	66,083	3,646
Iowa:		
Des Moines	126,468	5,512
Kansas:		
Kansas City	101,177	14,405
Topeka	50,022	4,272
Wichita	72,217	3,545
Kentucky:		
Bowling Green	9,638	2,099
Covington	57,121	3,040
Frankfort	9,805	2,246
Henderson	12,169	2,968
Hopkinsville	9,696	3,652
Lexington	41,534	12,450
Louisville	234,891	40,087
Owensboro	17,424	2,836
Paducah	24,735	5,586
Winchester	8,333	2,379
Louisiana:		
Alexandria	17,510	7,863
Baton Rouge	21,782	8,560
Bogalusa	8,245	2,605
Crowley	6,108	2,190
Lafayette	7,855	2,999
Lake Charles	13,088	4,472
Minden	6,105	2,518
Monroe	12,675	6,540
New Iberia	6,278	2,105
New Orleans	387,219	100,930
Opelousas	4,437	2,056
Plaquemine	4,632	2,122
Shreveport	43,874	17,485
Maine:		
Maryland:		
Annapolis	11,214	2459,
Baltimore	733,826	108,322
Cambridge	7,467	2,306
Massachusetts:		
Boston	748,060	16,350
Cambridge	109,694	5,334
New Bedford	121,217	4,998
Springfield	129,614	2,650
Michigan:		
Detroit	993,678	40,838
Hamtrack Village	48,615	2,022
Minnesota:		
Minneapolis	380,582	3,927
St. Paul	234,698	3,376
Mississippi:		
Aberdeen	4,071	2,121
Clarksdale	7,552	4,392
Columbus	10,501	5,572
Greenville	11,560	6,939
Greenwood	7,793	2,463
Hattiesburg	13,270	4,937
Jackson	22,817	9,936
Laurel	13,037	5,038
Meridian	23,399	8,343
Natchez	12,608	6,801
Okolona	3,852	2,107
Tupelo	5,055	2,077
Vicksburg	18,072	9,148
Yazoo City	5,244	2,709
Missouri:		
Kansas City	324,411	30,719
St. Joseph	77,939	4,209
St. Louis	772,897	69,854
Sedalia	21,144	2,062
Montana:		
Nebraska:		
Omaha	191,601	10,315
New Hampshire		

	Total Population	Negro Population
New Jersey:		
Asbury Park	12,400	2,824
Atlantic City	50,707	10,946
Camden	116,309	8,500
East Orange	50,710	2,378
Jersey City	298,103	8,000
Montclair	28,810	3,417
Newark	414,524	16,977
Orange	33,268	3,621
Plainfield	27,700	2,445
Trenton	119,289	4,315
New Mexico:		
New York:		
Buffalo	506,775	4,511
New Rochelle	36,213	2,637
New York City	5,620,048	152,467
Manhattan Borough	2,284,103	109,133
Bronx Borough	732,016	4,803
Brooklyn Borough	2,018,356	31,912
Queens Borough	469,042	5,120
Richmond Borough	116,531	1,499
North Carolina:		
Asheville	28,504	7,145
Charlotte	46,338	14,641
Durham	21,719	7,654
Elizabeth City	8,925	3,439
Fayetteville	8,877	3,376
Gastonia	12,871	2,330
Goldsboro	11,296	4,882
Greensboro	19,861	5,973
Greenville	5,772	2,827
Henderson	5,222	2,056
High Point	14,302	2,900
Kinston	9,771	4,011
New Bern	12,198	6,735
Raleigh	24,418	8,544
Rocky Mount	12,742	4,623
Salisbury	13,884	3,572
Washington	6,314	2,877
Wilmington	33,372	13,461
Wilson	10,612	5,208
Winston-Salem	48,395	20,735
Ohio:		
Akron	208,435	5,580
Cincinnati	401,247	30,079
Cleveland	796,841	34,451
Columbus	237,031	22,181
Dayton	152,559	9,025
Springfield	60,840	7,029
Toledo	243,164	5,691
Xenia	9,110	2,021
Youngstown	132,358	6,662
Oklahoma:		
Ardmore	14,181	2,006
Guthrie	11,757	2,370
McAlester	12,095	2,090
Muskegee	30,277	7,195
Oklahoma City	91,295	8,241
Okmulgee	17,430	3,359
Tulsa	72,075	8,878
Oregon:		
Pennsylvania:		
Chester	58,030	7,125
Harrisburg	75,917	5,248
Philadelphia	1,823,779	134,229
Pittsburgh	588,343	37,725
Rhode Island:		
Providence	237,595	5,665
South Carolina:		
Aiken	4,103	2,288
Anderson	10,570	3,030
Charleston	67,957	32,326
Chester	5,557	2,153
Columbia	37,524	14,455
Florence	10,968	4,714
Georgetown	4,579	2,907
Greenville	23,127	8,184
Greenwood	8,703	2,885
Newberry	5,894	2,061
Orangeburg	7,290	3,306
Spartanburg	22,638	8,009
Sumter	9,503	3,869
Union	6,141	1,810
South Dakota:		

	Total Population	Negro Population
Tennessee:		
Bristol (total)	14,776	2,001
Chattanooga	57,895	17,942
Clarksville	8,110	3,363
Dyersburg	6,444	2,366
Jackson	18,860	6,299
Knoxville	77,818	11,302
Memphis	162,351	61,181
Nashville	118,342	35,633
Texas:		
Austin	34,876	6,921
Beaumont	40,422	13,210
Bryan	6,307	2,180
Corsicana	11,356	2,585
Dallas	158,976	24,023
Denison	17,065	3,056
Fortworth	106,482	15,896
Galveston	44,255	9,088
Houston	138,276	33,960
Huntsville	4,689	2,092
Marshall	14,271	5,797
Navasota	5,060	2,493
Orange	9,212	2,456
Palestine	11,039	2,926
Paris	15,040	3,573
San Antonio	161,379	14,341
Sherman	15,031	2,075
Temple	11,033	2,078
Texarkana (part)	11,480	3,207
Terrell	8,349	2,194
Tyler	12,085	2,822
Waco	38,500	7,726
Wichita Falls	40,079	2,217
Utah:		
Vermont:		
Virginia:		
Alexandria	18,060	4,112
Charlottesville	10,688	2,947
Danville	21,539	5,678
Hampton	6,138	2,169
Lynchburg	30,070	8,329
New Port News	35,596	14,077
Norfolk	115,777	43,392
Petersburg	31,012	13,608
Portsmouth	54,387	23,245
Richmond	171,667	54,041
Roanoke	50,842	9,331
South Norfolk	7,724	2,015
Suffolk	9,123	3,616
Washington:		2,894
Seattle	315,312	
West Virginia:		2,718
Bluefield	15,282	4,502
Charleston	39,608	2,883
Huntington	50,177	
Wisconsin:		2,229
Milwaukee	454,147	
Wyoming:		

TOTAL AND NEGRO POPULATION IN CITIES OF 100,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE.

City	Total Population 1920	Negro Population 1920
Akron, Ohio	208,435	5,805
Albany, New York	186,106	1,536
Atlanta, Georgia	200,616	62,796
Baltimore, Maryland	733,826	108,322
Birmingham, Alabama	176,806	70,230
Boston, Massachusetts	748,060	16,350
Bridgeport, Connecticut	143,555	2,228
Buffalo, New York	506,775	4,511
Cambridge, Massachusetts	109,694	5,334
Camden, New Jersey	116,309	8,500
Chicago, Illinois	2,701,705	109,481
Cincinnati, Ohio	401,247	30,075
Cleveland, Ohio	796,841	34,459
Columbus, Ohio	237,031	22,181
Dallas, Texas	158,796	24,023
Dayton, Ohio	152,559	9,025
Denver, Colorado	256,491	6,075

City	Total Population 1920	Negro Population 1920
Des Moines, Iowa	126,468	5,512
Detroit, Michigan	993,678	40,838
Fall River, Massachusetts	120,485	315
Fort Worth, Texas	106,482	15,896
Grand Rapids, Mich	137,634	1,090
Hartford, Connecticut	138,036	4,199
Houston, Texas	138,276	33,960
Indianapolis, Indiana	314,194	34,678
Jersey City, New Jersey	298,103	8,000
Kansas City, Kansas	101,177	14,405
Kansas City, Missouri	324,410	30,709
Los Angeles, California	576,673	15,579
Louisville, Kentucky	234,891	40,087
Lowell, Massachusetts	112,759	170
Memphis, Tennessee	162,351	61,181
Milwaukee, Wisconsin	454,147	2,229
Minneapolis, Minnesota	380,582	3,927
Nashville, Tennessee	118,342	35,633
New Bedford, Massachusetts	39,038	4,998
New Haven, Connecticut	162,537	4,573
New Orleans, Louisiana	387,219	100,930
New York, New York	5,620,048	152,467
Manhattan Borough	2,284,103	109,133
Bronx Borough	732,016	4,803
Brooklyn Borough	2,018,356	31,912
Queens Borough	469,042	5,120
Richmond Borough	116,531	1,499
Newark, New Jersey	414,524	16,977
Norfolk, Virginia	115,777	43,392
Oakland, California	216,261	5,489
Omaha, Nebraska	191,601	10,315
Paterson, New Jersey	135,875	1,551
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	1,823,779	134,229
Pittsburg, Pennsylvania	588,343	37,725
Providence, Rhode Island	237,595	5,655
Reading, Pennsylvania	107,784	924
Richmond, Virginia	171,667	54,041
Rochester, New York	295,750	1,579
St. Louis, Missouri	772,897	69,854
St. Paul, Minnesota	234,698	3,376
Salt Lake City, Utah	118,110	718
San Antonio, Texas	161,379	14,341
San Francisco, California	506,676	2,414
Scranton, Pennsylvania	137,783	563
Seattle, Washington	315,312	2,894
Spokane, Washington	141,289	770
Springfield, Massachusetts	129,614	2,650
Syracuse, New York	171,717	1,260
Toledo, Ohio	243,164	5,691
Trenton, New Jersey	119,289	4,315
Washington, District of Columbia	437,571	109,966
Wilmington, Delaware	110,168	10,749
Worcester, Massachusetts	179,754	1,258
Yonkers, New York	100,176	1,940
Youngstown, Ohio	132,358	6,662

TOTAL AND NEGRO POPULATION IN CITIES HAVING FROM 25,000 TO 100,000 INHABITANTS.

Mobile, Alabama	60,777	23,906
Montgomery, Alabama	43,464	19,827
Little Rock, Arkansas	65,142	17,477
Almeda, California	28,806	217
Berkeley, California	56,036	508
Fresno, California	45,086	1,004
Pasadena, California	45,354	673
Sacramento, California	65,908	977
San Diego, California	74,683	191
San Jose, California	39,642	336
Stockton, California	40,296	1,009
Colorado Springs, Colorado	30,105	1,395
Puebelo, Colorado	43,050	148
Meriden, Connecticut	29,867	309
New Britain, Connecticut	59,316	508
New London, Connecticut	25,688	631
Norwalk, Connecticut	27,743	574
Stamford, Connecticut	35,096	953
Waterbury, Connecticut	91,715	41,320
Jacksonville, Florida	91,558	9,370
Miami, Florida	29,571	10,404
Pensacola, Florida	31,035	

City	Total Population 1920	Negro Population 1920
Tampa, Florida	51,608	11,531
Augusta, Georgia	52,548	22,582
Columbus, Georgia	31,125	9,093
Macon, Georgia	52,995	23,093
Savannah, Georgia	83,252	39,179
Aurora, Illinois	36,397	627
Bloomington, Illinois	28,725	799
Cicerotown, Illinois	44,995	4
Danville, Illinois	33,776	2,366
Decatur, Illinois	43,818	1,178
East St. Louis, Illinois	66,767	7,437
Elgin, Illinois	27,454	116
Joliet, Illinois	38,442	701
Moline, Illinois	30,734	338
Oak Park Village, Illinois	39,858	169
Peoria, Illinois	76,121	2,130
Quincy, Illinois	35,978	1,210
Rockford, Illinois	65,651	490
Rock Island, Illinois	35,177	754
Springfield, Illinois	59,183	2,769
Anderson, Indiana	26,767	912
East Chicago, Indiana	35,967	1,424
Evansville, Indiana	85,264	6,394
Fort Wayne, Indiana	86,549	1,454
Gary, Indiana	55,378	5,299
Hammond, Indiana	36,004	137
Kokomo, Indiana	30,067	876
Muncie, Indiana	36,524	2,054
Richmond, Indiana	26,765	1,494
South Bend, Indiana	70,983	1,269
Terre Haute, Indiana	66,083	3,646
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	45,566	677
Council Bluffs, Iowa	36,162	398
Davenport, Iowa	56,727	681
Dubuque, Iowa	39,141	73
Sioux City, Iowa	71,227	1,139
Waterloo, Iowa	36,230	837
Topeka, Kansas	50,022	4,272
Wichita, Kansas	72,217	3,545
Covington, Kentucky	57,121	3,040
Lexington, Kentucky	41,534	12,450
Newport, Kentucky	29,317	864
Shreveport, Louisiana	43,874	17,485
Bangor, Maine	25,978	208
Lewiston, Maine	31,791	54
Portland, Maine	69,272	300
Brockton, Massachusetts	66,254	559
Brookline, Massachusetts	37,748	349
Chelsea, Massachusetts	43,184	373
Chicopee, Massachusetts	36,214	10
Everett, Massachusetts	40,120	1,129
Fitchburg, Massachusetts	41,029	32
Haverhill, Massachusetts	53,884	361
Holyoke, Massachusetts	60,203	146
Lawrence, Massachusetts	94,270	219
Lynn, Massachusetts	99,148	812
Malden, Massachusetts	49,103	531
Medford, Massachusetts	39,038	535
Newton Massachusetts	46,054	561
Pittsfield, Massachusetts	41,763	398
Quincy, Massachusetts	47,876	27
Revere, Massachusetts	28,823	48
Salem, Massachusetts	42,529	130
Somerville, Massachusetts	93,091	328
Taunton, Massachusetts	37,137	345
Waltham, Massachusetts	30,915	43
Battle Creek, Michigan	36,164	1,055
Bay City, Michigan	47,554	127
Flint, Michigan	91,599	1,701
Hamtramck, Michigan	48,615	2,022
Highland Park, Michigan	46,499	358
Jackson, Michigan	48,374	812
Kalamazoo, Michigan	48,487	758
Lansing, Michigan	57,327	692
Muskegon, Michigan	36,570	180
Pontiac, Michigan	34,273	619
Port Huron, Michigan	25,944	500
Saginaw, Michigan	61,903	328
Duluth, Minnesota	98,917	495

City	Total Population 1920	Negro Population 1920
Joplin, Missouri	29,902	749
St. Joseph, Missouri	77,939	4,201
Springfield, Missouri	39,631	1,664
Butte, Montana	41,611	214
Lincoln, Nebraska	54,948	896
Manchester, New Hampshire	78,584	62
Nashua, New Hampshire	28,379	30
Atlantic City, New Jersey	50,707	10,946
Bayonne, New Jersey	76,754	648
Clifton, New Jersey	26,470	47
East Orange, New Jersey	50,710	2,378
Elizabeth, New Jersey	95,783	1,970
Hoboken, New Jersey	68,166	204
Irvington, New Jersey	25,840	104
Kearny, New Jersey	26,724	73
Montclair, New Jersey	28,810	3,467
New Brunswick, New Jersey	32,779	1,124
Orange, New Jersey	33,268	3,621
Passaic, New Jersey	63,841	501
Perth Amboy, New Jersey	41,707	492
Plainfield, New Jersey	27,700	2,445
West Hoboken, New Jersey	40,074	13
West New York, New Jersey	29,926	93
Amsterdam, New York	33,524	148
Auburn, New York	36,192	491
Binghamton, New York	66,800	623
Elmira, New York	45,393	555
Jamestown, New York	58,917	191
Kingston, New York	26,688	513
Mt. Vernon, New York	42,726	1,345
New Rochelle, New York	36,213	2,637
Newburgh, New York	30,366	632
Niagara Falls, New York	50,760	509
Poughkeepsie, New York	35,000	850
Schenectady, New York	88,723	388
Troy, New York	72,013	579
Utica, New York	94,156	354
Watertown, New York	31,285	94
Asheville, North Carolina	28,504	7,145
Charlotte, North Carolina	46,338	14,641
Wilmington, North Carolina	33,372	13,641
Winston-Salem, North Carolina	48,395	20,735
Canton, Ohio	87,091	1,283
East Cleveland, Ohio	27,292	131
Hamilton, Ohio	39,675	1,328
Lakewood, Ohio	41,732	100
Lima, Ohio	41,326	1,273
Lorain, Ohio	37,295	533
Marion, Ohio	27,891	220
Mansfield, Ohio	27,824	249
Newark, Ohio	26,718	551
Portsmouth, Ohio	33,011	1,160
Springfield, Ohio	60,840	7,029
Steubenville, Ohio	28,508	1,115
Zanesville, Ohio	29,569	1,559
Muskogee, Oklahoma	30,277	7,195
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	91,295	8,241
Tulsa, Oklahoma	72,075	8,878
Allentown, Pennsylvania	73,502	176
Altoona, Pennsylvania	60,331	888
Bethlehem, Pennsylvania	50,358	344
Chester, Pennsylvania	58,030	7,125
Easton, Pennsylvania	33,813	283
Erie, Pennsylvania	93,372	749
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania	75,917	5,248
Hazelton, Pennsylvania	32,277	22
Johnstown, Pennsylvania	67,327	1,650
Lancaster, Pennsylvania	53,150	915
McKeesport, Pennsylvania	46,871	928
New Castle, Pennsylvania	44,938	867
Norristown, Pennsylvania	32,319	1,507
Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania	73,833	532
Williamsport, Pennsylvania	36,198	914
York, Pennsylvania	47,512	1,418
Cranston, Rhode Island	29,407	204
Newport, Rhode Island	30,255	1,607
Pawtucket, Rhode Island	64,248	332
Woonsocket, Rhode Island	43,496	70
Charleston, South Carolina	67,957	33,326

City	Total Population 1920	Negro Population 1920
Columbia, South Carolina	37,524	14,45
Chattanooga, Tennessee	57,895	18,889
Knoxville, Tennessee	77,818	11,301
Austin, Texas	34,876	6,922
Beaumont, Texas	40,422	13,200
El Paso, Texas	77,560	1,318
Galveston, Texas	44,255	9,883
Waco, Texas	38,500	7,726
Wichita Falls, Texas	40,009	2,217
Ogden, Utah	32,804	265
Lynchburg, Virginia	30,070	8,329
Newport News, Virginia	35,596	14,177
Petersburg, Virginia	31,012	13,608
Portsmouth, Virginia	54,387	23,245
Roanoke, Virginia	50,842	9,331
Bellingham, Washington	25,585	40
Everett, Washington	27,644	150
Tacoma, Washington	96,965	892
Charleston, West Virginia	39,608	4,508
Clarksburg, West Virginia	27,869	1,258
Huntington, West Virginia	50,177	2,883
Wheeling, West Virginia	56,208	1,623
Green Bay, Wisconsin	31,017	32
Kenosha, Wisconsin	40,472	101
La Crosse, Wisconsin	30,421	39
Madison, Wisconsin	38,378	259
Oshkosh, Wisconsin	33,162	39
Racine, Wisconsin	58,593	294
Sheboygan, Wisconsin	30,955	------
Superior Wisconsin	39,671	107

MALES AND FEMALES OF VOTING AGE IN 1920.

Division and State	Number Voting Age						Per Cent Distribution			
	Males		Females		Total		Males		Females	
	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro
United States	28,442,400	2,792,006	26,671,061	2,730,469	55,113,461	5,522,475	90.6	8.9	90.5	9.3
New England—										
Maine	240,895	492	232,790	384	473,685	876	99.6	0.2	99.7	0.2
New Hampshire	140,880	229	139,650	159	280,530	388	99.8	0.2	99.9	0.1
Vermont	110,159	198	106,515	144	216,674	352	99.8	0.2	99.9	0.1
Massachusetts	1,154,359	15,550	1,223,985	14,682	2,378,354	30,232	98.5	1.3	98.8	1.2
Rhode Island	176,073	3,396	185,709	3,158	361,782	6,554	98.0	1.9	98.3	1.7
Connecticut	416,307	7,263	407,296	6,480	823,603	13,743	98.1	1.7	98.4	1.6
Middle Atlantic—										
New York	3,177,406	69,259	3,183,943	73,28.	6,361,349	142,544	97.6	2.1	97.7	2.2
New Jersey	921,957	37,511	898,771	38,160	1,820,728	75,671	96.0	3.9	95.9	4.1
Pennsylvania	2,481,133	103,137	2,364,508	88,089	4,845,641	191,226	95.9	4.0	96.4	3.6
East North Central—										
Ohio	1,775,424	70,853	1,654,973	56,087	3,430,597	126,940	96.1	3.8	96.7	3.3
Indiana	880,164	28,651	845,285	25,284	1,725,449	53,935	96.8	3.2	97.1	2.9
Illinois	1,958,116	67,846	1,854,489	60,604	3,812,605	128,450	96.5	3.3	96.8	3.2
Michigan	1,163,745	25,887	1,004,322	17,520	2,168,067	43,407	97.6	2.2	98.1	1.7
Wisconsin	795,265	2,144	723,708	1,465	1,518,973	3,609	99.4	0.3	99.5	0.2
West North Central—										
Minnesota	731,857	3,838	637,535	2,828	1,369,392	6,666	99.1	0.5	99.2	0.4
Iowa	730,477	6,939	685,082	5,629	1,415,559	12,568	99.0	0.9	99.2	0.8
Missouri	974,483	63,452	942,381	57,876	1,916,864	121,328	93.8	6.1	94.2	5.8
North Dakota	176,167	207	143,225	129	319,392	336	98.9	0.1	98.9	0.1
South Dakota	184,106	315	151,516	205	335,622	520	97.5	0.2	97.1	0.1
Nebraska	383,501	5,378	343,151	4,059	726,652	9,437	98.3	1.4	98.6	1.2
Kansas	514,015	19,562	472,173	17,448	986,188	37,010	96.2	3.7	94.6	3.6
South Atlantic—										
Delaware	60,875	9,657	57,484	8,456	118,359	18,113	86.3	13.7	87.2	12.8
Maryland	360,412	73,086	359,600	68,905	720,012	142,091	83.1	16.8	83.9	16.1
Dist. of Columbia	105,401	33,822	125,779	39,626	231,180	73,448	75.4	24.2	76.0	23.9
Virginia	437,083	176,036	418,040	175,193	855,123	251,231	71.2	28.7	70.4	29.5
West Virginia	373,663	29,826	327,443	21,319	701,106	51,145	92.6	7.4	93.9	6.1
North Carolina	433,875	167,240	429,180	175,516	863,055	342,756	71.9	27.7	70.7	28.9
South Carolina	205,533	183,474	197,263	193,456	402,796	376,930	52.8	47.1	50.5	49.5
Georgia	428,759	282,779	417,269	292,551	846,028	575,330	60.2	39.7	58.8	41.2
Florida	185,187	95,092	169,959	85,916	355,146	171,008	66.0	33.9	66.4	33.6
East South Central—										
Kentucky	584,721	73,091	560,804	70,790	1,145,525	143,881	88.9	11.1	88.8	11.2
Tennessee	488,515	120,947	480,929	124,448	969,444	245,395	80.1	19.8	79.4	20.6
Alabama	357,822	215,915	344,209	225,215	702,131	441,130	62.4	37.6	60.4	39.5
Mississippi	215,098	225,700	206,561	227,963	421,659	453,663	48.7	51.1	47.5	52.4
West South Central—										
Arkansas	328,115	123,939	296,788	118,295	624,903	242,244	72.6	27.4	71.5	28.5
Louisiana	290,374	178,623	273,643	180,628	564,017	359,251	61.8	38.0	60.2	39.7
Oklahoma	497,552	40,110	423,301	36,221	920,853	76,331	90.4	7.3	89.8	7.7
Texas	1,086,862	196,055	957,408	188,373	2,044,270	384,428	84.6	15.3	83.5	16.4
Mountain—										
Montana	179,526	754	132,538	508	312,064	1,262	97.2	0.4	97.6	0.4
Idaho	130,256	463	99,732	236	229,988	699	98.0	0.3	98.6	0.2
Wyoming	67,667	678	45,015	387	112,682	1,065	96.9	1.0	98.1	0.8
Colorado	297,728	4,237	256,070	3,869	553,798	8,106	98.0	1.4	98.2	1.5
New Mexico	93,326	4,046	77,831	763	161,157	4,809	91.0	3.9	94.2	0.9
Arizona	94,909	5,075	69,720	1,484	164,629	6,559	86.8	4.6	87.9	1.0
Utah	117,387	652	106,242	452	223,629	1,104	97.1	0.5	98.5	0.4
Nevada	30,591	167	17,329	110	47,920	277	91.8	0.5	91.7	0.6
Pacific—										
Washington	465,714	3,105	366,809	2,103	832,523	5,208	96.6	0.6	97.8	0.6
Oregon	264,302	937	221,228	683	485,530	1,620	97.5	0.3	98.8	0.3
California	1,174,678	14,393	1,031,880	1,3451	2,206,558	27,539	93.9	1.2	96.7	1.2

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Educational.

The American Negro Academy. Organized March 5, 1897.
President, Arthur A. Schomburg, New York City.
Secretary, Robert A. Pelham, Washington, D. C.
Treasurer, Rev. Francis J. Grimke, Washington, D. C.

National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools. Organized 1904.
President, H. L. McCrorey, Biddle University, Charlotte, N. C.
Secretary, R. S. Grossley, Jackson, Miss.
Treasurer, W. H. A Howard, A. & M. College, Tallahassee, Fla.

National Association of Colleges for Negro Youth. Organized 1913.
President, J. T. Peacock, Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.
Secretary, J. T. Cater, Dean Talladega College, Talladega, Ala.

Association of College Presidents and Deans of the A. M. E. Church. Organized 1921.
President, G. A. Edwards, President of Kittrell College, Kittrell, N. C.
Secretary, S. L. Greene, President of Shorter College, North Little Rock, Ark.
Treasurer, G. A. Vaughn, Dean, Western University, Quindaro, Kansas.

Association For the Study of Negro Life and History. Organized 1915.
President, John R. Hawkins, Washington, D. C.
Secretary-Treasurer, S. W. Rutherford, Washington, D. C.
Director of Research and Editor, C. G. Woodson, 1216 U St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

The Negro Society for Historical Research. Organized 1911.
President, John E. Bruce, Yonkers, N. Y.
Secretary-Treasurer, Arthur A. Schomberg, New York, N. Y.

The Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity. Organized at Cornell University, March, 1906; has thirty-six chapters, 800 members.
President, S. S. Booker, Baltimore.
Secretary, N. L. McGhee, Washington.
Treasurer, ———— ————.

Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity. Organized at Indiana University, March 5, 1911; has six chapters, 125 members.
Grand Polemarch, G. F. David.
Grand K. of R. and Ex., C. L. Wilson.
Grand K. of R. and Ex., H. W. Jamison.

The Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.
Grand Basileus, H. H. Thomas, 452 Auburn Ave., Atlanta, Ga.
Grand Keeper of Records, J. W. Love, 1813-15th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Grand Keeper of Seals, G. C. Williams, 167 Braddock Park, Boston, Mass.

Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity.
President, W. M. Clarke, Atlanta.
Secretary, C. R. Taylor, Washington.
Treasurer, E. R. Clarke, Philadelphia.

Delta Sigma Theta Sorority.
Grand President, Sadie T. Mossell, Philadelphia.
Vice-President, Mildred E. Griffin, University of Iowa.
Secretary, Rachael B. Pratt, Wilberforce, Ohio.

Kappa Gamma Kappa. Organized in N. Y. City, 1913.
President, Mrs. O. W. Sexton.
Secretary, Miss Dorothy Hendrickson.
Treasurer, Miss Lillian C. Dodson.

Organizations for Economic Advancement.

National Negro Business League. Organized 1900.
President, R. R. Moton, Tuskegee, Ala.
Honorary President, J. C. Napier, Nashville, Tenn.
Vice-President, Chas. Banks, Mound Bayou, Miss.
Secretary, A. L. Holsey, Tuskegee, Ala.

National Negro Insurance Association.†
President, C. C. Spaulding, Durham, N. C. Secretary M. S. Stuart, Memphis, Tenn.

National Negro Bankers' Association.† Organized 1906.
President, R. R. Wright, Philadelphia., Pa.
Secretary, E. C. Brown, Brown and Stevens Bankers, Philadelphia, Pa.
Treasurer, ————————

National Association of Funeral Directors.† Organized 1907.
President, G. W. Franklin. Chattanooga, Tenn.
Secretary, F. M. Fitch, Winston-Salem, N. C.
Treasurer, Preston Taylor, Nashville, Tenn.

National Tailors Association. Organized, 1920.
President, R. R. Burt New York City.
Secretary-Treasurer, M. K. Tyson, Burlington, N. C.

National Brotherhood Workers of America.
President, T. C. Causey, 159 Rockwell St., Atlanta, Ga.
Secretary, R. T. Sims, 301 H. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Railway Men's International Benevolent Industrial Association.
President, R. L. Mays, Chicago, Ill.

National Federation of Railway Trainmen.
President, Monroe James, DeQuincy, La.

National Order of Locomotive Firemen.
President, Osie Long, Birmingham.

Shopmen's Craft of Railway Men's International Benevolent Industrial Association.
President, A. B. Thompson, Birmingham, Ala.

Grand United Order of Locomotive Firemen of America.
President, Henry Harley, Knoxville, Tenn.

National Standard Order of Locomotive Firemen.
President, W. L. Grant, Macon, Ga.

International Order of Colored Locomotive Firemen.
President, T. C. Jefferson, Savannah, Ga.

National Association of Head Waiters.
President, A. M. Thompson.
Vice-President, J. S. McLane.
Secretary, Dr. B. C. Waller.
Treasurer, Jos. T. Lee.

Pullman Porters' Benevolent Association of America.
General Chairman, Perry Parker.
Secretary, A A. Well.

National Alliance of Postal Employees. Organized 1913.
President, A. J. Glenn, Atlanta, Ga.
Vice-President, C. B. Shepperson, Little Rock, Ark.
Secretary, M. H. Hendrick, Macon, Ga.

Associations for Professional Advancement.

National Medical Association. Organized 1895.
President, J. P. Turner, M. D; Philadelphia, Pa.
Treasurer J. R. Levy, Florence S. C.
Secretary, W. G. Alexander, M. D., Orange, N. J.

National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses. Organized 1908.
President, Mrs A. B. Thom, Lincoln Hospital, New York, N. Y.
Treasurer Miss Petra Pinn, West Palm Beach, Fla.
Secretary, Miss B. M. Thomas, Louisville, Ky.

National Negro Bar Association.† Organized 1909.
President, P. W. Howard, Jackson, Miss.
Vice-President, J. C. Napier, Nashville, Tenn.
Secretary, S. D. McGill, Jacksonville, Florida.
Corresponding Secretary. W, H. Harrison, Chicago, Ill.

National Negro Press Association.† Organized 1909.
President, J. Finley Wilson, Washington, D. C.
Vice-President, W. L. Porter, Knoxville, Tenn.
Secretary, Henry A. Boyd, National Baptist Pub. Board Nashville, Tenn.

Western Negro Press Association.
President, N. C. Crews, Kansas City, Mo.
Secretary, R. A. Byrd, Springfield, Ill.
Treasurer, Nick Chiles, Topeka, Kansas.

National Association Negro Musicians
President, Clarence C. White, Boston, Mass.
Secretary, Miss Alice Simmons, Tuskegee, Ala.

Associations for Political Advancement.

National Equal Rights League. Organized 1910.
President, M. A. N. Shaw, Boston, Mass.
Secretary, W. M. Trotter, Boston, Mass.

National Race Congress of America.
President W. H. Jernagin, Washington, D. C.
Secretary, M. A. Tally.

International Uplift League.
President, R. W. S. Thomas, Baltimore, Md.
Secretary, D. N. E. Campbell, 1369 N. Corey St., Baltimore, Md.

Lincoln, League of America. Organized 1919.
President, Roscoe Conkling Simmons, Louisville, Ky.
Secretary, H. L. Johnson, Atlanta, Ga.
Treasurer, Walter Cohen, New Orleans, La.

Associations in the Interest of Women.

National Association of Colored Women. Organized 1895.
President, Hallie Q. Brown, Wilberforce, Ohio.
Vice-President, Miss Ida R. Cummings, 1234 Druid Hill Ave., Baltimore, Md.
Secretary, Miss Georgia A. Nugent, 3001 South 6th St., Louisville, Ky.
Treasurer, Mrs. Ida Joyce Jackson, Columbus, O.

Associations For The General Advancement of the Negro.

The Friends of Negro Freedom.
Secretary, A. Philip Randolph, 2305 7th Ave., New York City.

The Universal Negro Improvement Association.
President, Marcus Garvey, 56 W. 135th Street, New York City.

The National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People.
Organized 1909.
President, Moorefield Storey, Boston, Mass.
Secretary, J. Weldon Johnson, 70 5th Ave., New York, N. Y.
Director of Publicity and Research, W. E. B. Dubois, 70 5th Ave., New York, N. Y.

National Urban League (For Social Service Among Negroes.) 127 East 23rd St., New York City. Organized October, 1911 by the Merger of the Committee for Improving the Industrial Conditions of Negroes in New York, The Committee on Urban Conditions and the National League for the Protection of Colored Women.

Chairman, L. Hollingsworth Wood, New York
Vice-Chairman, Robert R. Moton, Tuskegee John T. Emlen, Philadelphia; George C. Hall, Chicago; Kelly Miller Washington.
Secretary, Wm. H. Baldwin, New York.
Treasurer, A. S. Frissell, New York.
Executive Secretary, Eugene Kinckle Jones, New York.
Extension Secretary, J. R. E. Lee, New York.
Director of Research and Investigation, Chas. S. Johnson, New York.
Western Field Secretary, T. Arnold Hill, 3032 South Wabash Ave., Chicago.
Southern Field Secretary, Jesse O. Thomas, 200 Auburn Ave., Atlanta.

Cities Having Urban Leagues.

Albany, Ga.	Columbus, Ohio	Pittsburgh
Atlanta, Ga.	Detroit	Plainfield, N. J.
Augusta, Ga.	Englewood, N. J.	Richmond, Ind.
Boston	Kansas City	Richmond, Va.
Brooklyn	Los Angeles, Cal.	Savannah
Cambridge, Mass.	Louisville	Springfield, Mass.
Canton, Ohio	Memphis	St. Louis
Charlotte, N. C.	Milwaukee	Sumter, S. C.
Chattanooga, Tenn.	Nashville	Toledo, Ohio
Chester, Pa.	Newark	Westfield, N. J.
Chicago	New York	White Plains, N. Y.
Cleveland	Philadelphia (2)	Youngstown, Ohio

SOCIAL SETTLEMENTS FOR NEGROES.

For improving social conditions among Negroes, social settlements have been established in various cities, and a few rural districts. A list of these settlements follows:

Names of Social Settlements for Negroes and their Locations.

Alabama:
Calhoun Colored School and Settlement, Calhoun, Lowndes County.
California:
Sojourner Truth Industrial Home for Young Women, 1119 Adams St., Los Angeles.
Delaware:
Delmar Thomas Garrett Settlement House, Wilmington.
Florida:
The Colored Institutional Church, Jacksonville.
Georgia:
Neighborhood Union, Morehouse College, Atlanta.
The Institutional Church for the colored people of Atlanta, Cor. Courtland and Houston Sts., Atlanta:
Herndon Community Center and Day Nursery 44 1-2 Dover Street, Atlanta.
Illinois:
Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, 440 S. Dearborn St., Chicago.
Louise Training School for Boys, 6130 Ada St., Chicago.
Phyllis Wheatley Home, 3256 Rhodes Ave., Chicago.
Frederick Douglass Center, 3032 Wabash Ave., Chicago.
Community House of Trinity M. E. Church, Chicago.
Working Girls Home, 3015 Prairie Ave., Chicago.
Wendell Phillips Settlement, 2009 Walnut St., Chicago.
Indiana:
Flanner, 802-814 Northwest St., Indianapolis.
Iowa:
Young Women's Christian Industrial Mission, 1324 Main St., Keokuk.
Kentucky:
Booker T. Washington Community Center, 834 Magazine St., Louisville.
The Presbyterian Colored Mission, 644 Preston St., Louisville.
Louisiana:
Colored Working Girls' Home, 223 Liberty St., New Orleans.
Maryland:
Carrollton House (Center) Ward St., Baltimore.
Colored Children's Day Nursery (with settlement activities), 923 Druid Hill Ave., Baltimore.
Community House of Asbury M. E. Church, Annapolis.
Community House Sharp Street M. E. Church, Baltimore.
Massachusetts:
St. Augustine and St. Martin's Mission, Lenox St., Boston.
Park Memorial (Social Work with Colored People under a Special Committee), Berkley and Appleton Sts., Boston.
Robert Gould Shaw House, 6 Hammond St., Boston.
Harriet Tubman House, 25 Holyoke St., Boston.
St. John's Congregational Church, (Institutional), Springfield.
Michigan:
Community Center and Day Nursery, 553 Columbia St., Detroit.
Missouri:
Mound City Social Settlement, 2343 Randolph St., St. Louis.
Garrison Square Field House, 4th St., and Forest Ave., Kansas City.
United Missions Social Settlement, 1413 Lucas St., St. Louis.
Zion Social Center, St. Louis.
New Jersey:

East Orange Social Settlement, 374 Main St., East Orange.
New York:
Dunbar Community Center, Jamaica.
Katie Ferguson House, 162 W. 130th St., New York.
Lincoln Settlement, 105 Fleet Place, Brooklyn.
Sojourner Truth House, 170 W. 130th St., New York.
Mission House for Colored People, 449 Hudson Ave., Brooklyn.
St. Phillip's Parish House, 218 133rd St., New York.
St. Cyprian's, 175-177 W. 63rd St., New York.
Model Tenements for Colored People, 231 W. 63rd St., New York.
The New York Colored Missions, 225-227 W. 30th St., New York.
Lincoln House, Colored People's Branch of Henry Street Settlement, New York.
St. John's Working Girls' Home, 132 W. 131st St., New York.
Ohio:
Christian Community Center, 2712 Scovil Ave., Cleveland.
Neighborhood Association, 2239 East 38th St., Cleveland.
Cleveland Community Center, 2352 East 40th St., Cleveland.
Phyllis Wheatley Association, East 40th and Central Ave., Cleveland.
Washington Terrace Model Community, Chapel St., and Central Ave., Cincinnati.
The Booker T. Washington Settlement, 962 Federal St., Youngstown.
Colored Women's Industrial Union, Dayton.
Working Girls' Home, 533-535 Dorr St., Toledo.
Pennsylvania:
Eighth Ward Settlement House, 922 Locust St., Philadelphia.
The Star Center, 725-727-729 Lombard St., Philadelphia.
Morgan Community Center, 5 Fullerton St., Pittsburgh.
Phyllis Wheatley Social Center, 1024 Lombard St., Philadelphia.
The Penn. Club of Germantown, 34 School Lane, Philadelphia.
St. Gabriel's P. E. Mission, 3629 Market St., Philadelphia.
St. Mary's P. E. Mission, Bainbridge, below 19th St., Philadelphia.
Chapel of St. Simon, the Cyrenian, 22nd and Reed Sts., Philadelphia.
St. Martin's Guild, P. E. Chapel of St. Michael and All Angels, Wallace below 43rd St. Philadelphia.
The Whittier Center, 1623 Christian Street, Philadelphia.
Tennessee:
Bethlehem House, Cor. 10th Ave., N., and Cedar St., Nashville.
Industrial Settlement House, 366 So. Division St., Memphis.
Plymouth Community House, 762 Walker Ave., Memphis.
Texas:
Bethlehem Neighborhood House, Houston.
Mt. Gilead Baptist Church (Institutional), Fort Worth.
Social Service Center, 411 1-2 Milam St., Houston.
Community Center of Boynton M. E. Church, Dallas.
Victory Community Center, 714 1-2 Prairie Ave., Houston.
Virginia:
Locust St., Social Settlement, 320 Locust St., Hampton.
Richmond Negro Welfare League, 100 East Leigh St., Richmond.
West Virginia:
Industrial Home for Colored Girls, 1007 Quarrier St., Charleston.

COMMUNITY SERVICE WORK FOR NEGROES IN VARIOUS CITIES.

Field Director, Ernest T. Atwell, 413 South Broad St., Philadelphia.

Cities	Workers	Addresses
Kalamazoo, Mich.	Miss Lottie Mitchell	228 Burdick St.
Highland Park, Mich.		
New Haven, Conn.	Miss Blanche Wright	601 Liberty Bldg.
Bluefield, W. Va.	Miss Olga Carter	411 Scott St.
Jacksonville, Fla.	Mr. George T. Dickson	417 1-2 Broad St.
Key West, Fla.		
Columbus, Ga.		
Augusta, Ga.	Miss Fletcher Howell	825 Gwinnette St.
Annapolis, Md.	Mr. Wm. Jones	24 Calvert St.
Hagerstown, Md.	Mrs. Annie S. Johnson	657 Forest Drive
Cincinnati, Ohio		
Zanesville, Ohio	Miss Carrie Guy	140 S. Sixth Street
Urbana, Ohio	Mrs. J. A. Brown	927 S. Main St.
Paris, Ky.	Miss Julia Wrenn	201 W. Seventh St.
Lexington, Ky.		
Covington, Ky.		
Newport, Ky.		
Des Moines, Ia.	Mr. Herbert Wright	120 Clarke St.
Kansas City, Mo.	Mr. F. T. Lane	1518 1-2 E. 18th St.
San Francisco, Calif.		
Chicago, Ill.	Mrs. Ada McKinley	3201 S. Wabash Ave
Rockford, Ill.	Miss Evylyn Crawford	218 S. Main St.
Moline, Ill.		
Joliet, Ill.	Miss Alice Chiles	713 S. Ottawa St.
Richmond, Ind.	Mrs. Ethel Clarke	K. of P., Bldg. S. Eighth Street.
Ft. Wayne, Ind.	Mrs. Sadie Jefferson	302 Montgomery St.
Elkhart, Ind.		
Marion, Ind.		
New Albany, Ind.		
Terre Haute, Ind.		Linden Com. Cen. Pease St.
Dayton, Ohio	Miss Willie Boom	

Hamilton, Ohio	Mr. Horace Preston	31 Court St.
Hampton, Va	Address of Center	341 N. King St.
Norfolk, Va	Mr. Jas. E. Scott	87 Princess Ann Ave.
Richmond, Va	Mr. M. A. Norrell	535 N. 2nd St.
New York, N. Y	Major Jackson	200 W. 139th St.
Ottawa, Kans		
Parson, Kans		
Coffeyville, Kans		
Wilmington, Del		
Muskogee, Okla		
Houston, Tex		
Columbus, N. M		
Spartanburg, S. C		

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Secret societies among Negroes may be roughly divided into two classes: the old line societies, such as Masons, the Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias and the benevolent secret societies, such as the True Reformers, the Grand United Order of Galilean Fisherman and the National Order of Mosaic Templars.

There are over sixty secret and fraternal organizations among Negroes in the United States of a more or less National scope. It is estimated that they have a total membership of about 2,200,000. Large sums of money have come into the treasuries of the various secret organizations. The Knights of Pythias have collected over $1,000,000 for endowment. There is over $50,000 in the Grand Lodge treasury. A considerable part of the money collected by the orders has been permanently invested. It is estimated that the Masons have about $1,000,000 worth of property; the Odd Fellows, $2,000,000; and the Pythians, $2,500,000. It is probable that altogether the Negro secret societies in the United States own $20,000,000 worth of property. The Odd Fellows have in New Orleans, a building that cost $36,000, and in Atlanta and Philadelphia, buildings that have cost $100,000 each. In Indianapolis, New Orleans and Chicago, Knights of Pythias own buildings each worth from $30,000 to $100,000. The Negro secret societies are paying attention to the improving of the health of their members. The Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias has erected a sanitarium at Hot Springs, Arkansas; the Mosaic Templars and other societies have established health bureaus.

There was a general movement throughout the Southern States to estrain Negro secret societies from using the names and emblems of white orders. The white Pythians of Georgia entered a restraining order against the Negro Pythians of that State. The case was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States. Chief Justice White, in an important and far-reaching decision, handed down, June 10, 1912, declared that the Negro Knights of Pythias of Georgia had the right to use the name and emblems of the order. All the members of the court except Justice Holmes and Lurton concurred with the Chief Justice. Suits are now pending to restrict Negro Mystic Shriners from using the emblem of that order.

The principal Secret Orders, the Officers of the Grand Lodges, etc., follow:

Negro Fraternal Congress, made up of representatives of secret and fraternal organizations.

Officers: President, J. L. Jones, Cincinnati, Ohio; Secretary, R. A. Byrd, Springfield, Ill.

MASONS

Number of State Grand Lodges in the United States, thirty-five. The oldest one is the Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, organized in 1808. The first colored lodge was the African Lodge, No. 459. Its warrant was granted from England, September 12, 1784, to Prince Hall, of Boston, a man of exceptional ability, and fourteen other colored Masons. The number of colored Masons in the United States is about 150,000; Royal Arch, 14,000; Knights Templars, 12,000; Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, 2,000; Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons, 5,712.

Imperial Council Ancient Egyptian Arabic Order of Nobles of The Mystic Shrine.

(Only York Rite Masons who have reached the Knights Templars degree or Scottish Masons who have reached the degree of Sublime Princess of The Royal Secret of the 32nd degree, are eligible for membership in the Mystic Shrine).

Officers:
Imperial Potentate, C. R. Blake, Charlotte, N. C.
Imperial Chief Rabban, Harry Knight, New York City.
Imperial High Priest and Prophet, James E. Shepherd, Durham, N. C.
Imperial Treasurer, C. A. Freeman, Washington.
Imperial Recorder, Levi Williams, Jersey City.

Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Masons

Officers of Northern Jurisdiction:
Sovereign Grand Commander, J. F. Richards, Detroit, Mich.
Grand Secretary, W. H. Miller, Philadelphia, Pa.

Officers of Southern Jurisdiction:
Sovereign Grand Commander, T. W. M. Grant, Sr., New Orleans, La.
Lieutenant Sovereign Grand Commander, James T. Logan, Natchez, Miss.
Grand Chancellor, Leon W. Taylor, New Orleans.

Royal Arch Masons

Officers:
President, W. T. Butler, New York.
Treasurer, T. M. Holland, Chicago.
Secretary, James O.Bampfield, Washington.

Ancient York Masons

Officers of National Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted York Rite Masons:
National Grand Commander, Bishop J. W. Alstork, Montgomery, Ala.
National Deputy Grand Commander, W. H. Benderson.
National Grand Secretary, R. J. Simmons, Atlanta, Ga.

ODD FELLOWS

Peter Ogden was the founder of the Order of Odd Fellows among Negroes in the United States. He had joined the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows of England, and secured a charter for the first Negro lodge, Philo ıethean, No. 646, of New York, which was set up March 1, 1843. Negro Odd Fellows in America are under the jurisdiction of England and are regularly represented in the general meetings of the Order. There are 7,562 financial lodges; membership, 304,557; 4,993 financial Households of Ruth; membership 197,654; P. G. M. Councils, 275; membership, 6,875.

Grand Officers: (Morris Faction)
Grand Master, E. H. Morris, 219 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
Deputy Grand Master, I. L. Roberts, Boston.
Grand Secretary, James F. Needham, N. W. Cor. 12th and Spruce Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
Grand Treasurer, W. David Brown, New York City.

Grand Officers: (Davis Faction).
Grand Master, J. S. Noel, Charleston, W. Va.
Deputy Grand Master, W. T. Francis, St. Paul, Minn.
Gand Secretary, R. J. Nelson, Harrisburg, Pa.
Grand Treasurer, C. Colbourne, Wilmington, Del.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS OF NORTH AMERICA, SOUTH AMERICA, EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA AND AUSTRALIA

Colored Order was organized in Washington, D. C., February 19, 1864.
The membership is over 250,000.
The Uniform Rank has 404 companies, and 21,000 members.

Officers of Supreme Lodge:
Supreme Chancellor, S. W. Green, 226 South Robertson St. New Orleans. La.
Supreme Vice Chancellor, E. C. Tidrington, Indianapolis, Ind.
Supreme Master of Exchequer, J. H. Young, 405 Martin St., Pine Bluff, Ark.
Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, Dr. E. E. Underwood, Frankfort, Ky.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS (EASTERN AND WESTERN HEMISPHERE.)

Meets biennially. The officers are:
Supreme Chancellor, W. Ashbie Hawkins, Baltimore,
Supreme Vice-Chancellor, W. H. Willis, New York City
Supreme Master of Exchequer, J. C. Andrews, Crewe, Va.
Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, T. G. Schuyler, Boston.

SUPREME CIRCLE OF BENEVOLENCE.

Officers:
Supreme Ruler, J. H. Watson, Albany, Ga.
Secretary-Treasurer, Rev. W. F. Sattewhite, Albany, Ga.
Supreme Advocate. H. H. Holder, Cairo, Ga.

IMPROVED BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS OF THE WORLD

Organized by B. F. Howard at Cincinnati, June 10, 1899. Has 300 lodges and over 70,000 members. Assets, $1,000,000.

General Officers are:
Grand Exalted Ruler, J. Finley Wilson, Washington, D. C.
Grand Esteemed Leading Knight, H. A. Hall, New York City.
Grand Secretary, G. E. Bates, Jersey City.
Grand Treasurer, J. T. Carter, Richmond.

AMERICAN WOODMEN

Officers:
Supreme Commander, C. M. White, Denver, Col.
Vice Supreme Commander, H. L. Billups, Washington, D. C.

Supreme Clerk, L. H. Lightner, Denver, Col.
Supreme Banker, G. W. Norman, Austin, Texas.
Membership, 80,000; assets, $1,000,000.

UNITED ORDER OF TRUE REFORMERS

Organized, 1881. Headquarters at Richmond, Va.

fficers of the Grand Fountain:
Grand Worthy Master, W. S. Woodson. Richmond, Va.
Grand Worthy Secretary, Maurice Rouselle, Richmond, Va.
Grand Worthy Treasurer, Dr. W. H. Smith, Richmond, Va.

WOODMEN OF UNION

Organized 1915. 16,000 members.

Officers:
Supreme President, D. E. A. Kendall, Marvel, Ark.
Supreme Custodian, J. L. Webb, Box 672, Hot Springs, Arkansas.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF GALILEAN FISHERMAN

Organized at Baltimore, Maryland 1865.

Officers:
National Grand Ruler, Wm. H. Garrett, Baltimore.
Vice Grand Ruler, G. W. V. Grey, Norfolk, Va.
Grand Treasurer. J. F. Henry, Cambridge, Md.

PULLMAN PORTER'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

Officers:
General Chairman, A. A. Well.
General Secretary, Waverly Williams.

UNITED BROTHERS OF FRIENDSHIP AND SISTERS OF THE MYSTERIOUS TEN

Organized, 1854. Chartered by Legislature of Kentucky, 1861.
First chartered regularly constituted Negro society South of the Ohio River.

Officers:
National Grand Master, E. A. Wilson, Dallas, Texas.
Deputy National Grand Master, H. W. Jamerson, Peoria, Ill.
National Grand Secretary, Wm. Anderson, Smithville, Tex.
Organized 1896. Members, 100,000.

THE ST. JOSEPH'S AID SOCIETY

Organized 1896. Members 100,000.

Officers:
Supreme Chief, T. H. B. Walker, 1150 Darwin St., Jacksonville, Fla.
Supreme Secretary, Scott Bartlett.
Supreme Treasurer, P. K. Kelly, South Carolina.
Supreme Worthy Prophet, B. S. Hannah, Savannah, Ga.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF AMERICA

Officers:
S. G. A., W. D. Kennedy, Savannah, Ga.
Vice S. G. A., W. T. Davis, Savannah, Ga.

UNITED ORDER OF GOOD SHEPHERDS

Organized, 1906.

Officers:
Supreme Grand President, G. W. Chandler, Montgomery, Ala.
Supreme Grand Treasurer, Rev. E. W. Cooke.
Supreme Grand Secretary, Mrs. S. L. Duncan.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF TENTS OF THE J. R. GIDDINGS AND JOLLIFE UNION

Organized at Norfolk, Va., 1866.

Officers:
Supreme Matron, Mrs. C. A. Gilpin, Richmond, Va.
Deputy Matron, Mrs. A. J. Valentine, Chester, Pa.
Grand Secretary, Miss Adeline M. Ward, Norfolk.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF J. R. GIDDINGS AND JOLIFFE UNION.

Organized, Boston, 1819.
Senior Matron, Mrs. Mary Holden, Boston, Mass.
Deputy Matron, Mrs. Ellen Hall, Boston, Mass.
Worthy Grand Secretary and Organizer, Mrs. Bessie Waddell, 681 Shawnut Ave., Boston, Mass.

ROYAL KNIGHTS OF KING DAVID

Organized, 1884, at Durham, N. C.

Officers:
Supreme Grand Scribe, W. G. Pearson, Durham, N. C.
Members, 26,000.

INDEPENDENT BENEVOLENT ORDER

Headquarters, 161 Bell St., Atlanta, Ga.
Supreme Grand Master, W. S. Cannon.
District Grand Master, J. W. Lee.
This order has 35,000 members and owns about $50,000 worth of real estate in Atlanta.

NATIONAL ORDER OF MOSAIC TEMPLARS OF AMERICA

Organized, 1882. Membership 175,000. Assets $1,032,000.

Officers:
National Grand Master, S. J. Elliott Little Rock, Ark.
National Monument Secretary, E. E. Bush, Little Rock, Ark.
National Grand Scribe and Treasurer, C. E. Bush, Little Rock, Ark

KNIGHTS AND DAUGHTERS TABOR

Organized, 1871.

Officers:
I. C. G. M., S. A. Jordan, Little Rock, Ark.
I. V. G. M., S. S. Reed, Marshall, Texas.
I. C. G. S., A. R. Chinn, Glasgow, Missouri.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ST. LUKE

Organized, 1867. Has 82,687 members, operates the St. Luke Bank in Richmond.

Officers:
Right Worthy Grand Chief, Mrs, Minnie L. Banks, Macon, Ga.
Right Worthy Vice Chief, Dr. H. L. Harris, Richmond, Va.
Right Worthy Grand Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. Maggie L. Walker, Richmond, Va.

ANCIENT UNITED KNIGHTS AND DAUGHTERS OF AFRICA

Officers:
N. G. M., W. H. Fields, Chairman of N. E. B., St. Louis, Mo.
N. G. D. M., E. Patillo.
N. G. Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. G. M. Cathrell.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF BROTHERS AND SISTERS, SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF MOSES

Organized, 1868.

Officers:
Grand Master, Solomon Bond, 527 Orchard St., Baltimore, Md.
Grand Secretary, James H. Steward, Baltimore, Md.
Grand Treasurer, A. A. Spriggs, Baltimore, Md.

MUTUAL LINK PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

Officers:
Supreme Dictator, J. J. J. Oldfield, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Vice Supreme Dictator, A. L. Washington.
Supreme Exchequer, C. J. Washington.

GRAND UNITED ORDER SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF PEACE

Organized, 1900, at Newport News, Va.

Officers:
S. G. C. Rev. S. A. Howell, 548 25th St., Newport News, Va.
S. G. D. C., Rev. J. A. Maston, 548 25th St., Newport News, Va.
W. G. Gen'l Manager, Rev. T. S. Crayton, 548 25th St., Newport.
S. G. V. C., Wesley Raney, 548 25th St., Newport News, Va.

ROYAL CIRCLE OF FRIENDS OF THE WORLD

Organized, 1909, at Helena, Ark., by Dr. R. A. Williams.
The Order operates in five states; has a membership of about 50,000; operates a hospital at Memphis and one at Little Rock for its members.

Officers:
Supreme President, Dr. R. A. Williams, Chicago.
Supreme Secretary, W. T. Daniels, Texarkana, Ark.
Supreme Treasurer, L. B. Bailey, Helena, Ark.

IMPROVED ORDER OF SAMARITANS.

Members, 50,000.
Grand Chief, T. K. Persley, Macon, Ga.
Grand Secretary, W. H. Harris, Athens, Ga.

PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS

In 1863 there were only two newspapers in the United States published by colored persons. The first Negro newspaper published in the South, the Colored American, began publication at Augusta, Georgia, the first week in October, 1865. J. T. Shuftin was editor.

Only one of the Negro periodicals now being published, the Christian Recorder was established before 1865.

There are now about 400 periodicals published by or for Negroes. Their classification is as follows: Religious periodicals 70, school periodicals 85, organs of National Associations, and magazines of general literature 7, fraternal organs 30; newspapers 220.

RELIGIOUS PERIODICALS

Monthly, Bi-Monthly and Quarterly.

Quarterly Review, A. M. E. Z., C. C. Alleyne, 17 Winyah Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Colored Catholic, R. C., C. Marcellus Dorsey, Baltimore, Md., 1307 Fremont Ave.
A. M. E. Review, A. M. E., R. C. Ransom, 631 Pine St., Phildelphia, Pa.
Mission Herald, Baptist, L. G. Jordan, Philadelphia, Pa., 19th and Bainbridge Streets.
The Young Allenite, A. M. E., Ira T. Bryant, Nashville, Tenn., Cor. 8th and Lea Aves.
Church Advocate, P. E., George F. Bragg, jr., Baltimore, Md., 1425 McCullough St.
The Lutheran Pioneer, Rev. F. J. Laukenau, Jefferson and Miami Sts., St. Louis, Mo.
The Teacher, Baptist, R. H. Boyd, Nashville, Tenn., 523 Second Ave. N.
The V. C. Endeavor and S. S. Headlight, A. M. E. Z., Aaron Brown, Pensacola, Fla.
Missionary Seer, A. M. E. Z., W. W. Mathews, Philadelphia, 420 South 11th St.
The Colored Cumberland, Cumberland Presb., J. M. W. Dashong, Milan, Tenn.
Our Colored Missions, Catholic, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

RELIGIOUS WEEKLIES

NAME		
Alabama		
The Baptist Leader Bapt	J. D. Kent	Birmingham, 1321 Third Ave.
The Baptist Lime Light, Bapt	R. T. Pollard	Selma, 22 Lapsley Street
The Helping Hand, Bapt	A. J. Stokes	Montgomery, 716 Columbus Street
The Primitive Baptist Herald, Bapt	J. H. Carey	Huntsville
Southern Star, Bapt	M. J. Adams	Dothan
Arkansas		
The Vanguard, Bapt	J. A. Booker	Little Rock, Ark. Arkansas Bapt. College
Voice of The Twentieth Century	Rev. A. H. Hall	622 Pine Street, Argenta
Florida		
Florida Christian Recorder, A. M. E	G. O. Henderson	Orlando
Sunday Morning Band Journal	B. J. Jones	Lake City
The Jacksonville Sunday School Lesson	H. G. Reed	Jacksonville, Cor. Broad and Duvall St.
Georgia		
Methodist Herald	J. A. Walker	Augusta, 1103 Pine St.
The Baptist Standard	F. D. Key	Macon, 419 Cotton Ave.
The Georgia Baptist, Bapt	C. T. Walker	Augusta, 1143 Gwinett St., P. O., Box 904
Baptist Truth		Macon
Illinois		
The Baptist Truth, Bapt	C. C. Wilson	Cairo, 1209 Walnut St.,
Chicago Christian Gibraltar U. A. M. E	A. D. Hawkins	Chicago, 149 W. 43rd St.
Kentucky		
American Baptist, Bapt	W. H. Steward	Louisville, 443South 9th St.,
The Cadiz Informer, Bapt	W. H. McRidley	Cadiz, Cadiz No. 19 T heo. Col. Nor. .Col. Cadiz.
Louisiana		
Southwestern Chr. Adv., M. E	L. H. King	New Orleans, 631 Baronne St.
Baptist Advocate, Bapt	C. J. W. Boyd	Opelousas
The Missionary Messenger, Bapt	G. D. McGruder	New Orleans, 729 S. Rampart Street
Maryland.		
Church Advocate		Baltimore, 1425 McCulloh St.
Mississippi		
Christian Informer, Prim. Ch'n	W. A. Scott	Edwards
The Baptist Headlight, Bapt	E. B. Young	Biloxi
New Era, Bapt	W. L. Pulliam	Hernando
Baptist Record, Bapt	T. J. Bailey	Jackson
Truth, Holiness	Charles P. Jones	Jackson, 329 E. Monument St.
The Gospel Plea,	B. Lehman	Edwards
Baptist Women's Union, Bapt	Rev. G. W. Gales	Greenville
Zion Harp, Bapt	Rev. J. W. Scott	Greenville

Baptist Reporter, Bapt	E. B. Tapp	Jackson
Baptist Sentinel, Bapt	J. A. Marshall	Lexington
Baptist Union, Bapt	Mrs. L. A. Alexander	Mound Bayou
Missouri		
Western Messenger	L. W. Harris	Kansas City, 1800 E. 18th. St.
Western Christian Recorder	J. D. Barksdale	Kansas City
New York		
The Baptist Herald, Baptist	N. S. Epps	New York, 51 W. 143rd Street
Voice of Missions, A. M. E	J. W. Rankin	New York, 61 Bible House
North Carolina		
Afro-American Presbyterian, Presb	H. L. McCrorey	Charlotte
North Carolina Index, C. M. E	J. C. Stanton	Pittsboro
The Baptist Sentinel, Bapt	C. S. Brown and E. E. Smith	Raleigh, Box 616
The Star of Zion, A. M. E. Z	W. J. Walls	Charlotte
Roanoke Tribune, Bapt	C. F. Graves	Elizabeth City
Free Will Baptist Advocate, Bapt	B. R. Coward	Kingston
Oklahoma		
Baptist Informer, Bapt	S. S. Jones	Muskogee
The Ministerial Voice	E. A. Wilson	Muskogee
Pennsylvania		
The Christian Record, M. E	W. W. Coleman	Philadelphia, 1227 S. 17th Street
The Christian Recorder, A. M. E	R. R. Wright, Jr	Philadelphia, 631 Pine St.
The Christian Review	N. H. Hester	Philadelphia, 1428 Lombard Street
South Carolina		
Friendship Banner, Bapt	M. P. Hall	Rockhill
The Standard	Lee A. Logan	Columbia
Tennessee		
National Baptist Union Review, Bapt	J. H. Frank	Nashville, 523 2nd Ave., North
National Baptist Voice, Baptist	J. D. Crenshaw	418 4th Ave., N., Nashville
The Christian Index, C. M. E	G. C. Parker	Jackson
The Southern Christian Recorder	G. W. Allen	Nashville, 8th & Lea Aves.
Texas		
The Guiding Star of Truth	Jas. Pendleton	309 San Felipe St., Houston
The Western Index	J. R. Starks	1917 Boll Street, Dallas
Virginia		
The Herald	J. W. Sanders	Norfolk
Baptist Headlight		Richmond, 110 E. Leigh St.
Southern Missioner		Lawrenceville

SCHOOL PERIODICALS

The Black Belt, Mo., Snow Hill Nor. and Ind. Inst., Snow Hill, Ala.
Black Belt Missionary, Mo., Millers Ferry Nor. and Ind. Institute, Millers Ferry, Ala.
The Normal Index, Mo., State Agricultural and Mechanical College, Normal, Ala.
The Plantation Missionary, Bi-Monthly, Indus. Missionary Association, Beloit, Ala.
The Truth, Bi-Mo., Tuggle Institute, Birmingham, Ala.
The Southern Letter, Mo., Tuskegee Nor. and Indus, Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
The Talladegan, Bi-Mo., Talladega College, Talladega, Ala.
The Tuskegee Student, Bi-Mo., Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
The Baptist College News, Mo., Arkansas Baptist College, Little Rock, Ark.
Arkansas School News, Stamps.
The Commercial College Outlook, Howard University, Washington, D. C.
Howard University Journal Weekly, Howard University, Washington, D. C.
Howard University Record, Quarterly, Howard University, Washington, D. C.
The Worker, National Training School for Girls and Women, Washington, D. C.
Daytona Industrial Advocate, Daytona Normal and Industrial School, Daytona, Fla.
The Cooperator, Mo., Robert Hungerford Nor. and Indus, Institute, Eatonville, Fla.
Fessenden Academy Herald, Fessenden Academy, Fessenden, Fla.
The Courier, Mo., Edward Waters College, Jacksonville, Fla.
Fla. Memorial College Herald, Mo., Fla. Memorial College, Live Oak, Fla.
The College Arms, Mo., Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College, Tallahassee, Fla.
The Quarterly Bulletin, Gammon Theological Seminary, South Atlanta, Ga.
Worth, Mo., St. Athanasius School, Brunswick, Ga.
The Foundation, Mo., Gammon Theological Seminary, So. Atlanta, Ga.
The Atlanta University Bulletin, Quar., Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.
The Scroll, Mo., Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.
The Clark University Mentor, Mo., Clark University, So. Atlanta, Ga.
The Athenaeum, Mo., Morehouse College Atlanta, Ga.
The Fort Valley Uplift, Mo., Fort Valley High and Industrial School, Fort Valley, Ga.
Spelman Messenger, Mo., Spelman Seminary, Atlanta. Ga.
The Journal, Mo., Georgia State Industrial College, Savannah, Georgia.
The Knox Herald, Mo., Knox Institute, Athens, Ga.
Kansas Tradesman. Kansas Normal and Industrial Institute, Topeka, Kansas.
Lincoln Institute Worker, Quar., Lincoln Institute, Simpsonville, Kentucky.
The Kentucky Institute Review, Kentucky Normal and Industrial Institute, Frankfort, Ky.
The Olio, Bi-Mo., Straight University, New Orleans, La.
Morgan College Bulletin, Morgan College, Baltimore, Md.
The Jackson College Journal Semi-Mo., Jackson College, Jackson, Miss.
The Pine Torch, Piney Woods School, Braxton, Miss.
Tougaloo News, Tougaloo University, Tougaloo, Miss.
Utica News, Utica N. & I. Institute, Utica, Miss.
The Mississippi Letter, Okolona Indus. Inst., Okolona, Miss.
Rust Enterprise, Quar., Rust College, Holly Springs, Miss.
Hunter's Horn, Mo., Noxubee Industrial School, McLeod, Miss.
The Ironsides Letter, Mo., Bordentown Industrial School, Bordentown, N. J.
A. and T. College Bulletin, Quar., A. and T. College, Greensboro, North Carolina.
The Messenger, Kittrell College, Kittrell, N. C.
The Augustinian, Mo., St., Augustine School, Raleigh, N. C.
The Industrial Messenger, Fortnightly, Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C.
The Argue, Biddle University, Charlotte, N. C.
Bulletin, Quar., National Training School, Durham, North Carolina.
The Livingstone, Mo., Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C.
Joseph K. Brick News, Mo., Joseph K. Brick School, Bricks, N. C.
Parmele Inst. Herald, Mo., Parmele Ind. Inst., Parmele, N. C.
Waters Institute Journal, Mo., Waters Institute, Winton, N. C.
News Letter, Bi-Weekly, University of Virginia.
The Informer, Mo., Curry Institute, Urbana, Ohio.
The Sodalian, Mo., Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio.
The Lincoln University Herald, Lincoln University, Pa.
Allen Student, Allen University, Columbia, S. C.
The College Journal, Mo., Benedict College, Columbia, S. C.
Laing School Visitor, Laing School, Mt. Pleasant, S. C.
The Schofield Bulletin, Mo., Schofield Normal and Industrial Institute, Aiken, S. C.
The State College Review, Mo., State College, Orangeburg, S. C.
Fisk University News, Mo., Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.
Lane College Reporter, Mo., Lane College, Jackson, Tenn.
The Bulletin, Mo., University of West Tenn., Memphis, Tenn.
Head and Hand, Mo., Le Moyne Inst., Memphis. Tenn.
The Aurora, Mo., Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn.
The U. W. T. News, Mo., Univ. of West Tenn., Memphis, Tenn.
The Avinger Advance, Semi-Monthly, Avinger Industrial School, Avinger, Texas.
The Weekly Bulletin, Weekly, Samuel Houston College, Austin, Texas.
The Prairie View Standard, Weekly, Prairie View College, Prairie View, Texas.
Tillotson Tidings, Bi-Mo., Tillotson, College, Austin, Texas.
Wiley Weekly Reporter, Weekly, Wiley University, Marshall, Texas.
The Hampton Student, Mo., Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.
Union-Hartshorn Journal, Mo., Virginia Union University and Hartshorn Memorial College, Richmond, Va.
The V. N. and I. I. Gazette, Quar., Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute, Petersburg, Va.
The Clarion. The V. N. and I. I. Institute, Petersburg, Va.
The Freedmen's Friend, quar., Christianburg Institute, Cambria, Va.
St. Paul Bulletin, Quar., St. Paul N. and I. School, Lawrenceville, Virginia.
The Colored Universalist, Mo., Suffolk Nor. Tr. Sch., Suffolk, Va.

Storer Record, Mo., Storer College, Harper's Ferry, Va.
Institute Monthly. Mo., West Virginia Colored Industrial Institute, Institute, W. Va.

ORGANS OF NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Journal National Medical Association, Quar., National Medical Association, J. A. Kenny, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
National Association Notes, Mo, National Association Colored Women's Clubs, Mrs. Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.
The Crisis, Mo., National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, W. E. B. Dubois, 70 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.
The Pullman Porter's Review, Z. Withers, 214 Pullman Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
The American Caterer and Gazetteer Guide, J. A. Ross, 1403 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

MAGAZINES OF GENERAL LITERATURE.

Journal of Negro History, C. G. Woodson, 1216 You St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
The Search Light, A. B. Vincent, 713 South Blount St., Raleigh, North Carolina.
The Favorite Magazine, Fenton Johnson, 3518 South State St., Chicago, Ill.
The Half-Century Magazine, Katherine E. Williams Irwin, 5202 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Master Musician, G. W. Parris, 501 S. 16th St., Philadelphia.
The Messenger, A. P. Randolph and C. Owen, 2305 7th Ave., New York.
The Crusader, C. V. Briggs, 2229 7th Ave., New York, N. Y.
The Peoples' Pilot, E. D. Coffee, Richmond, Va., 1116 St. James St.
The Observer, Arthur M. Bragg, Baltimore, 1109 Druid Hill Ave.
The Praiseworthy Muse, J. Harvey Baxter, Norfolk, Va., 711 Highland Ave.
Commercial Journal, W. D. Allimono, Chicago, Ill., 3451 Michigan Ave.
Fountain's Digest. G. E. Fountain, 621 14th St. Parkersburg, W. Va. High St.
The Colored American Magazine, Joseph N. Hawkins, Albany, N. Y., 64
The Pioneer, R. E. Bevis, Waco, Texas.
The Up-Reach, W. N. Huggins, Chicago, Ill., 4345 Vincennes Ave.
Music and Poetry, Nora Douglas Holt, Chicago, Ill., 4405 Prairie Ave.
American Musician, Wm. A. Potter, Philadelphia, 748 S. 16th St.
The Negro Musician, Henry L. Grant, Washington, D. C., 902 T. St., N. W.

ORGANS OF FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

Alabama		
The Good Shepherd's Magazine	G. W. Chandler	Montgomery, 825 E. Grove St.
The Temple Star, K. D. T.	P. W. White	Georgiana
Arkansas		
The Mosaic Guide, Mosaic Templars	C. E. Bush	Little Rock, 51 W. Ninth Street.
The Voice	J. H. Wiliams	Morrilton, 412 Railroad Ave.
District of Columbia		
Odd Fellows Journal, G. U. O. of O. F	H. P. Slaughter	Washington, 1344 U Street, N. W.
Georgia		
Supreme Circle News S. C. of Benevolence	J. H. Watson	Albany
The Truth	W. S. Cannon	Atlanta, 116 Bell Street
Illinois.		
Royal Messenger, R. C. of F	R. A. Williams	Chicago, 3517 Indiana Ave.
Messenger W. O. U	L. S. Overall	Mount Morris
Kentucky		
Kentucky Masonic Herald	W. H. Mayo	Frankfort, 311 Wilkerson St.
Louisiana		
Lafourche Monitor, G. U. O. of O. F	G. C. Bryant	Thibodaux
The Tabernacle Journal of U. O	James Ward	New Orleans, 535 S. Rampart St.
Mississippi		
Taborian Leader	C. S. Dupree	Greenville
Missouri		
The U. B. F. Searchlight, U. B. F and S. M. T.	J. A. Caston	Sedalia
Ohio		
Brotherhood	Dr. E. A. Williams	Cincinnati, 17 Temple Court
The Fraternal Monitor, K. of P	J. L. Jones	Cincinnati, 8th and Plum Streets
Oklahoma		
The Lantern, U. B. F	W. H. Carter	218 Elgin Ave., Muskogee
Pennsylvania		
The Solid Rock Herald		Philadelphia, 1337 S. 20th Street
The Craftsman	J. C. Morton, P. G. M.	Philadelphia, 526 S. 6th St.
South Carolina.		
Samaritan Herald		Sumter, 16 1-2 W. Liberty St.
Tennessee		
The Fraternal Gazette	J. W. Whitfield	Nashville, 410 Cedar Street
Texas		
Helping Hand	R. L. Smith	Waco, 114 Bridge Street
The Odd Fellows Budget		Dallas
The Masonic Quarterly		Fort Worth
Virginia.		
St. Lukes Herald, Order of St. Luke	Mrs. M. L. Walker	Richmond 902-904 St. James St.
The Reformer, True Reformers	W. H. Smith	Richmond
The Light of The Race G. U. O. Sons and Daughters of Peace		Newport News

NEWSPAPERS.

Alabama.		
The Anniston Observer	T. J. Jackson	Anniston
The Birmingham Eagle	G. T. Buford	Birmingham, 1727 1-2 3rd Ave.
The Birmingham Reporter	O. W. Adams	Birmingham, 310 N. 18th St.
The Mobile Advocate	James R. Knox	Mobile, 558 St. Francis St.
Mobile Forum	J. T. Peterson	Mobile, 510 Congress St.
The Messenger	G. M. Turner	Pell City
The Mobile Weekly Press	J. W. McConico	Mobile, 502 Dauphin St.
The Rural Messenger	George F. King	Tuskegee Institute
Arkansas.		
The Hot Springs Echo	E. S. Lockhart	Hot Springs, 405 Malvern Ave.
The Arkansas Banner	L. N. Porter	Little Rock
The Negro Advocate	M. L. Hampton	Fordyce
The Inter-State Reporter	H. W. Holloway	Helena, 506 1-2 Ohio St.
The Opinion-Enterprise	M. A. Clark	Marianna
Western River Review	R. M. Carver	Little Rock, 1813 Ringo St.
White River Advocate	H. R. McMillan	Newport
The School Herald	S. W. Eichelberger, jr	Warren
Arizona.		
The Phoenix Tribune	A. R. Smith	Phoenix, 1302 E. Jefferson St.
Inter-State Review	E. J. Richardson	Tuscon
California.		
California Voice	E. Marshall	2321 San Pablo Ave.
The Eagle	C. A. Spear	Los Angeles, 1306 Central Ave.
The Liberator	Max Eastman	Los Angeles, 210 Thorpe Bldg.
The Western Review	J. M. Collins	Sacramento, Box 1127
The Citizen Advocate	C. Alexander	Los Angeles, 102 Wilson Block
The Western Dispatch	Louis S. Tenette	Los Angeles, 1800 San Pedro St.
Colorado.		
Colorado Advocate	E. B. Butler	Colorado Springs
Colorado Statesman	J. D. D. Rivers	Denver, 1824 Curtis St.
The Denver Star	G. G. Ross	Denver, 1026 19th St.
The Rising Sun	C. H. Holmes	Pueblo, 216 W. 2nd St.
Connecticut.		
Hartford Herald	J. W. Youngblood	Hartford
Delaware.		
The Wilmington Advocate	R. J. Nelson	Wilmington, 800 French St.
District of Columbia.		
The Washington Eagle	J. Finley Wilson	Washington, 907 U St., N. W.
The Washington Bee	Lucian Skinner	Washington, 1109 i St., N. W.
Washington Sentinel	G. H. Richardson	Washington, 1353 U St., N. W.
The Washington Tribune	F. M. Murray	Washington, 920 U St., N. W.
Florida.		
The Florida Sentinel	W. I. Lewis	Jacksonville, 729 W. Ashley
Labor Templar	D. S. Billing	Jacksonville
Western Florida Bugle	A. Purdee	Marianna
The Tampa Bulletin	W. D. Parten	Tampa, 1004 Scott St.
Palatka Advocate	V. A. Hawkins	Palatka, 821 Lemon
The Colored Citizen	F. E. Washington	Pensacola, 203 S. Baylor St.
Georgia.		
Savannah Journal	F. D. Pettie-E. W. Sherman	Savannah 735 W. Broad St.
The Americus Chronicle	W. R. Mack	Americus
The Atlanta Post	E. L. Collier	Atlanta, 138 1-2 Auburn Ave.
Griffin Echo	A. S. Boynton	Griffin
Rome Enterprise	A. F. Atwater	Rome, 522 1-2 Broad St.
The Advocate	W. J. Sapp	Brunswick, 1410 Wolf St.
The Atlanta Independent	B. J. Davis	Atlanta, 413 Odd Fellows Bldg.
The Savannah Tribune	Sol C. Johnson	Savannah, 1900 W. Broad St.
Augusta Regulator	A. M. Wimberly	Augusta
The Augusta News	E. A. Lyons	Augusta, 1102 9th St.
The Athens Republic		Athens, Callaway Build.
Illinois.		
The Chicago Enterprise	J. Tupper	Chicago, 3116 Indiana Ave.
The Chicago Star	Sylvester Russell	Chicago, 19 East 36th Place
Inter State Echo	C. W. Colley	Danville, 5 N. Jackson St.
The Broad Ax	J. F. Taylor	Chicago, 6206 S. Elizabeth st.
The Chicago Defender	R. S. Abbott	Chicago, 3159 State St.
The Forum		Springfield, 124 S. 11th St.
The Weekly Star	R. Y. Webb	Mound City, Box 181
The Peoples Advocate	E. L. Rodgers	Chicago, 3456 State St.
The Illinois Conservator	B. W. Fitts	Springfield, 1201 E. Washington St.
The Searchlight	W. C. Linton	Chicago, 3153 S. State St.
The Chicago Whip	Mrs. S. B. Turner	Chicago, 3557 S. State St.
The Illinois Idea		Chicago, 218 25th St.
Southern Illinois Press	H. T. Bowman	E. St. Louis, 2101 Missouri Ave.
Advance Citizen		Springfield, Hotel Brown
The Chicago Plaindealer		Chicago, 3125 South State St.
The Evanston Weekly	W. H. Gill	Evanston, 1303 Sherman Ave.

Indiana.

The Gary Dispatch	I. O. Guy	Gary
Indianapolis Recorder	G. P. Stewart	Indianapolis, 219 Indiana Ave.
The Freeman	George L. Knox	Indianapolis, 220 W. Vermont St.
The Plaindealer	J. H. Lott	Indianapolis, 536 Indiana Ave.
Terre Haute Citizen	Citizen Pub. Co	Terre Haute
The Indianapolis World	A. E. Manning	Indianapolis, 130 E. Washington
The Indianapolis Ledger	Wm. H. Jackson	Indianapolis, 405 Muskinggum St.
Indianapolis Review	Wm. Lewis	Indianapolis, 618 Fayette St.
The National Defender & Sun	Zenobia Bagly	Gary, 2184 Broadway
The Richmond Blade	R. Harris	Richmond, 240 Colonial Bldg.

Iowa.

Iowa State Bystander	L. C. Jones	Des Moines, Cor 7th & Mulberry

Kansas.

The Topeka Plaindealer	Nick Chiles	Topeka, 112 Kansas Ave.
Kansas City Advocate	T. Kennedy	Kansas City, 610 N. 6th St.
The Negro Star	H. T. Sims	Wichita, 1241 Wabash Ave.
The Coffeyville Globe	A. R. Ferebee	Coffeyville, 208 E. 9th St.

Kentucky.

The Louisville Leader	I. W. Cole	Louisville, 422 S. 6th St.
The Kentucky Reporter	R. T. Berry	Louisville, 932 Walnut
The Columbian Herald	P. R. Peters	Louisville, 1104 Green St.
Louisville News	Wm. Warley	Louisville, 1003 W. Chestnut
Lexington Weekly News	E. D. Willis	Lexington, 256 E. Short St.
The Torchlight	J. E. Wood	Danville, 102 E. Walnut St.
The Kentucky Home Finder	C. H. Parrish	Louisville, 807 6th St.
Saturday News	Phil H. Brown	Hopkinsville
Hopkinsville Times		Hopkinsville, Tyler Bldg.
The New Age	M. J. Street	Hopkinsville, Box 360
The Lexington Times	S. M. Means	Lexington, 256 E. Short St.
The Standard		Louisville, 406 W. Main St.
The Citizen	Marshall E. Vaughn	Berea, Madison County

Louisiana.

The Negro Advocate	M. S. Hampton	New Orleans, 307 Pythian Bldg.
New Orleans Bulletin	J. F. Bromes	New Orleans
The Advance Messenger	J. B. Lafargue	Alexandria
News-Enterprise	A. H. Samuels-J.M. Carter	Shreveport
The Watchman	S. H. Ralph	Shreveport
The Shreveport Sun	M. L. Collins	Shreveport, 863 1-2 Texas Ave.

Maryland.

Afro-American	Carl Murphy	Baltimore, 628 N. Eutaw St.
Herald & Commonwealth	W. T. Andrews	Baltimore, 1127 Druid Hill Ave.
Crusader	Joseph Dorsey	Baltimore, 1344 N. Stricker St.
Maryland Voice		Baltimore, 1515 Pennsylvania Ave.

Massachusetts.

The Guardian	W. M. Trotter	Boston, 34 Cornhill St.
The Boston Chronicle	U. N. Murray	Boston, 794 Tremont St.

Michigan.

The Detroit Leader	W. P. Kemp	Detroit, 246 Gratiot Ave.
Detroit Contender	Robert L. Poston	Detroit, 2205 St. Antoine St.
Michigan State News	G. M. Smith	Grand Rapids, 360 Division Ave.

Minnesota.

The National Advocate	A. B. Montgomery	Minneapolis, 546 6th Ave. N.
The Appeal		St. Paul 49 E. Forth St.
Minneapolis Messenger	C. S. Smith-H. B. Rowe	Minneapolis, 1317 6th Ave., N.

Mississippi.

The Cotton Farmer	A. Wimbs	Scott
The Morning Star	W. I. Mitchell	Columbus
The Light	W. H. Rogers	Vicksburg
The New Era	T. S. Crawford	Indianola
The Weekly Times	T. S. Thigpin	Hattiesburg
The Weekly Reporter	J. A. Young, jr	Natchez, 22 Garden St.
Central Mississippi Signal	W. A. Singleton	Lynch Kosciusko.
The Advance	A. A. Cosey	Mound Bayou.
The National News Digest	W. N. Lott	Mound Bayou

Missouri.

The St. Louis Independent	W. Lowe	St. Louis
The Missouri State Register	G. H. Wright	Hannibal
The St. Louis Argus	J. E. Mittchell	St. Louis, 2341 Market St.
Kansas City Sun	N. C. Crews	Kansas City, 1803 E. 18th St.
The Western Messenger	J. Goins	Jefferson City, 2010 E. 11th St.
The Anchor	J. W. D. Mayes	Caruthersville
The Call	C. A. Franklin	Kansas City, 1311 E. 18th St.
The St. Joseph Appeal		St. Joseph, 208 N. 11th St.

Nebraska.

The Monitor	J. A. Williams	Omaha, 204 Kaffir Block

New Jersey.

The Camden Tribune	Marcus B. Mann	Camden, 748 Kaign Ave.
New Jersey Observer	R. T. Reed	Newark, 271 Bank St.
The Eastern Observer	J. E. Sadler, jr	Montclair, 46 Plane St.
The Echo	W. E. Rock	Red Bank, 166 Beach St.
The Atlantic Advocate	J. A. Lightfoot	Atlantic City, 24 Riddle Bldg.

New York.

The Brooklyn-L. I. Informer	Wm. S. McKinney, jr	Jamaica, 41 Grand Ave.
The New York Dispatch	John Lyon	New York City, 21 W. 134th St.
The New York News	G. W. Harris	New York City, 135 W. 135th St.
The Amsterdam News	J. H. Anderson	New York City, 2293 7th Ave.
The New York Age	Fred R. Moore	New York City, 230 W. 135th St.
The Negro World	Marcus Garvey	New York City, 56 W. 135th St.
Buffalo American	J. L. Murray	Buffalo, 156 Clinton St.

North Carolina.

The Gate City Argus	G. H. Mitchell	Greensboro
High Point Colored American	C. W. Robinson	High Point.
Charlotte Advertiser	J. T. Sanders	Charlotte
The Home News	W. H. Moore	Wilmington
The Gazette	S. B. Pride	Charlotte
Signs of the Times	H. F. Woodhouse	Elizabeth City
The Winston-Salem News	W. W. Rouork	Winston-Salem
The Voice	H. W. Townsend	Rocky Mt., 515 S. Church St.

Ohio.

The Dayton Forum	J. H. Rives	Dayton, 428 W. Fifth St.
The Cleveland Gazette	H. C. Smith	Cleveland, Blackstone Bldg.
The Ohio State Monitor	F. H. Cook	Columbus, 705 E. Long St.
The Union	W. P. Dabney	Cincinnati, 420 McAllister St.
The Cleveland Advocate	Ormonde A. Forte	Cleveland, 412 Superior Bldg.
Cincinnati Journal	H. Tolber	Cincinnati, 228 West 8 h St.
Hamilton Enterprise		Hamilton, 31 Court St.
Toledo Pioneer		Toledo, 10 N. Ontario St.

Oklahoma.

Boley Elevator		Boley
Oklahoma Sun	Theo. Baughman	Tulsa, 101 1-2 Greenwood St.
The Boley Progress	George M. Perry	Boley
The Oklahoma Guide	W. Brown	Guthrie
The Muskogee Cimeter	W. H. Twine	Muskogee
Watchman Lantern	P. C. Dandridge	Muskogee, 222 Elgin Ave.
Rentiesville News	B. C. Franklin	Rentiesville
Clearview Patriarch	J. E. Thompson	Clearview
The Black Dispatch	R. Dungee	Oklahoma City, Box 68

Oregon.

The Advocate	E. D. Canady	Portland, 404 Buchannon Bldg.

Pennsylvania.

The Pittsburgh American	R. F. Douglas	Pittsburgh, 806 Wylie Ave.
The Advocate Verdict	F. L. Jefferson	Harrisburg
The Philadelphia Courant		Philadelphia, 1508 Lombard St.
The Philadelphia Tribune	Bertha T. Perry	Philadelphia, 526 S. 16th St.
The Pittsburgh Courier	Robert L. Vann	Pittsburgh, 518 4th Ave.
The Advocate	J. S. Williams	Wilkes-Barre, 22 Wright St.
Philadelphia American	John W. Parks	Philadelphia, 1221 Fine St.
Afro-American Press		413 S. Broad St., Philadelphia
The Herald Mission		Philadelphia, 624 S. 18th St.
Public Journal	A. W. Lynch	Philadelphia. 1508 Lombard St.
Industrial Register		Pittsburgh, E. E., 6323 Broad St.

Rhode Island.

The Advance	Advance Publishing Co	Providence, 910 Westminister St.
The Triangle		Newport, Box 539

South Carolina.

The Charleston Messenger	Orphan Society	Charleston, 20 Franklin. St.
The Southern Indicator	J. A. Roach	Columbia, 1505 Taylor St.
The Informer	D. L. Witherspoon	Columbia
The Light	C. J. Garrett	Columbia, 2210 Lady St.
The People's Recorder	J. R. Wilson	Orangeburg, 132 W. Russell St.
The Rockhill Messenger	C. P. T. White	Rockhill
The New Era	R. L. Wainwright	Charleston, 87 Mary St.

Tennessee.

East Tennessee News	W. L. Porter	Knoxville, 111 W. Vine Ave.
Chattanooga Defender	J. J. Oldfield	Chattanooga, 1 King St.
Memphis Times	S. W. Broome	Memphis, 162 S. 4th Ave.
Western World Reporter	J. E. Washington	Memphis, 1181 E. Trigg Ave.
Murfreesboro Union	H. J. Bailey	Murfreesboro
Dublin Weekly Bulletin		Memphis, 423 Beale Ave.
The Record		Memphis, 159 S. 2nd. St.
The Nashville Globe	Nashville Globe Pub. Co.	Nashville, 447 4th Ave. N.
The Nashville Clarion	E. W. D. Isaacs	Nashville, 409 Gay St.

Texas.

The Beaumont Monitor	C. B. Charlton	Beaumont, 465 Forsyth St.
The Calvert Bugle	T. E. Tolan	Calvert, 419 N. Main St.
The City Times	W. H. Noble, jr	Galveston
The Galveston Colored American	S. H. Simpson	Galveston
The Dallas Express	J. R. Jordan	Dallas, 2600 Swiss Ave.
The Sentinel	J. T. Walton	San Antonio, 606 E. Commerce St.
The Clarion	J. C. Russell	Waco
The Colored Farmer	J. H. Owens	Bulletin News Agency, Denison
Gate City Bulletin	J. H. Owens	Denison
The Galveston New Idea	D. T. Shelton	Galveston, 2609 Ave. L.
The Industrial Era	O. Kirkwood	Beaumont
The Herald	M. M. Haynes	Austin, 760 Neches St.
The Watchman	James H. Harrison	Austin
The Houston Observer	L. A. Gilmore	Houston, 419 1-2 Milam St.
The Texas Freeman	C. N. Love	Houston, 409 1-2 Milam St.
The Western Star	D. S. Scott	Houston, 411 Milam St.
The San Antonio Inquirer	G. U. Bouldin	San Antonio, 503 E. Commerce St.
The Victoria Guard	I. H. Swaizey	Victoria
The Houston Informer	C. F. Richardson	Houston, 807 1-2 Prairie Ave.
Fort Worth Hornet	J. I. Dodson	Fort Worth
Independence Heights Record	W. R. Knox	Houston Independence Heights

Virginia.

Charlottesville Messenger	J. G. Shelton	Charlottesville, 275 W. Main St.
The Colored Virginian	A. B. Mackey	Petersburg, 102 South Ave.
The Richmond Planet	J. Mitchell, jr	Richmond, 311 N. 4th St.
The Virginia Advocate	R. Deane	Roanoke, 40 High St., N. W.
The Star	M. N. Lewis	Newport News, 511 25th St.
The Journal and Guide	P. B. Young	Norfolk, 711 Highland Ave.
The Weekly Review	A. B. Mackey	Petersburg, 112 South Ave.
The Herald		Newport News, 638 25th St.
Citizens Advocate		Norfolk, 600 East Bute St.
Virginian-Messenger		Petersburg, 225 Perry St.
The Richmond Voice		Richmond, 502 North 2nd St.

Washington.

The Seattle Searchlight	S. P. DeBow	Seattle, 408 Marion St.
The Seattle Enterprise	W. H. Wilson	Seattle, 2401 East Howell St.

West Virginia.

The Advocate	J. G. Gilmer	Charleston, K. of P. Bldg.
The Charleston American		Charleston, 604 1-2 Kanawha St.
McDowell Times		Keystone
Fountain's Digest		Parkersburg
The Pioneer Press	J. R. Clifford	Martinsburg
The Mountain Leader	T. J. Nutter	Charleston, 604 Kanawha St.
The Charleston Observer	Observer Company	Charleston, 113 Capitol St.

Wisconsin.

The Wisconsin Weekly Blade	J. Anthony Josey	Madison, 326 State Street

News Agencies.

The Associated Negro Press	C. A. Barnett	Chicago, 3423 Indiana Ave.
Colored Syndicate Press Bureau	James Russell, jr	Washington, D. C., 1430 Corcoran St.
Preston News Service		Pittsburgh, Pa.
Hampton Institute Press Service		Hampton, Va.
Tuskegee Institute Press Service		Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

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Card References:

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Public Library, Chicago.
Public Library, New York.
Library of Congress, Washington.
Library of Boston Athenaeum, Boston.
Newberry Library, Chicago.
John Crerar Library, Chicago.
Library, Columbia University.
Library, Harvard University.
Library, Johns Hopkins University.

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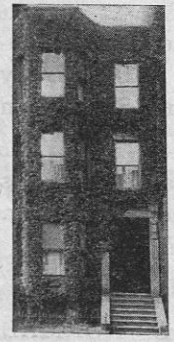

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