

Ramus were sent along with reports to these offices. I am enclosing picture of Ramus with this report. I believe Ramus can give the necessary evidence in this case to secure an indictment against certain parties as an 'assessory before the fact'. I will continue my investigation and attend all meetings of the association while here as I have been invited to attend by both Phillips and Robinson.

Respectfully,

J. W. Jones.

February 1, 1933.

Mr. W. C. Foster,

Room 451,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing herewith typewritten copies of two reports from an undercover agent working in New Orleans on the murder of Dr. Eason, an important witness in the case of U.S. versus Marcus Garvey, which case is pending in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. You will see that definite leads are furnished for locating SAM RAMUS and I want you to give this matter immediate and very careful attention and see that every possible action is taken to locate Ramus. Reports should be exchanged between the Philadelphia and New York offices and should anything of particular importance develop I should be advised by wire in order to communicate with the undercover agent.

Very truly yours,



Director.

Encl.

100-1781-6

123 Roman St. Turner,
New Orleans, La.,
Jan. 29, 1933.

Mr. William J. Burns,
Director Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In continuance of my investigation under cover, I again interviewed S.V. Robinson 2222 Phillips St. in hopes that I would learn the where abouts of Esau Ramus, and any other information concerning this case. I attended the meeting at 2029 Jackson Ave. and freely mingled with members of the organization in hopes of picking up some lead in this case. The members freely talked of the murder of Eason and they all seem to think that a good deed had been done. In discussing the case with Robinson, who seems to be possessed of more facts than anyone else, he said, that Ramus lived at Dyer's (one of the men arrested for this crime) house, and that Dyer, after not receiving much encouragement at the meeting in organizing this police force of his, took the matter up with a few members, at his, Dyer's house. He says that he doesn't believe that Ramus made known to these men what his real mission here was. Said that Ramus was a good talker and that he used these men as tools. These men are denying their guilt as they think they will get more support if they do so. Then, Mrs. Dyer is saying, that Ramus came to her house after Eason had been killed and said, that he, Ramus, 'had killed the S--- B----'. It is very doubtful if Ramus made use of any such expression but Mrs Dyer is using this to help clear her husband. Robinson is of the opinion that if Ramus is arrested Dyer and Shakespeare will be released. I

have encouraged this idea as I think it will help to locate Ramus.

At the meeting last night they took up a collection for a defense fund and collected \$115.00 (one hundred and fifteen dollars). They have collected and had pledged a total of \$915.00 (nine hundred and fifteen dollars) for a defense fund from this division and Garvey is collecting a similar fund from all divisions.

Robinson told me last night that the last time that Garvey was down here they expected to have some trouble with the police, but they were prepared for the police as they had about twenty men across the street from the hall at which Garvey was speaking, with plenty arms, and ammunition, and if the police had attempted to arrest Garvey that night the streets would have been running with blood. I have no doubt of the truthfulness of this statement that is about being prepared, and I am sure it would have been the starting of one of the country's worse riots.

At the present I am trying in some way to be arrested so that I can be put in the cells with Dyer and Shakespere. Agent Gulley and myself will likely have to arrange another raid and let me be caught in the raid, other wise I am afraid they would not talk to me even if I was put in the cell.

I am very careful not to uncover myself as it would kill what chances I may have in the future with this and other organizations of a similar kind.

A telegram was received from New York today telling this office to send warrant up there for Ramus' arrest. Agent Gulley went over to court this afternoon to arrange about this warrant.

I would add that every effort be used to locate Ramus. He is well known to both the Philadelphia and the New York divisions of

this organization. Agent Gulley is checking this afternoon on all steam ships lines to see if he has left the country from this port. If he is, ⁱⁿ New York, Harold Saltus, who is the head of Garvey's police force in that City, will be in touch with Ramus. Saltus is the advertising manager for the Negro World, Garvey's paper. He is the most likely man for Ramus to get in touch with, and then I know that Garvey will trust Saltus a little more than any one that is working for him.

Will continue this investigation and attend another meeting of the organization on Thursday night.

Respectfully,

J. W. Jones

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: Jan. 24, 1933.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Jan. 24, 1923.	REPORT MADE BY: James E. Amos, Mortimer J. Davis.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U. S. vs. HARPUS GARVEY, et al:</u> Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Agent C. J. Scully of this office, informed Agents that information had been received from the Military Intelligence Division, from CAPT. CROWWELL, Governors Island, to the effect that a man named JOHN T. WALLER, employed as a field clerk, Quartermasters Division, Governors Island, stated that he had been assisting this Department during the past by furnishing information in connection with the GARVEY case.

This informant being unknown to Agents, who have been engaged on the investigation for some time, a visit was made today to CAPT. CROWWELL'S office on Governor's Island, at which time WALLER was interviewed. He denies having stated that he furnished reports to this Department, but claims that he furnished information regarding the BLACK STAR LINE to a MAJOR LOVING during the regime of GEN. CHURCHILL. WALLER was questioned in detail as to any possible information of value that he might have, but it appears that he is not in possession of any facts which would aid the Government. He was advised that should any data come to his attention which would interest us, he could send it along in the usual manner.

In conversation with
CAPT. CROWWELL, we learned that

RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:

James E. Amos

January 24th, 1923. Mortimer J. Davis.

an order has recently been issued by MAJOR GENERAL BULLARD calling on all employees on Governors Island to wear the military uniform. Undoubtedly WALLER objects to this order, and for the purpose of evading it, has stated to his superior officer, the wearing of the uniform will interfere with his services in connection with this case. Agents made it very plain to CAPT. CROWELL, who in turn communicated it to WALLER'S superior, MAJOR DAVIS, that this Department is not using the services of WALLER nor have we asked him to do anything which would prevent him from wearing the uniform.

Department of Justice.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

New Orleans, La., January 30, 1925.

Bureau,

Washington.

Re Marcus Garvey et al have secured valuable information which will probably connect subject with police or Secret Service Agency attached Garvey Organisms headed by Esau Ramus formerly third Vice President of a Philadelphia Division Universal Negro Improvement Association deliberately planned death of Eason January first through raid conducted by police department documentary evidence secured showing Garvey sent Ramus to New Orleans stop Similar Secret Service organization at Philadelphia stop Ramus left city immediately after murder of Viason stop Above information wired New York and Philadelphia offices.

Shanton.

Recd. 4:45 P.

Case originated at New York		Journal to be made at Philadelphia		71
REPORT MADE AT: Philadelphia, PA.-	DATE WHEN MADE: 2 /5/23	REPORT MADE BY: J. G. SHUEY -	2116 CARPENTER STREET 1/30th; 31st and 2/3/23	
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: MARCUS GARVEY, ET AL :		Negro Radicals--Using Mails to : Defraud--Probable Conspiracy to kill Government Witness.		

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.:

Reference is made to my report dated January 31st 1923 also to Bureau letter dated February 1st initialed "WVG:AS" to which was attached two reports made by an undercover agent in New Orleans, La., bearing dates of January 27th and 29th 1923.

On February 3rd a State Warrant was received by the Philadelphia Police for ESAU RAMOS (note the spelling of this name - RAMOS instead of RAMUS) charging murder of DR. EASON and was given to City Hall Detectives GEORGE GIBSON and MICHAEL DORNACK for execution.

The above officers immediately got in touch with Agent who accompanied them to the colored district of the city and at a drug store near 2116 Carpenter Street, sent a messenger to 2116 Carpenter St., for RAMUS to come to the telephone for a long distance telephone call, which resulted in a yellow negro woman by the name of MRS. GROENIVELDT coming to the telephone. The druggist told her the party had hung up as she had been so long coming to the telephone whereupon she became very angry - swore at the druggist and said she surmised the message was of importance— as she was looking for a telephone call that was very important.

Agent then went to the sub-post Office and fixed up a decoy Registered

letter which was addressed to ESAY RAMUS and this was given to the carrier on his regular afternoon round with instructions not to deliver it unless RAMUS signed for it in person. Agent also showed him a photograph of RAMUS.

Agent and officers who had been shadowing the house, covered the letter carrier when he attempted to deliver the letter. The GROENIVELDT woman answered the bell and stated that she was the wife of RAMUS and wanted to sign for the letter but was refused - the carrier inquired for a forwarding address which was refused him she stating that RAMUS was not in town and that she did not know where he was.

The letter carrier recalls RAMUS living at 2116 Carpenter St. also recalls delivering mail to him which was foreign. He thinks it bore either a Cuban or West Indian post mark.

DETECTIVE GIBSON informed agent on this date that he had an interview on Sunday, February 4th with a personal friend of DR. EASON who said he would furnish any assistance in the apprehension of RAMUS but stated that he had not been seen in Philadelphia since before Christmas, possibly sometime in November or December.

Officers GIBSON and DORNACK are today arranging with the Clerk of the Municipal Court to have ISHAM BRIDGERS of 3700 Warren St., Philadelphia who appears on RAMUS' bond on the charge now pending against him for inciting to riot and carrying deadly concealed weapons

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produce subject in Court. It may take several days for this procedure to take its course and in the event this fails to get subject in custody, a diligent search will be made throughout the city with a view of his apprehension.

CONTINUED:

WFO-AS

February 7, 1923.

Mr. W. C. Foster,
Box 451,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing herewith copy of a report from the undercover agent in New Orleans assigned on the investigation of the murder of Dr. Mason, one of the principal witnesses in the case against Marcus Garvey.

Please keep me advised of any developments.

Very truly yours,



Director.

Encl.

123 Roman St. J. Turner,
New Orleans, La.,
Feb. 4, 1923.

Mr. William J. Burns,
Director Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In continuance of my investigation under cover I interviewed Dyer and Shakespeare, in the Parish prison today. These men talked very freely to me, and discussed their case with me from beginning to end. They denied their guilt as I expected, and said, that Ramus said that he was down here to organize the police force in the New Orleans division by the orders of Mr. Garvey, but had never discussed with him the murdering of Eason. Dyer said that Ramus had left town the night he was arrested and had not been seen since, and his wife had done everything possible to locate him but had failed. I have talked with Mrs. Dyer, and she believes that if Ramus is arrested her husband will be released. I have encouraged this idea, and Mrs. Dyer has done everything possible to locate Ramus. I am convinced that no one here knew of Ramus' real mission here in New Orleans. I have had several interviews with Anderson, Garvey's representative that was sent here from New York to look after this case, and he says that this man Ramus was a nuisance around the office in New York and that Garvey just sent him down here to get rid of him. I am of the opinion that when Ramus is apprehended he will come across with the necessary information to indict Garvey.

Under the present circumstances I think there is very little more that I could accomplish here.

I am to have a conference with Agent Gulley this afternoon but he seems to be of the same opinion as myself.

I will attend the meeting of the association this afternoon and all other meetings while here.

Respectfully,

J. W. Jones.

100-1781-6

WPG-13

February 7, 1923.

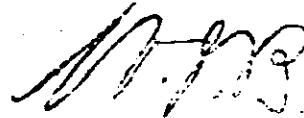
Mr. Edward J. Brennan,
Box 241,
City Hall Station,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing herewith copy of a report from the undercover agent in New Orleans assigned on the investigation of the murder of Dr. Mason, one of the principal witnesses in the case against Marcus Garvey.

Please keep me advised of any developments.

Very truly yours,



Director.

Encl.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
New York, N.Y.	Feb. 6, 1923.	Feb. 5, 1923.	James E. Amos.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE.			
RE: <u>U. S. vs MARCUS GARVEY, et al: Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C.</u> (Using the mails to defraud.)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

Reference is made to Agent's report of January 26th, 1923, to which was attached revised copy of communication to the Attorney General, given to Agent by CHANDLER OWEN, co-Editor of the negro magazine "MESSENGER."

Attached hereto is a list of the signers of the communication referred to. Other names will be added to this list from time to time.

The signers of this letter are:

HARRY H. PACE, 2289 Seventh Avenue, New York City

ROBERT S. ABBOTT, 3435 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

JOHN E. NAIL, 145 West 135th Street, New York City

DR. JULIA P. COLEMAN, 118 West 130th Street, New York City

WILLIAM PICKENS, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City

CHANDLER OWEN, 2305 Seventh Avenue, New York City

ROBERT W. BAGNALL, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City

GEORGE W. HARRIS, 135 West 135th Street, New York City

Harry H. Pace is President of the Pace Phonograph Corporation.

Robert S. Abbott is Editor and Publisher of the "Chicago Defender."

John E. Nail is President of Nail & Parker, Inc., Real Estate.

Julia P. Coleman is President of the Hair-Vim Chemical Co., Inc

William Pickens is Field Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Chandler Owen is co-Editor of "The Messenger" and co-Executive Secretary of the Friends of Negro Freedom.

Robert W. Bagnall is Director of Branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

George W. Harris is a member of the Board of Aldermen of New York City and Editor of the "New York News."

Address reply to Chandler Owen, Secretary of Committee, 2305 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

REPORT MADE AT: <u>New Orleans, La.</u>	DATE WHEN MADE: <u>2/8/35</u>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: <u>1/27 to 2/3/35</u>	REPORT MADE BY: <u>HARRY D. GULLEY.</u>
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: U.S. vs <u>MINOR GARVEY et al</u> : <u>USING WHILE SO DEER UP, and</u> <u>(HARRY D. GULLEY)</u> <u>PRIBATELY CONSPIRACY TO INFLUENCE THE</u> <u>GOVERNMENT WITNESS.</u>			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

ATTENTION MR. HOOVER. - 2

At New Orleans, La.

Reference is made to all previous reports covering investigation of subject by the New York, Philadelphia and New Orleans offices.

MARIE REASON, referred to in former report by this agent, came to the office on January 27th, and stated that GILBERT BORMAN, Carondelet between 2nd and 3rd Sts., who was a member of the U.M.W.I., on that date told her that there had been subscribed for the defence of SHAMSPERE and DWYER, the alleged murderers of DR. EASON, at the meeting on Thursday night \$1000. BORMAN also told her that THOMAS ANDERSON, 2nd Assistant Secretary to Garvey, had openly advised the members to arm themselves, as "orders had been received from headquarters". BORMAN had an automatic revolver strapped to his side, and stated that all of the members were going to comply with the orders sent out by GARVEY.

This information was given to Superintendent of Police Maloney.

On January 30th, this agent conferred with States District Attorney JUDITH LARK, and also with Superintendent of Police Maloney, and a

Special Grand Jury was convened in the State Court, and WILLIAM SHALLESBURN and CONNELIUS DAKER indicted for MURDER, this procedure being taken in order that these men could be held as an effort had been made to cause their release, a Preliminary Hearing being set for this date.

On January 29th, the following telegram was received from the New York office:

"RE ISAU RAMUS STOP IF IS POSSIBLE WE MAY LOCATE SUBJECT STOP SUGGEST YOU COME LOCAL POLICE AND ADVISE THEY SEND WARRANT TO NEW YORK POLICE AND STATE WE WILL COOPERATE IN ARREST."

In accordance with request contained in this telegram, and after conference with Superintendent Molony, Police Department, a warrant was sworn out, and copy of same sent to the Chief of Police, New York, and the following telegram dispatched to the New York office:-

"RE ISAU RAMUS STOP SUPR. POLICE FORWARDING WARRANT FOR ARREST OF SUBJECT CHARGE MURDER REQUEST COME WITH YOUR OFFICE."

On January 31st, the following telegram was received from the Philadelphia office:-

"RE ISAU RAMUS STOP SUBJECT BELIEVED TO BE IN COCK COLONY WHEN STOP IS UNDER BOND STATE COURT ON CHARGE INCINERATE TO MICH INC. FORWARDING PHOTOGRAPH TODAY FOR POSITIVE IDENTIFICATION IN YOUR CITY WHEN AN IMPROPER PHOTOGRAPH IS SENT, OR MAN WANTED AND FORWARD CERTIFIED COPY WARRANT IF ONE HAS BEEN ISSUED."

SUPERINTENDENT MOLONY stated that he would forward a capias warrant to the Chief of Police of Philadelphia for ISAU RAMUS, and following reply was sent to the PHILADELPHIA office:-

"RE ISAU RAMUS STOP, HAZARD WANTED BY CHIEF POLICE HAZARD CHARGING SUBJECT WITH MURDER WANTED TO CHIEF OF POLICE, NEW YORK, JEWELL, 2 WEST NINTH CHARGING COPY OF WARRANT SENT TO CHIEF OF POLICE NEW YORK."

NEW YORK FORM NO. 2
JANUARY 1925
"WITH QUESTION CONCERN WITH YOUR OFFICE REPLY
PHOTOGRAPH OF SUBJECT ATTACHED AGENT GULLENS
REPORT DATED JANUARY TWENTY EIGHT."

Referring to reports of Agents James E. Amos and Mortimer J. Davis of the New York office, dated 1/27/23 in which it is stated that at the address given of MARY PRINCE, 1507- 3rd Ave., no one by this name could be found, investigation shows that the Registry Clerk at the Postoffice erroneously gave this agent the above address, and that after further examination of the receipts for registered mail, it was learned that the correct address of MARY PRINCE was 1807-3rd Ave., Accordingly, this information was wired to the New York office on January 30th.

Referring particularly to report of Agent J.C. SHULY, Philadelphia office, for 1/31/23 in which it was requested that positive identification be established of ESAU RALUS, arrested by the Police Department of that city on Sept. 24, 1922, charged with "INCITING TO RIOT" in violation of the State Law, the photograph which was attached to this report was identified by the following parties, living at 1541 Iberville St., who had been associated with RALUS for three weeks during his stay at 1538 Iberville St:-

EDMUND STRAIN (COL)
VICTORIA MILLER (COL)
CLEMENS DRYER (COL).

At this time EDMUND STRAIN stated that she was present at the home of CORNELIUS DRYER on January 3rd, 1923, when ESAU RALUS entered the rooming house at 1538 Iberville St., formerly run by CORNELIUS DRYER, and in her presence stated that he had killed ELMER; that after he had made this statement he left hurriedly, and had not been seen nor heard of since; although she had endeavored to locate RALUS, as had CLEMENS DRYER, wife of CORNELIUS

100-1781-6

DWYER, in order that he might be turned over to the Police Department. Also stated that the only other person present when RALUS made this statement was CHARLES DWYER, whose statement was formerly reported.

JOHN NILEY, who lives at 2225-3rd St., made the following statement:

That on the night of January 1, 1935 he was coming towards the church at 3rd and S. Robertson Sts., when he noticed two men running towards him up S. Robertson St., that when these two men came up to where he was standing, they separated, one going on one side and one on the other; that he noticed one was a tall negro and the other a low one; that he had seen W.A. THOMAS in pursuit of these two men, and some one called out to stop them; that he immediately turned around and pursued them; that the tall negro jumped the fence after they had gotten about a hundred yards, and the other ran around the corner; that the police afterwards arrived, but could not locate neither of the two men; that later at the 18th Precinct Police Station he identified CORNELIUS DWYER and WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE as the two men.

This agent has been in constant touch with undercover Agent from Washington office, and every effort has been made to locate ESAU RALUS.

As requested in report of Agent J.C. SHULY above referred to, one of the photographs of ESAU RALUS, which was attached, is being returned herewith ^{to} of the Philadelphia office.

CONTINUED.

HBC:CE.

HBC

Department of Justice,

Bureau of Investigation.

WCF:AG.

P.O. BOX 451,
PHILADELPHIA

February 13, 1923.

Director, Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Attention: Mr. Hoover 2

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your telegram of February 12th asking for photograph and bertillon measurements of ESAU RAMUS involved in the killing of J.W. Eason at New Orleans. I am enclosing herewith photograph, on the back of which the bertillon measurements are given, and finger prints of RAMUS.

For your information I will state that a very careful under-cover investigation has been made here in an effort to apprehend this man, and the work is being continued although it does not appear from the evidence at hand that he is at present in Philadelphia.

Respectfully,



WALTER C. FOSTER
Special Agent in Charge.

Encs.

WNC-11

February 12, 1923

Bremen

Park Row Building

New York N Y

Further regarding murder J W Eason witness in Garvey
case cover eighteen hundred seven Third Avenue Mary
Ramus as previous address evidently in error stop
Mary Ramus has alias Prince stop Forwarding you
today photostats Ramus handwriting and desire special
efforts made locate him as ~~believed he can be broken~~
~~and will furnish Garvey stop two~~

BURNS

WAG-AS

February 13, 1923.

Mr. Edward J. Brennan,
Box 241, City Hall Station,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Further with regard to the case of MARCUS GAR-
VAY and especially referring to the murder of J. W. L.
Eason, one of the principal witnesses in the Government's
case, I am quoting below a confidential report just re-
ceived from an undercover agent at New Orleans. Please
forward copies of all reports to the Chicago office and
exercise every effort to locate same:

"In continuance of my investigation I attended
the preliminary hearing of William Shakespeare, and
Constantine Dyer, the two defendants in the case under
investigation. From this hearing, I learn that the one
strong point of the defense at the trial will be the
testimony of Dyer's wife and one other witness to
the effect that Emma Marcus made a statement after the
murder of Eason that he, Marcus, killed Eason. Mrs.
Dyer gave to the attorney for the defense a copy of
the Chicago Defender, a colored newspaper, under
date of February 2, 1923, in which was printed an
anonymous letter saying that the writer had killed
Eason and was now leaving for parts unknown. I
tried to secure a copy of this issue but found that
all the news stands had sold out. It may be that
Marcus has made his way to Chicago. If so, he
will be found in touch with the branch of the
U.N.I.A. in that city.

"I will attend a meeting of the organization
here, Thursday evening at their hall."

Very truly yours,

196-181-6

Director.

WM. J. BURNS
DIRECTOR



JEB/117

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C.

February 16

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BURNS.

Special Agent Jones, who has been in New Orleans on an under cover investigation incident to the killing of Dr. Eason, principal witness against Marcus Garvey in the government's case against Garvey, returned to Washington on Monday, February 12th, and I directed him to proceed to New York in line with certain leads he has developed in the east.

From the investigation it is quite evident that Eason was killed at the instance of Ramus, one of Garvey's police lieutenants and the defense of the two negroes in custody in New Orleans will be based on the grounds that Ramus actually killed Eason and not the two men now held.

Ramus was one of Garvey's closest friends and confidants and is believed to be in or about New York. It is very likely that Ramus, if located and apprehended, will involve Garvey in this case, which would result in Garvey's being included as an accessory before the fact.

Respectfully,

J. C. A.

WM. J. BURNS
DIRECTOR



WVG-AS

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C.

January 27, 1923.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

With regard to the attached, MARCUS GARVEY, a Jamaica Negro and British subject, is head of the biggest Negro organization in America. He is under indictment in the Federal courts in New York and his trial is set for about February 1st. He has a private secret service in his organization with branches in all of the large cities.

One of the principal Federal witnesses against him was DR. J. EASON. On New Year's night, Eason made a speech to a bunch of Negroes in New Orleans, at which time he admitted that he was one of the principal witnesses against Garvey. The head of Garvey's organization in Philadelphia, one RAMUS, made a mysterious trip to New Orleans; and shortly after Eason left the building, he was murdered by three Garvey men, two of whom he identified before he died. Ramus got away, but the others are now dead. The case was handled by the New Orleans police. Nothing has been received from Colonel Shanton except a telegram stating that a report in detail is following. If any raid such as that complained of in the attached letter was made by agents of the Department, we have not as yet been advised by Colonel Shanton, although the report when it arrives, may refer to it. There was a newspaper article quoting Colonel Shanton on the subject of the raid but the details have not as yet been received.

You will remember that this general case is the one on which you have made a special undercover assignment and we should have progress reported very shortly.

Respectfully.

J. E. A.

actions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
ork, N.Y., Feb. 13, 1923.	Feb. 13, 1925.	James E. Amos Mortimer J. Davis.
NATURE OF CASE:		
U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:		Violation Sec. #215 U.S.C.C. (Using mails to defraud.) Probable conspiracy to intimidate Government witness.

DEVELOPED:
At New York, N. Y.

Referring to past reports rendered by Agents regarding the investigation of the killing of DR. EASON, the following information is respectfully submitted:

CHANDLER OWEN, former negro radical and author, and ROBERT W. BAGNALL of the E. A. A. C. P., called at the Bureau office this morning and advised as follows:

On Wednesday last, J. AUSTIN MORRIS a prominent colored attorney of the city of Philadelphia, located at #1508 Lombard St., came to New York to see OWEN. MORRIS is and has been for some time attorney for the Philadelphia Division of the U.N.I.A. Although it is known that he is not in sympathy with the movement, he was a very close friend of EASON and was known to sympathize with EASON in his stand against GARVEY although he did not come out in the open as EASON did. Therefore, through his continued connection with the U.N.I.A., he has been able to obtain what is believed to be incriminating evidence against MARCUS GARVEY and ESAU RAINUS. He advised OWEN that RAINUS' wife is at the present time residing at #2112 Catherine St., Philadelphia Pa., under the names of MRS. HENRY PRINCE and MRS. W. HENRY PRINCE, and that her husband, RAINUS, who is

RE: MARCUS GARVEY, et al:

February 13, 1923.

James E. Amos
Mortimer J. Davis.

now in Detroit, is corresponding with her regularly. Also, RAMUS is corresponding with J. B. DILLARD, #1808 South Street, Philadelphia. NORRIS has, through private channels, been able to obtain such letters as have been sent by RAMUS to these persons and has them now in his possession. In these letters we are informed, RAMUS talks freely of his having shot EASON and also of the fact that he was inspired to do it and paid by GARVEY. In one of the letters we are told, RAMUS advises his wife that he would like to come to Philadelphia, but his wife replied that it would not be safe for him to do so. In another letter he tells of GARVEY'S having visited him on January 31st in Detroit. It will be recalled that two weeks ago GARVEY left New York on what was supposed to be a speaking tour. We knew that he was in Buffalo on Wednesday of that week and was supposed to have been back in New York by Thursday. We are now informed that the purpose of this trip was to visit RAMUS in Detroit and RAMUS wrote to his wife that he had a conference there with GARVEY, during which GARVEY told him to keep quiet and that as soon as the EASON matter blew over he would send him to Liberia, Africa. This is partly verified by Agent Battle of our office, who, on Sunday, February 11th, attended a meeting at Liberty Hall, N. Y., where GARVEY spoke, at which GARVEY spoke to his audience of a \$500. collection for "immediate work in Liberia." GARVEY stated he would not tell his audience the exact reason for this money because certain colored traitors would immediately inform the whites if they knew.

NORRIS was also informed by MRS. RAMUS that GARVEY had

RE: MARCUS GARVEY, et al:

James E. Amos
February 13th, 1933. Mortimer: J. Davis.

given her husband letters of introduction to one SLYER, who is supposed to be High Commissioner of the U.N.I.A. for the State of Louisiana, and who, with RAMUS, organized the police department of that society. SLYER, according to our information, is in Philadelphia today (February 13th). At the present time RAMUS is said to be active in the Detroit Division of the U.N.I.A. His description has been forwarded to the Detroit office by telegram last week.

OWEN and WM. PICKENS returned this afternoon and were taken to the office of Asst. U. S. Attorney MATTUCK where the above information was gone over again. A long distance call was immediately made to MORRIS, who stated that he would come to New York tomorrow morning, bearing the letters from RAMUS to his wife, as well as other documents. MORRIS also advised us over the telephone that he has now secured the correct address at which RAMUS is living in Detroit. Our idea of handling the matter is as follows:

Instead of having RAMUS picked up in Detroit on the murder charge in New Orleans, it would seem better to have him arrested on the charge of jumping his bail in Philadelphia and brought back to the latter city. There, MORRIS would naturally act as his attorney and MORRIS has offered, if this transpires, to have RAMUS make statements to him regarding the orders he received from GARVEY in connection with the killing of EASON, so that the New Orleans authorities and the Government as well, may use same. RAMUS is known to be very stubborn and will probably, on being arrested on the New Orleans charge, say nothing. However, this matter will be gone over thoroughly tomorrow with MR. MATTUCK, at which time a plan of action will be

RE: MARCUS GARVEY, et al:

James E. Amos
February 22th, 1923. Mortimer J. Davis.

laid out.

It is urgently suggested that the Philadelphia and Detroit offices take no action on this report until further advise is received by letter or wire from this office.

100-1781-6

February 13, 1923.

Mr. W. C. Foster,
Box 451,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:

Further with regard to the case of MARCUS GARVEY and especially referring to the murder of J.W.H. Mason, one of the principal witnesses in the Government's case, I am quoting below a confidential report just received from an undercover agent at New Orleans. Please forward copies of all reports to the Chicago office and exercise every effort to locate Rams:

"In continuance of my investigation I attended the preliminary hearing of William Shakespeare, and Constantine Dyer, the two defendants in the case under investigation. From this hearing, I learn that the one strong point of the defense at the trial will be the testimony of Dyer's wife and one other witness to the effect that Ramus Rams made a statement after the murder of Mason that he, Rams, killed Mason. Mrs. Dyer gave to the attorney for the defense a copy of the Chicago Defender, a colored newspaper, under date of February 2, 1923, in which was printed an anonymous letter saying that the writer had killed Mason and was now leaving for parts unknown. I tried to secure a copy of this issue but found that all the news stands had sold out. It may be that Rams has made his way to Chicago. If so, he will be found in touch with the branch of the U.M.W.I. in that city.

"I will attend a meeting of the organization here, Thursday evening at their hall."

Very truly yours,


Director.

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: Feb. 14, 1923	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Feb. 14	REPORT MADE BY: Mortimer J. Davis
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: H.S. vs MARCUS GARVEY, et al:			Violation Sec. 215 USCC Using Mails to defraud Probable conspiracy to intimidate Government witnesses.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Reference is made to my report of yesterday's date outlining the data secured through CHANDLER OWENS from attorney Norris of Philadelphia:

This morning Norris came to New York and, with Owens, William Pickens, Agent Amos and the writer, was taken to the office of Asst. U.S. Attorney Mattuck.

Norris advised that Esau Ramus, whose correct name is JOHN JEFFRIES, is at present in hiding at 1516 Russell Street, Detroit, Michigan. This address he secured from a letter sent by Ramus to Mary Prince in Philadelphia a few days ago.

Norris also brought with him sample of Ramus' handwriting, consisting of a letter written by the latter to Elie Garcia (a defendant in the present case), signed "Esau Ramus - J.J." This letter is printed by pen and ink, and is, I am informed, the only way Ramus can write. Norris brought this specimen in order to show, by comparison, that Ramus is undoubtedly the person who wrote the anonymous letter to the Chicago "Defender" which was published in that paper on Feb. 3rd last, which letter purports to have been written by the murderer of Eason. There is no question but that the two handwritings are identical.

Norris also brought to us a large photograph of Ramus in his uniform of the U.N.I.A. police - the photo is a group, all in uniform and shows Ramus off to good effect. Norris failed, however, to produce the letters between Ramus and his wife, which I was led to believe were in his possession, and which, from his conversations, he has undoubtedly seen. The material which he handed us has been photostated and will be sent to New Orleans for the use of the city authorities there.

Norris' information was practically the same as that given us through Chandler Owens yesterday. However, he also advised us that Ramus is wanted by the New York Police on several charges, under the name of John Jeffries.

With Mr. Mattack, plans for the arrest ~~were~~ of Ramus were laid and it was decided that inasmuch as Ramus was wanted in New York, we have the police here request his arrest, bring him to New York, and when here use the various means at our disposal to connect Marcus Garvey with the shooting affair in New Orleans. Therefore, Agent Amos and the writer went to Police Headquarters and talked the matter over with Lieut. Gegan and Inspector Coughlan. The latter advised us that Ramus (or Jeffries) was indicted in New York County during April, 1921 for Attempted Larceny in the 1st degree, Assault, 1st degree, and for carrying a concealed weapon (Sullivan Law); that he had entered a furniture store in the negro section at the time attempted to hold up the proprietor, assaulted him, attempted to escape but was captured in the cellar of the place. He claimed to have dislocated his hip, however, and was removed to

Harlem Hospital. While confined there he made his escape and has not been seen since. Inspector Coughlan considered the matter of such importance that he ordered Lieut. Gegan to have the arresting officer (Detective Donohue, 38th Prec.) leave for Detroit at once to arrest Jeffries, suggesting that when this was done Mr. Mattuck could make the necessary arrangements with the State District Attorney to send Jeffries to New Orleans from here. However, when Donohue was located he did not seem very anxious to make the trip, and claimed that his recollection of the prisoner was so poor that he doubted if he could pick him up at this time. Inspector Coughlan then ordered Lieut. Gegan to communicate with the Detroit police and have them pick Jeffries up on the New York charge and held for extradition.

Agents were of the opinion that the sending of the New York detective to Detroit would have been a safe procedure, but after the second suggestion was made came to the conclusion that if the subject were apprehended in Detroit merely on a New York request, he would ask a hearing, obtain bail and again escape. The Detroit authorities of ^{course} ~~would~~ would not know the importance of holding the man without bail. Certainly Marcus Garvey would make every effort to prevent the return of Jeffries to New York and Agents felt that he would raise any bail demanded. We decided, therefore, to have Lieut. Gegan send to the Detroit police the warrant which the former had in his possession from New Orleans, asking that he be arrested on that. Accompanying this warrant was subject's full description and his fingerprints. Simultaneously, Agents sent the following wire

to the Detroit office;

Refer telegram 7th regarding Esau Ramus alias John Jeffries alias Prince wanted New Orleans for murder. Correct address this man is fifteen sixteen Russell Street, Detroit. New York Police have today mailed New Orleans warrant to Chief Police Detroit with full particulars asking his immediate arrest. Suggest you communicate police your city and when subject is apprehended wire Shanton, New Orleans and this office. Department very much interested this matter and arrest very important in connection with case against Marcus Garvey now pending Federal court here.

I do not believe it is necessary to remind the Detroit office that this subject is in hiding and will try to evade arrest; that he is in Detroit for the reason that a jump over the border to Canada is easy from there and that, if apprehended, his freedom on bail will mean his escape for good. I doubt if he will make any statement but should he do so, the New Orleans office should be supplied with it immediately.

Late today Agent received a telephone call from confidential employe #800, who has been working on this case under cover in New Orleans, and subsequently met him. He was advised of the progress of the matter and will probably now await the outcome of the Detroit lead.

One Dixon, who has been assisting agents, also came to the office today and confidentially advised us that Eli Garcia told him that before Ramus left New York for New Orleans in the Fall he was given \$100 by Garvey; the latter, as a matter of course, sent him to Garcia to receive the order for the money. Five days after Esau shooting Garcia states that Ramus again came to the office and

Garvey gave him an order for \$60 which Garcia O.K.'d. For the information of the New Orleans office, Garcia, who is a co-defendant with Garvey, has since split from him, having been arrested on Garvey's complaint that he stole a sum of money from him. I feel that he is telling the truth, in fact have reason to believe that before the case against him comes to trial he will enter a plea of guilty and turn state's evidence.

On this date also agent received from the Post Office department tracing of a letter (envelope) addressed to Mary Prince at 1807 - 3rd Ave this city. The letter was postmarked at Detroit Feb. 12th. There appear to be two Mary Prince's in this case, which I think are explained by the fact that Ramus had a "wife" in almost every city.

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: Feb. 13, 1923.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Jan. 29th to Feb. 7th, 1923.	REPORT MADE BY: James E. Amos Mortimer J. Davis.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: U. S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al.			Violation Sec. #215 U.S.C.C. (Using mails to defraud.) Probable conspiracy to intimidate Government witnesses.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

During the period by which this report is covered, Agents have been making continuous efforts to obtain some information regarding the whereabouts of ESAU RAMUS, who is now wanted by the New Orleans authorities, charged with having killed DR. J. W. EASON.

On the 29th of January, Agents scoured the negro district questioning various persons, but obtained no information. On this date also, subpoenas duces tecum were issued on the Western Union Telegraph Co. in an endeavor to obtain copies of telegrams which were, we had been informed, sent from New Orleans on the night of the murder to MARCUS GARVEY or his associates here. The telegraph company was, however, unable to locate any such telegrams.

Agent Battle, who is working under cover among the Garveyites, reports that the general impression is that ANDERSON, who is now in New Orleans (arrested since this report has been written) is one of GARVEY'S closest associates and is supposed to have been in New Orleans before the murder was committed, returning thereafter and reporting directly to GARVEY. ANDERSON and EASON are known to have been enemies.

On January 30th, Agents had various persons subpoenaed to the office of Asst. U. S. Attorney

RE: MARCUS GARVEY, e al:

Feb. 13th, 1923.

James E. Amos
Mortimer J. Davis.

Mattuck, for the specific purpose of trying to obtain from them some information in connection with the present investigation. Those called, however, appeared to have none. Agent Amos on this date accidentally met FRED L. TOOTE, who is at the present time an officer of the U. N. I. A. In conversation MR. TOOTE stated that RAMUS is well known to him and that he (TOOTE) was in Philadelphia with GARVEY some time ago when RAMUS was arrested there for starting a fight. GARVEY at the time, got RAMUS released. TOOTE also informs us that ELIE GARCIA knows a great deal about RAMUS and his dealings with GARVEY, claiming that when RAMUS called at the U.N.I.A. headquarters after the shooting, GARVEY referred him to GARCIA, who, as auditor, had control of the funds. On taking this up with MR. MATTUCK however, he advised it will not be ethical, inasmuch as GARCIA is a defendant in this case.

On January 31st a telegram was received from the New Orleans office advising us that the correct address for MARY PRINCE was 1807 - 3rd Avenue, and that their previous telegram had been in error. Agents proceeded there immediately and found that there is a party named PRINCE living at that address together with families named MULRAINE and CEASAR. It was deemed advisable that we endeavor to obtain information there confidentially, and Agent Battle was therefore instructed to interview MRS. PRINCE under cover. However, she was not at home and information regarding her whereabouts was not obtainable. This house is of an extremely low type, inhabited exclusively by colored people and it is useless to make inquiries. Agent Battle was instructed to return there in the evening.

RE: MARCUS GARVEY, et al:

Feb. 13th, 1923.

James E. Amos
Mortimer J. Davis.

Agent Amos, Bank Accountant Merrilees and Agent Davis later on in the day went to the Chelsea Exchange Bank, 135th Street & 7th Avenue, and through the courtesy of the manager were permitted to review all cancelled checks issued by the U. N. I. A. during January, our purpose being to connect one of these checks with a sum of money alleged to have been given by GARVEY to RAMUS. Only two checks of possible interest were found, both issued to "cash", and these have been photostated.

On the morning of February 1st, the report of Agent Shuey of the Philadelphia office was received, in which he requested that the RAMUS now under bond there be positively identified as the man now being sought by New Orleans. Agents telephoned to Agent in Charge Foster and advised him that the two men are identical, requesting also, that the surety in Philadelphia be advised to produce RAMUS. Agent Foster was also furnished with the address of DR. NORMAN in Philadelphia, who, we are informed, is willing to assist the Government in this matter.

MR. YEARWOOD, who is now also connected with the GARVEY organizations and who had been to the office on subpoena, yesterday returned and advised us that while he did not know RAMUS, he had learned at the U.N.I.A. headquarters that he was now in Detroit at an unknown address. He promised to obtain this address if possible. Agent Battle on this date spent practically the entire day at 1807 - 3rd Avenue, endeavoring to "rope" the janitor of the house, who, it appears, has some information regarding MARY PRINCE. The janitor's information is to the effect that MRS. PRINCE and her child who are

RE: MARCUS GARVEY, et al:

February 13th, 1923. James E. Amos
Hortimer J. Davis.

now living there moved in recently with her husband. The janitor runs a trucking business and states that he knows this to be a fact because he moved them in; that they have moved in and out several times during the past months. He claims that he has never seen MRS. PRINCE'S husband, but in a general way he answers the description of RALUS. MARY PRINCE is supposed to be living there with MRS. MULRAINE, who is her sister. MRS. MULRAINE had her husband arrested a short time ago for non-support and, it is alleged, RALUS disappeared about the same time.

Agent Battle advises, as he has contended throughout this investigation, that it is his opinion that RALUS went directly from New York to the City of Detroit where he still is at the present time. Agent Battle made many efforts to see MRS. PRINCE on this date but was unable to ^{find} get her in.

On February 3rd various witnesses came to the Bureau office for questioning. None, however, had any definite information regarding RALUS. Several of them stated that they knew him very well and promised to obtain whatever information they could regarding his whereabouts.

On February 5th Agents sent a decoy registered letter addressed to MRS. MARY PRINCE at #1807 - 3rd Avenue. This for the purpose of having her call at the branch post office, where her description could be obtained and questions asked of her. This was done because it seemed practically impossible to catch her at the house at any time. She called at the post office during the absence of Agents, but the postmaster subsequently advised that a woman of

RE: MARCUS GARVEY, et al:

James E. Amos
February 13th, 1923. Mortimer J. Davis.

the following description, stating she was MARY PRINCE called:

Age, 35 to 40 years;
Height, 5 ft. 4 in..
Weight, 160 lbs..
Stout face; flat nose.

On being asked whether she was acquainted with the sender, ESAU RAMUS, she stated she was not, but that she was expecting mail from a party named PRINCE living at 1415 Rockwell Street, Detroit, Mich. The postmaster also advised that his registry clerk recognized MRS. PRINCE as having been at the station on January 18th at which time she sent a registered letter addressed to H. THOMAS, 1033 St. Bland Street, New Orleans, La. A telegram was immediately sent to the Detroit office, outlining the case and giving RAMUS' description, with the suggestion that if located, the New Orleans office be communicated with at once.

Since the writing of this report Agents have secured what they believe to be extremely important data which might tend to prove conclusively MARCUS GARVEY'S connection with the killing of EASON. This data, as soon as it is in proper shape will be forwarded to the New Orleans office.

This case originated at
NEW YORK, N.

Journal to be made at originating

REPORT MADE AT: PHILADELPHIA, PA	DATE WHEN MADE: 2/14/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 2/5 to 14-	REPORT MADE BY: J. G. SHUEY	Office FILED
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: MARCUS GARVEY, ET.AL.		NEGRO RADICALS- USING MAILS TO : DEFRAUD-- Probable Conspiracy to kill Government Witness		

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT PHILADELPHIA:

Reference is made to my report dated February 5th 1923 and other reports received from various offices of the Bureau in re: the above entitled matter.

Attention is directed to the last paragraph of my report in which it was arranged to have bondsman for ESAU RAMUS produce him in court on the State charge now pending against him, on which charge he is now under \$1000.00 bond.

His bondsman, ISHAM BRIDGERS (colored) of 3700 Warren Street, Philadelphia, Pa., was notified to produce RAMUS in Criminal Court #653 before Judge Mc Pherson on February 13th 1923. On this date, neither RAMUS nor his bondsman appeared. Immediately a bench warrant was issued for RAMUS' arrest and an order issued to sue out the bond.

ISHAM BRIDGERS, the bondsman, was interviewed by City Detective GEORGE GIBSON, and stated that he thought the case against RAMUS had been settled, further stating that he had made every effort to locate him, as his present whereabouts are unknown; that he (Bridgers) had not seen RAMUS since the latter part of last year, and that he was confident he had not been in Philadelphia for

several months.

The Philadelphia office is in receipt of a report made by Agents James E. Amos and H. J. Davis of the New York office of the Bureau dated February 13th 1923 in which it is stated that RAMUS is now in Detroit, Mich; that the New York office is in touch with an informant who can furnish his correct address and that he will likely be apprehended immediately.

The New York office advises the Philadelphia office to take no immediate steps on the information furnished in their report, as great precaution should be used at this time.

Agent in Charge Foster advised the New York office by telephone on this date (February 14th) that a bench warrant was in the hands of the Philadelphia Police for RAMUS on the State charge who also hold a warrant for the murder of EASON at New Orleans.

Detective Gibson was called to the Bureau Office where it was arranged that the Police lay dormant in this case pending further information from the New York and Detroit offices.

CONTINUED.

186-1481-6

Mr. William J. Burns,
Director Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In continuance of my investigation ~~and~~ I attended the preliminary hearing of William Shakespeare, and Constantine Dyer, the two defendants in the case under investigation. From this hearing, I learn that the one strong point of the defense at the trial will be the testimony of Dyer's wife and one other witness to the effect that Esau Ramus made a statement after the murder of Eason that he, Ramus, killed Eason. Mrs. Dyer gave to the attorney for the defense a copy of the Chicago Defender, a colored news paper, under date of Feb. 2, 1923, in which was printed an anonymous letter saying that the writer had killed Eason and was now leaving for parts unknown. I tried to secure a copy of this issue but found that all the news stands had sold out. It may be that Ramus has made his way to Chicago. If so, he will be found in touch with the branch of the U.N.I.A. in that city.

I will attend a meeting of the organization here, Thursday evening at their hall.

Respectfully,

J. W. Jones.

WTC-13

February 13, 1923.

Mr. J. P. Rooney,
Box 455,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing herewith confidential reports made by an undercover agent assigned at New Orleans, in connection with the murder of J. W. H. Mason, a Negro who was one of the principal witnesses in the case of the United States v. MARCUS GARVEY, pending in New York. I have instructed the Philadelphia and New York office to exchange reports with you and that every possible effort be made to locate Mason.

Very truly yours,



Director.

Encl.

WFG-A3

February 15, 1923.

Shanton

Federal Building

New Orleans, La.

Wire whether any warrant issued New Orleans for

Esau Ramus also status local case stop two

HURR

WVG-A3

February 15, 1923

Brennan

Park Row Building

New York New York

Wire any developments case Esau Rams wanted murder

Eason with assistant Carney stop two

BURNS

100-1781-6


WJB-S

February 15, 1923.

Memorandum for Mr. Perry W. Howard:

I have read your memorandum of
the 3rd inst., and will be guided by
same.

Yours very truly,



Director.

OFFICE OF
~~ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL~~

TELEPHONE, HARRISON 4700
Post Office Box 455

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

588 FEDERAL BUILDING

CHICAGO, ILL. February 15th, 1923.

MR. J. BURNS, ESQ.,
Director, Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

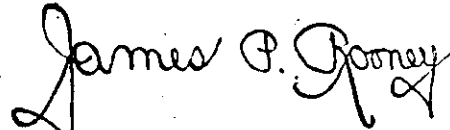
ATTENTION MR. HOOVER.

Dear Sir:

Reference is had to your communication of the 13th inst., initialed WEG:AS, with reference to and enclosing confidential reports made by undercover agent assigned at New Orleans in connection with the murder of J. W. H. EASON, a Negro who was one of the principal witnesses in the case of the United States v. MARCUS GARVEY, pending in New York.

Inasmuch as we have no previous file in this matter I would thank you to kindly advise me at the earliest possible date what action you desire taken in the event we should locate ESAU
RAIUS.

Yours very truly,



JAMES P. ROONEY,
Agent in charge.

JPR:MMG

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Edw. J. Brennan.

REPORT MADE AT: New York, N.Y.	DATE WHEN MADE: Feb. 15, 1923.	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Feb. 16, 1923.	REPORT MADE BY: James E. Amos Mortimer J. Davis.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: RE: <u>U.S. vs. MARCUS GARVEY, et al:</u>			Violation Section #215 U.S.C.C. (Using mails to defraud.) Probable Conspiracy to Intimidate Government Witnesses.
FACTS DEVELOPED: <u>At New York, N.Y.</u>			

Acknowledgment is made of receipt of the following telegram from the Detroit office:

"RE ESAU RAMUS ALIAS JOHN JEFFRIES ALIAS PRINCE STOP NEW ORLEANS WARRANT NOW IN HANDS LOCAL POLICE STOP SUBJECT UNDOUBTEDLY HERE STOP IF YOU DESIRE WE WILL ARREST AND ARRANGE SPEEDY REMOVAL PROCEEDINGS AND HAVE SUBJECT ON TRAIN FOR NEWYORK QUICKLY STOP LOCAL POLICE WILL HOLD UP NEW ORLEANS WARRANT TO ALLOW US TO RETURN HIM TO YOU AT NEWYORK FIRST STOP IF YOU CONSIDER NECESSARY THIS CASE THAT AGENT THIS OFFICE ACCOMPANY MARSHAL WITH SUBJECT TO NEW YORK KINDLY REQUEST DIRECTOR TO ISSUE SUCH ORDERS TO ME.

Wilcox, Acting."

At 2:50 P. M. this afternoon, Agent in Charge Edw. J. Brennan talked to Acting Agent in Charge Wilcox of the Detroit office over the long distance telephone and advised him that it was our desire to have the police pick this subject up on the New Orleans warrant and return to that city direct. Mr. Brennan also requested Mr. Wilcox to immediately telegraph the Director and Agent in Charge Shanton at New Orleans when the arrest was consummated. It will be noted in the report sent to the Detroit office on the 14th inst. that the plan to have this subject returned to New York on his arrest has been abandoned in favor of his direct return to New Orleans, where he is wanted on the murder charge.

Department of Justice.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

7-1063

New York, N. Y. February 13, 1935.

Director, Bureau of Investigation,

Washington, D. C.

Two stop replying to your telegram fifteenth regarding
Dean ¹Ream wanted murder Busch on fourteenth we wired
Detroit address where subject is supposedly hiding
stop New York police sent New Orleans warrant to Detroit
police simultaneously suggesting cooperate our office
there stop all indications point to fact that fugitive
is now in Detroit please refer reports Agents Amos and
Davis thirteenth and fourteenth for full details this
matter.

Brennan

12:01 PM

12:20 JLR

Department of Justice.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

7-1063

New Orleans, La. February 16, 1923.

Burns,

Washington, D. C.

Stop two replying to your telegram re Esau Ramsus refer
report Agent Guiley February eighth re Marcus Garney
stop warrant issued police department for Ramsus sent
Chief of Police New York and Philadelphia stop as
indicated in report Dwyer and Shakespeare indicted for
murder no further action taken in state courts.

Shanton

12:03 PM

12:20 JLR

WUG-AS

February 17, 1923.

Mr. George R. Shanton,

Box 696,

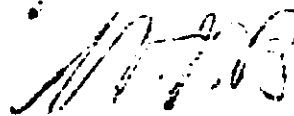
New Orleans, La.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing herewith copies of photograph, measurements, description and fingerprints of BEAU RANUS, alias RANUS, wanted for complicity in the murder of J. W. H. Mason, at New Orleans New Year's night. Mason was an important Government witness against Marcus Garvey.

I am about to issue an identification order on this man, but am forwarding this to you in advance for your special attention. Please give the matter urgent treatment and exercise every possible effort to locate him. Reports should be exchanged between the New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit and New Orleans offices.

Very truly yours,



Director.

Encl.

WFO-AS

February 20, 1923.

Mr. George R. Shanton,

Box 696,

New Orleans, La.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing herewith photostatic copies of specimens of the handwriting of EDWIN BARRY, (the printed letter only) together with a photostatic copy of a communication published in the "Chicago Defender" for purposes of comparison. Every possible effort must be made with a view to locating Esau Barrus who undoubtedly arranged for the murder of J. W. H. Eason at New Orleans on the night of January 1st last, and evidently in accordance with instructions received by him personally from Marcus Garvey. Reports should be exchanged between the New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Chicago and Detroit offices.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Encl.

JMT-JWB.

Walter C. Foster, Esq.,
Post Office Box 451,
Philadelphia, Pa.

U. S. vs. MARCUS GARYW, et al.
Violation Section 215, U.S.C.C. Alleged
Conspiracy to Intimidate Government Witnesses.

Dear Sir: *

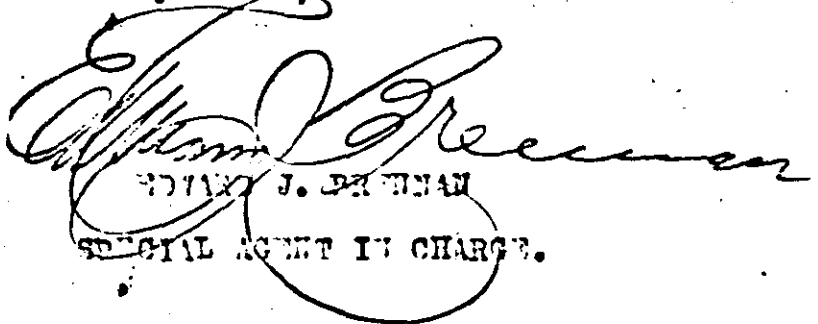
This will confirm telephone conversation which you today had with Agent Tucker, in which you stated that you had reason to believe Beau Ramus, who is wanted by the New Orleans City authorities in connection with the murder in that city of Reverend J. W. H. Mason, is now in Philadelphia.

Up to the present time this office has received no word as to whether Ramus has been apprehended in Detroit.

In view of the foregoing, particularly the lack of information from Detroit, it would seem advisable that you make every effort to locate this man and send copies of your agents' reports to this office.

Agent Davis informs me that J. Austin Morris, a Negro attorney, whose office is at 1303 Lombard Street, your city, can be fully trusted and will gladly cooperate with you in your efforts to locate Ramus.

Yours very truly,


EDWARD J. BRENNAN
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE.

Copy: Washington.

Chicago file NO-66967. This case originated at New York, N.Y. Journal to be
le at originating office (Y.

REPORT MADE AT: Chicago. Ill.	DATE WHEN MADE: Feb-20-1923	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Feb-16-17/23	REPORT MADE BY: T.L.JEFFERSON
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: ESAU RAMUS (col) alias RAMUS		United States V-MARCUS GARVEY. Violation of Sec-215.U.S.C.C.Using Mails to defraud proba- ble conspiracy to kill Government witness.	

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At Chicago. Illinois.

Reference is made to confidential letter from Director, incloseing copy
of reports made by undercover agent assigned at New Orleans La. In connection with
the murder of G.W.H.EASON, a government witness in the case of United States V-
MARCUS GARVEY, now pending in New York City.

On Feb-16-1923. Agent JEFFERSON, was assigned to this matter with a view
to locating ESAU RAMUS, alias RAMUS, wanted in connection with the murder of J.W.H.
EASON, who was assassinated on the night of January 1st, 1923, at New Orleans La.

Agent interviewed a number of GARVEY, members under plausible pretext,
all whom agent talked to expressed them selves as approving of the killing of
J.W.H.EASON, all stated that he who betray his brother must die.

Agent interviewed a confidential informant, who is a radical and closely
allied with all radical movements in Chicago, this informant stated that he was
positive that ESAU RAMUS, had Chicago connections, this informant states that he is
acquainted with ESAU RAMUS, and could discuss him without exciting suspicion,
agent will keep intouch with informant .

On Feb-17-1923. Agent called at the office of The Chicago Defender,
met the General Manager, MR.PHIL JONES, agent
explained to MR.JONES, the object of his
visit, MR.JONES, stated he would gladly give
agent all assistance possible as he consid-
ered GARVEY, a bad egg. MR.JONES, called in

190-1781-6

ESAU EASON
Alias EASON

Page-2

February.16-17-1923

the City Editor MR.HARPER, and instructed him to give agent all letters and papers he had in connection with MARCUS GARVEY, or any of his agents.

Agent procured from the files the letter which appeared in The Chicago Defender February 3-1923, this letter reads thus.

TO THE CHICAGO DEFENDER I AM GOING TO TELL YOU SOMETHING
WORTH KNOWING.NOW ITS THIS THE MEN WHO KILLED D.R EASON
HAVE NOT BEEN ARRESTED. I AM IN THIS CITY WITH MY TICKET
TO ANOTHER CITY. YES EASON HAD IT COMING. AND NOT ONLY
HIM. THERE ARE OTHERS WHO WILL GO IF THEY BRAKE THE VOW.
THEY MADE WHEN DR.EASON MADE HIS. EVERY RACE WILL LINK
TO ITS OWN BUT ONE SO NOW IS THE TIME TO DEVIDE THE GOLD
FROM THE BRASS. I KILLED EASON AND WROAT A LETTER TO THE
MAYOR OF NEW ORLEANS AND CHIEF OF POLICE WHEN I WAS. MY
NAME IS P.D.H.KONGHONG REWE--BRITSEKI

Undeveloped Leads.

Agent is forwarding the original letter to New Orleans Bureau Office, requesting that compairson be made with letters received by the Mayor and Chief of Police New Orleans La. which may assist in tracing the writer .

The New Orleans Bureau Office is requested to return said letter to Chicago Bureau Office when same has served the purpose.

WNC-AS

February 19, 1923.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BONNER.

I am enclosing herewith photostatic copies of specimens of the handwriting of EDUARD BREMER (the printed letter only) together with a photostatic copy of a communication published in the "Chicago Defender" for purposes of comparison. Every possible effort must be made with a view to locating Jean Ramus who undoubtedly arranged for the murder of J. W. H. Mason at New Orleans on the night of January 1st last and evidently in accordance with instructions received by him personally from Marcus Garvey.

Very truly yours,


Director.

Encl.

Department of Justice.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

New Orleans, La. February 21, 1935

Barnes

Washington, D.C. *

City Police received telegram from authorities Detroit quote
Esau Ramus apprehended prisoner refuses to return without papers
send information name of complaint date of crime and crime
committed Ed H. Fox chief of Detectives unquote communicated with
Chief of Police and District Attorney submitted with Capt. Reed
local arresting officer all evidence in case and Chief of Police
wired as follows to Detroit at Four o'clock today quote exchange
telegrams:

Esau Ramus charged in affidavit here with murder Detective J. Uhle
complaint date of crime January first nineteen twenty-three copies
mailed you this evening unquote my opinion that local authorities
will not push case nor will they expend money for extradition
local District Attorney claims weak evidence to ~~extradition~~ ^{warrant} extradition
and connect Ramus with murder Have consulted Federal Prosecuting
Attorney who suggest that New York arrest Ramus on conspiracy
charge to defraud mails in conjunction with Garvey If possible
advise New York

1935 - Stanton - 6

Case originated at New York. Journal to be made at originating office ONLY

REPORT MADE AT: New York City	DATE WHEN MADE: Feb. 24, 1923	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Feb. 24, 1923.	REPORT MADE BY: CLARENCE R. WALSH.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: IN RE: <u>MARCUS GARVEY.</u>			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

AT NEW YORK, N.Y.

Continuing the above case, upon receipt of the following telegram:

"Brennan,
Park Row Bldg.

Washington DC Feb. 23 1923
6:31 P.M.

Further regarding Esaw Ramus New Orleans advises Ramus refused to return there without extradition and possibility formal request for extradition will not be made by police New Orleans in view expense stop U.S. Attorney at New Orleans suggests Ramus be prosecuted New York connection Garvey Case and Assistant Attorney Crim feels Ramus matter could be used against Garvey to show corruption if connection proven. Stop. Am wiring New Orleans to advise in detail and will wire you upon receipt of their telegram stop Two.

Burns."

Special Bank Accountant Merrilees and the writer were in conference with Assistant U.S. Attorney Mattuck and it was suggested that the New York Police Department be questioned relative to the possibility of them wanting ESAW RAMUS in New York City for violation New York State Laws. After said conference, the writer got in touch with Lieutenant Geegan, of Bomb Squad, and was informed that they had a warrant for the apprehension of subject for felonious assault and robbery and that in the event that the State of Louisiana was not prepared to extradite subject from

February 24th, 1926.

CLARENCE R. WALKER.

Detroit, they would take the necessary steps for his removal to New York immediately.

This information was communicated to Mr. Brennan, Special Agent in Charge, who in turn got in touch with Detroit (long distance call) and made this known to the authorities in Detroit, who in turn suggested that the New York Police send a telegram to them stating that subject was wanted and they would hold RAMUS. The necessary arrangements were made with the New York Police and the writer was notified that telegram had been sent to the Chief of Police, Detroit, instructing him to hold subject for removal to New York on felonious assault and burglary charge.

Continued.

WFO-43

February 23, 1923.

Brennan

Bank Row Building

New York N Y

Further regarding Esau Ramsa New Orleans advises Ramsa refusal to return there without extradition and possibility formal request for extradition will not be made by police New Orleans in view expense stop US Attorney at New Orleans suggests Ramsa be prosecuted New York connection Garvey case and Assistant Attorney General Crim feels Ramsa matter could be used against Garvey to show corruption if connection proven stop Am wiring New Orleans to advise in detail and will wire you upon receipt of their telegram stop two

BUREAU

Department of Justice.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

lwa § 28 collect govt lx

Detroit, Mich. February 21, 1923

Director,

Washington.

One stop Essau Ramus wanted New Orleans murder apprehended here
last night by Agent Dupis this office cooperation police stop
Ramus to be returned New Orleans state authorities .

Wilcox

Acting

10 14 A.M.

WVG-AS

February 21, 1923

Ressler

Owen Building

Detroit Michigan

Congratulations on apprehension Esau Ramus keep me
advised and wire other offices involved stop two

BURNS

WVG-AS

February 23, 1923

Shanton

Federal Building

New Orleans La

Telegram received Rams case Agent Gulloy in New York
today probably will leave tomorrow should be in New
Orleans in few days stop If any possibility whatever
of effecting return Rams to New Orleans am willing
reassign Jones who is here proceed there immediately
stop Wire me and advise New York exact status stop two

BURNS

Department of Justice.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

New Orleans, La. February 23, 1935.

Burns,

Dept. of Justice,

Washington, D.C.

Burns send Jones to New Orleans by all means Gulley presence necessary
must use all endeavor to produce facts before State Prosecuting Attorney
stop two.

Shanton

Recd. 2-24-35
10:50 EB

100-1781-6

Case originated at N.Y. Journal to be made at originating office ONLY.
(By direction Agent in Charge Geo.R. Shanton.)

REPORT MADE AT: New Orleans, La.	DATE WHEN MADE: 2/24/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 2/23-24/23	REPORT MADE BY: GEO.R. SHANTON.
--	-----------------------------------	---	---

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

**U.S. vs MARCUS GARVEY et al: USING MAILS TO DECEIT;
PROBABLE CONSPIRACY TO INTIMIDATE
GOVERNMENT WITNESSES.**

FACTS DEVELOPED:

ATTENTION MR. HOOVER-2

At New Orleans, La. *

Reference is made to previous reports on the above matter, and particularly to report of Agent dated Feb. 21st, 1923, and to Bureau letter dated February 20th, 1923, initialed WWG-AS*JEH, enclosing photostatic copies of specimens of the handwriting of ESAU RAMUS, together with a photostatic copy of a communication published in the "CHICAGO DEFENDER" for purpose of comparison.

The following telegram was sent to the Director of the Bureau in regard to Agent H.D. Gulley, who is urgently needed on this particular case due to the fact that from its incipency he has been industriously working same with the local Police Department:-

**"SEND JONES TO NEW ORLEANS BY ALL MEANS
GULLEY'S PRESENCE NECESSARY MUST USE ALL
ENDEAVOR TO PRODUCE FACTS BEFORE STATE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY STOP TWO."**

Reference is also made to report of Agent T.L. JEFFERSON, Chicago, Ill., dated 2/20/23, with which was forwarded to this office a clipping from the Chicago Defender in connection with the above matter, and also original letter written to the CHICAGO DEFENDER, which letter was requested returned after it has served its purpose.

2, 4/23

I went over the various printed handwritings supposed to be and to have been created by RAMUS, and in my opinion they are identically the same.

I called at Police Headquarters at 10:30 A.M., Feb. 23, 1923, but due to court business, could not obtain interview with DISTRICT ATTORNEY MARR. Returned at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and presented Chicago letter and corresponding handwriting to the Chief of Police, who recommended me to take it up with Mr. Marr. I called on Mr. Marr, but due to court duty and urgent business in his office, could not be received today, but will call again tomorrow.

On February 24th, at 9:30 A.M., called again on Mr. MARR, DISTRICT PROSECUTING ATTORNEY, but due to court duties, still could not be received.

The following telegram was received from Director Burns, dated Feb. 23, 1923:-

"TELEGRAM RECEIVED RAMUS CASE AGENT GULLEY IN NEW YORK TODAY PROBABLY WILL LEAVE TOMORROW SHOULD BE IN NEW ORLEANS IN FEW DAYS STOP IF ANY POSSIBILITY WHATEVER OF EFFECTING RETURN RAMUS TO NEWORLEANS AM WILLING REASSIGN JONES WHO IS HERE PROCEED THERE IMMEDIATELY STOP WIRE ME AND ADVISE NEWYORK EXACT STATUS STOP TWO."

The following telegram was sent to Special Agent in Charge Brennan, New York City, Feb. 24, 1923:

"PRESENT STATUS OF RAMUS CAPIAS SENT AS REQUESTED TO DETROIT YESTERDAY WIRED DIRECTOR PRESENCE OF AGENT GULLEY WHO WAS CALLED TO WASHINGTON URGENTLY NECESSARY HERE ALSO UNDERCOVER JONES STOP WORKING YESTERDAY AND TODAY WITH THE STATE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY AND POLICE FIND THAT THEY ARE VERY WEAK INDEED IN LUSHING CASE CLAIM EVIDENCE IS WEAK SECOND THAT HAVE NO FUNDS FOR EXTRADITION THE ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE RECEIVED TODAY FROM CHICAGO WILL DO MUCH IN CONVINCING AUTHORITIES THAT RAMUS IS CONNECTED WITH MURDER IF AGENT GULLEY THERE HURRY HIS RETURN."

REPORT MADE AT: New Orleans, La.	DATE WHEN MADE: 2/24/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 2/11 & 15/23	REPORT MADE BY: HARRY D. GULLEY.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: MARCUS GARVEY ET AL; USING MAILS TO DEFRAUD, CONSPIRACY INTIMIDATE AND KILL GOVERNMENT WITNESSES.			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Attention Mr. Hoover-2

At New Orleans, La.

Reference is made to former reports on above subject.

On Sunday night, Feb. 11th, this agent accompanied Supt. Moloney, and about twenty members of the Police Department on a raid of the Longshoremen's Hall, 2059 Jackson Ave., where THOMAS ANDERSON, Assistant Secretary to MARCUS GARVEY, was conducting a meeting in the interest of the U. N. I. A. As a consequence, ANDERSON and six of the local officers were taken to the 6th Precinct Police Station, and charged with inciting riot. Books and other documents were seized by the police. Upon examination of same by this agent, nothing of value concerning this investigation could be found.

In this connection, Superintendent Moloney stated to agent that he intended to break up the meetings of GARVEY'S organization if possible, and lend any aid to this Department within his power.

The following telegram was received and answered:-
"Feb. 15, 1923, Washington, D.C.

"WIRE WHETHER ANY WARRANT ISSUED
NEW ORLEANS FOR ESAU RALUS ALSO
STATUS LOCAL AUTHORITIES CASE
STOP TWO."

Burns."

We replied as follows:-

Feb. 15, 1923, N.O

"STOP TWO SUNNED RE ESAU RALUS REFER

"REPORT AGENT GULLEY FEBRUARY EIGHT RE LARCUS GARVEY
STOP WARRANT ISSUED POLICE DEPARTMENT FOR RANUS SENT
CHIEF POLICE NEWYORK AND PHILADELPHIA STOP AS INDICATED
IN REPORT DWYER AND SHAMSPERE INDICTED FOR MURDER NO
FURTHER ACTION TAKEN IN STATE COURTS.
SHANTON".

CONTINUED.

HDG:CL. *

7-11

February 21, 1933.

Mr. Carl Murray,
Director, New Afro-American,
1211 15th, Maryland.

Dear Sir:

The Attorney General has referred to me your letter addressed to him on the 15th instant, making inquiry with regard to Marcus Garvey.

Marcus Garvey is now under indictment in the Federal Court for the Southern District of New York for misusing the mails in a scheme to defraud. His case will come up for trial within a few days.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Department of Justice,
Washington.

February 3, 1925.

Memorandum for the Honorable William J. Burns,
Director of the Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice.

-0-

In the matter of the informal charges preferred against Marcus Garvey and his movement by Du Bois, Johnson and Pickens, representing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and others, I beg to most respectfully advise in the interest of the Department of Justice that you be not guided by the bare allegations of these particular persons and that you make your independent investigations to ascertain the truth or falsity of the same for the following reasons, to-wit:

1. Garvey's organization and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People are rival organizations among the Negroes of this country, and their rivalry is very tense.

2. While Garvey has a vision that is impossible of realization, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is equally as visionary.

3. While the proponents of these charges allege that Garvey is stirring up race friction, it is true on the other hand that the N. A. A. C. P., as directed by Du Bois, Johnson and Pickens, has done more to create race friction in this country than any other agency I know.

4. The Garvey movement is not political, while the N. A. A. C. P. turns up in every campaign, in which we engage for the election of Republican candidates, as dyed-in-the-wool Democrats.

5. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People operates The Crisis through Dr. Du Bois, and I am attaching hereto a copy of the last issue, which is about as Bolshevistic as the propaganda by Haywood, et

al., and I would like for you to read particularly the references to the administration and some of our outstanding senators.

6. That the allegations as to Garveyism taking on the aspects of Ku Kluxism, all their statements are as to attempts, etc. In other words, it is a case of my being a Methodist and assailing the other fellow for being a Baptist, and he resents it with the result that there is a near fight. That is about the sum total of their allegations.

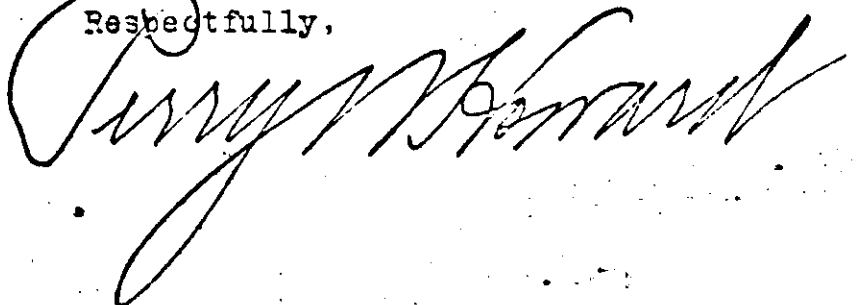
7. Robert S. Abbott, representing The Defender and one of the proponents of these charges, is my very intimate and personal friend; but in looking well to the interest of the Department, especially that justice may be done, it is well to take into consideration that there has been considerable litigation obtaining between The Chicago Defender and the Marcus Garvey movement; this being in the nature of a libel suit, which gained wide publicity and was in the courts for quite a few years.

8. It is of special note that all the allegations made against the Garvey movement, if true would only be offenses punishable by state jurisdictions, and I see nothing of which any Federal jurisdiction has any right or reason to take cognizance.

9. It reduces itself to a cannibalistic scheme of one rival getting rid of the other by annihilation or otherwise.

Concluding I beg to suggest that I hold no brief for Garvey and I am not even personally acquainted with him, but I do not want to see the Department in the ridiculous attitude of throwing its strong arm of activities into a sweeping investigation of charges that are preferred by his rivals, many of whom are doing more damage to the general welfare of the Nation than his movement.

Respectfully,

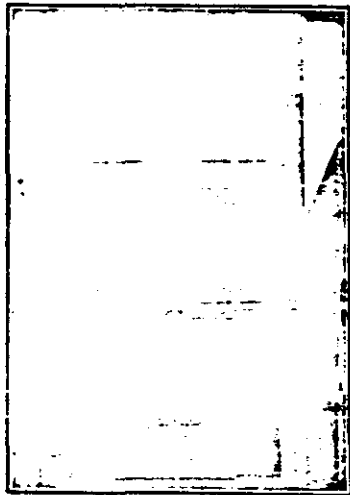


PWB/LRL.

For
The Hon. W. J. Brown
CRISIS
New Year
1923

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THE CRISIS

A RECORD OF THE DARKER RACES

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ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE, AT 20 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY. CON-
DUCTED BY W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS; JESSIE REDMON FAUSET, LITERARY EDITOR;
AUGUSTUS GRANVILLE DILL, BUSINESS MANAGER.

Vol. 25 No. 3

JANUARY, 1923

Whole No. 147

COVER

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Reproduction of an Art Study of Miss Anita Thompson.

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THE FEBRUARY CRISIS

The February CRISIS will publish our annual book review; articles on the Lott Carey Conven-
tion, the Johnson C. Smith University; a story by Mary Church Terrell; and our annual review
of lynching.

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1870

1922

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Mention THE CRISIS

THE CRISIS

Vol. 25. No. 3

JANUARY, 1923

Whole No. 147



'Remember our subscription drive early in 1923. We ask 3 hours' work. Can you spare it? Write us immediately.'

INTENTIONS

THE Republicans did not try to pass the Dyer Bill. Local political pressure and team work engineered by the N. A. A. C. P., and the extraordinary thoughtful and determined lobbying by James Weldon Johnson forced the bill further than any American, black or white, dreamed. Politicians were surprised when the Bill emerged from the House Committee, and when it passed the House, they were astonished; but they said: "Well it is over now and the 'buck' goes to the Senate." The Senate intended burying it in committee. But the seat of Chairman Knute Nelson became so hot that despite long squirming and excusing, he had to let it be reported. Then the approaching election forced it on the calendar. And finally there was nothing to stop the Bill from becoming a law, but the Southern Democrats and the Southerners picked the Republicans' chestnuts out of the fire, to the great joy of Lodge, Curtis, Watson, and their kind. The Republicans never intended to pass the Dyer Bill, unless they could do so without effort, without a fight, and without appearing publicly to defend the rights of the Negro race.

POWER

FIRST of all, conceive the power of the black man in America when he learns the mere rudiments of using it.

We made a great political party, with a few men who were sincerely our friends, but with a majority who were ashamed of us, who sought to ignore us or were too cowardly to defend us—we forced them up to the very threshold of doing our will and they rescued themselves only by condoning the collapse of popular government. What a sight for Gods and men!

LOSS

ANY persons, colored and white, are bewailing the "loss" which Negroes have sustained in the defeat of the Dyer Bill. Rot. We are not the ones who need sympathy. They murder our bodies. We keep our souls. The organization most in need of sympathy, is that century-old attempt at government of, by and for the people, which today stands before the world convicted of failure. Alone of civilized countries, it permits mob law, lynching and public burning of human beings at the stake. The State and local governments confess themselves helpless to stop this. A bill is presented in the national Congress to prevent lynching by national law. It was not a perfect bill, but it was an attempt, and a sincere attempt to get at crime; the least that a nation of civilized human beings could do, was to discuss that bill, to improve it, to remove its weaknesses and to strengthen its deficiencies. On the contrary, the Senate of the United States was not even allowed to discuss it. Can one call this our failure? Quite the contrary. It is the failure and the disgrace of the white people of the United States.

GAIN

NEVER before in the history of the United States has the Negro population worked more wholeheartedly and intelligently and efficiently toward one end. They made the Republican party do what the Republicans did not, and do not intend to do. They pushed to the forefront a demand for protective legislation, instead of a demand for petty office. They refused to be beguiled by promises and hand-shakes. They said with unusual unanimity that the Anti-Lynching Bill was the price of their political support. All this is a tremendous gain. In the next two years, the Republican party expects us to forget that they have failed and deceived us; but if we Black voters, male and female, forget what the Republican party did to the Dyer Bill, we deserve disfranchisement now and forever.

TRAITORS

WE have, of course, our traitors within the group. We could not expect otherwise. We are almost as weakly human in this respect, as our white opponents. Perry Howard, a lick-spittle politician whose antics have long amused and pained us, sought to sell us for thirty pieces of silver. He wrote the following letter, November 23rd, 1922, to T. Coleman duPont, defeated candidate for Senator in Delaware, where Negro votes retired Layton who opposed the Dyer Bill:

"I received your letter of Nov. 22 upon my return from the West where I have been almost the entire time since the close of the campaign.

"I confess to you that I have blood in my eyes for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and others who have used them with sinister designs to defeat some of the best friends that we have in particular and the Nation in general.

"The purpose of this letter is to call attention of you and other outstanding statesmen to the fact that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is purely a Negro Democratic organization and has always been found on the side

of the Democrats in the final analysis. This organization was used by Bob Nelson and others, and you owe your defeat to no other agency. I corrected the evil in Wilmington, and if I could have gone into the Dover neighborhood on the following Monday I could have saved the day, but I had an engagement to fill for Senator Frelinghuysen and you know it was impossible for me to do so.

"Now, I may call attention to the fact that whatever legislation or whatever else is done for the colored people of this country ought certainly to be done and done promptly, but I insist that none of it ought to be done through or by reason of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People or any of its sympathizers.

"I therefore think that it should be the policy of the leaders of the party like you to absolutely ignore and give the back of your hand to such men as Nelson, James Weldon Johnson, W. E. B. DuBois, Robert L. Vann of Pittsburgh, and others of their ilk. There should be no quarters; and while treating every colored man with fairness and looking well to the interest of our group, these political bolshevists should be annihilated as the basest of ingrates."

(Signed) PERRY W. HOWARD.

Mr. Howard stated that he was sending copies of this letter to Frelinghuysen, McCormick, Watson, Moses, Attorney General Daugherty and Chairman Adams. It is said that copies were also circulated among a number of other influential Republican Senators.

Of course, this letter had no influence whatsoever on the Dyer Bill except to give those Republicans who were determined to defeat it, aid and comfort in their apostasy; and also possibly to confirm the belief in the venality of Negro politicians.

Howard boasts of his close friendship with that professional enemy of the Negro race, Pat Harrison, of Mississippi. It was Harrison who helped defeat the Liberian Loan by giving the Senate "information" that \$650,000 of the money was to go to certain colored Americans.

DEMOCRATS

WHENCE we hoped that an offer of our support would induce the Democratic party

(a) to curb the Bourbon South;

(b) to work for the human uplift of the black and lowly.

We thought Wilson wanted to, when he wrote to the late Bishop Walters promising us "Justice and not mere grudging justice." After election he called the Bishop to him. "Er—Bishop, what is this I hear about some letter I wrote you during the campaign? I don't seem to recollect its terms."

"I have it right here—right here," answered the Bishop, proudly.

"Yes—yes!" hummed the great war President as he read it and carefully tucked it away in his pocket.

The Bishop never saw the letter again.

Characteristic. In that body of death, the National Democratic party, based as it is on the murdering, lynching South, there is no shadow of hope for the voter, black or white, who seeks justice, liberty and uplift.

Those Republicans who defeated the Dyer Bill, encouraged by the silence and inaction of the President, knew and counted on this. If they had made a corrupt bargain with Underwood, Harrison, Heflin and Caraway—those rotten borough rump politicians masked by the Ku Klux Klan—if they had deliberately made a bargain with them to defeat this just measure by methods of which Turkey would have been ashamed, the result would have been exactly as it has been.


It is doubtful if free government in Western European civilization has descended to such depths as it did in this filibuster of the Democratic party. They did not use argument; they simply, as one journal said, lynched the anti-lynching bill. They brought to the floor of the United States Senate exactly the same methods which the lynchers of Georgia, Louisiana and Texas used at home—brute force. And the Republican party was *particeps criminis* with them. Influential leaders among them

wanted the Democrats to filibuster; they prayed they would filibuster; they asked them to filibuster and agreed to help them. They argued:

"What can the 'niggers' do but vote for us. Can they vote for the Democrats after this?"

No, we cannot.

THIRD PARTIES

 We are not the only group in America for which the Republican and Democratic parties spell anathema and death. The trend toward a Third Party is irresistible. It may take years but it must come; and when it comes, it means the death of the political power of the disfranchising South, for until this is accomplished, no Third Party can survive. Our duty is clear. And in order to systematize and concentrate our votes, we must, early in 1924, assemble in National Political Congress—a Congress duly representative of every locality, to decide on methods, ways and means.

In local elections we can continue to cast our vote regardless of party labels. Vote for friends and defeat our enemies, be they Republicans, Democrats or Socialists. Let us stand by Tammany in New York and Thompson in Chicago as long as they stand by us, and as long as snobs like James W. Wadsworth and Medill McCormick and cowards like Ernst betray us.

Of all the Republican Senators only eleven deserve our support, so far as we are at present informed:

Shortridge	Phipps
New	Capper
Pepper	McNary
Reed, of Pa.	Edge
Gooding	Willis

Is not the way then clear and simple? Can any Negro voter in the future support the Democratic or Republican party in national elections without writing himself down an ass?

190-1781-6

LYNCHING

THE fight against lynching is just begun. This is no time for a hint of discouragement or hesitation. American Negroes have had little experience in winning group fights. Usually they have lost and consequently their enemies depend on seeing them fly after the first defeat. This time, they are going to be disappointed. The time to fight is not when you are victorious but when you are repulsed. The time to gird yourself for putting down lynching is when the Dyer Bill is defeated by thugs, and not when politicians are making gay promises. This is going to be a long fight and it is going to be a costly fight, but we are going to win; and the reason that we must win is because lynching and mob violence has got to go or civilization in the United States cannot survive.

As Senator New has written us:

"The effort to suppress lynching will be like that to suppress slavery and to accomplish every other great result that has been undertaken in this country since the establishment of the Republic—a matter of long delays, repeated failures and ultimate success."

And Senator Reed, of Pennsylvania, adds:

"The rules of the Senate must be changed so that a minority can no longer balk the will of the people. I shall continue to favor the Dyer Bill until it is finally adopted."

Unless then the States immediately and stringently end this shameful custom, the United States is going to pass an Anti-Lynching Bill. The next Congress is going to see an Anti-Lynching Bill similar to the Dyer Bill introduced and pushed by the united votes of all lovers of justice and decency.

COST

THERE are certain simple souls among us who seem to imagine that the emancipation of the colored people of the United States is going to cost about \$1.93,

and that anything more than this is evidence of theft. These people should contemplate this single fact:

On November 22nd and 23rd, the N. A. A. C. P. spent \$5,136.93 for the following advertisements in the greatest daily papers of the country:

	Circulation	Cost, one insertion
New York Times		
Nov. 23 Full page	327,316	\$1,539.20
Chicago Daily News		
Nov. 22 7 columns'	412,304	1,387.75
Atlanta Constitution		
Nov. 22 7 columns	109,787	379.20
Kansas City Journal		
Nov. 24 ½ page	40,266	258.72
Kansas City Star		
Nov. 23 ¼ page	439,374	532.00
San Antonio Express		
Nov. 22 ¼ page	30,536	168.00
Washington Star		
Nov. 23 Full page	92,555	458.00
Cleveland Plain Dealer,		
Nov. 22 ½ page	181,766	384.00
New York World		
Dec. 4 1 page	860,080	1,344.00
	1,993,883	\$6,480.93

In this way, on one single day, they made five million intelligent Americans think about lynching. We reached the unreached: white people who knew and cared little about lynching. Was it worth it? We ought to have spent ten times that amount and we shall, if possible, spend that next year. Advertising is costly. Propaganda depends on advertising as well as other costly methods. What every great cause—the Red Cross, Jewish Charities, the Knights of Columbus, the Hospitals—what all white folk must do to get their cause before the public, we black folk cannot afford to neglect. All Americans do not understand about lynching. Few Americans dream of our daily life of insult, cruelty and discouragement. If we do not let them know, who will? *Who will?* We must advertise, we must agitate, we must, as Jehovah told Isaiah, "Cry aloud, spare not, lift up thy voice like a trumpet and show my people their transgression."

There is no royal road to publicity. It costs money and much money. We need to advertise as never before in the daily press, in the weekly press, white and colored, in monthly peri-

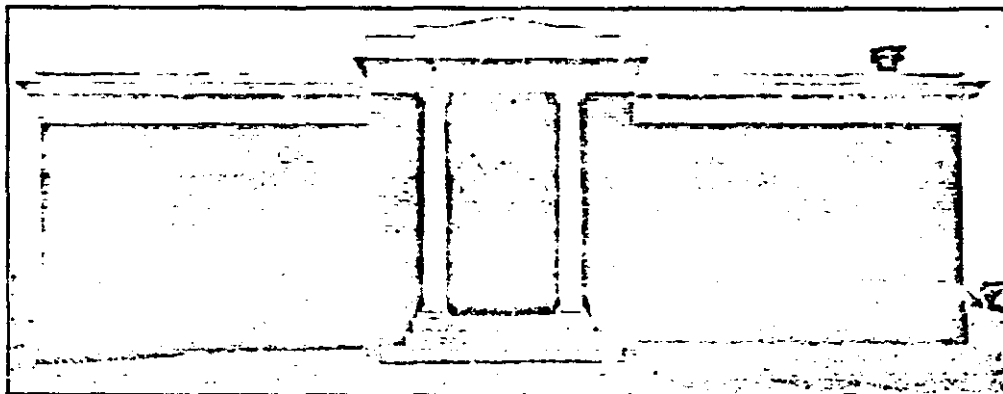
odicals. We need lecturers and organizers of first-class ability, paid first-class wage. Now is the time to pour money into the Anti-Lynching Campaign—now or never.

PRIZE STORY CONTEST



UR readers are reminded of the \$50. prize story contest now being conducted by THE CRISIS at the request of the

Delta Omega Chapter of the Alpha Kappa Sorority of Southeast Virginia. The headquarters of this chapter are at Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute, Petersburg, and not at Virginia Union University as erroneously stated. Details of the contest appeared in the December CRISIS and will be mailed to inquirers.



NEW NEGRO SCHOOL AT CLAYMOUNT

THE PIERRE DU PONT SCHOOLS



IN the summer of 1918, when the war had awakened a new civic consciousness in the minds of the greater number of citizens, a group of Delaware men and women who were deeply interested in the development of their state founded an organization called "The Service Citizens of Delaware," the purpose of which was "to work for the improvement of social conditions in the State of Delaware."

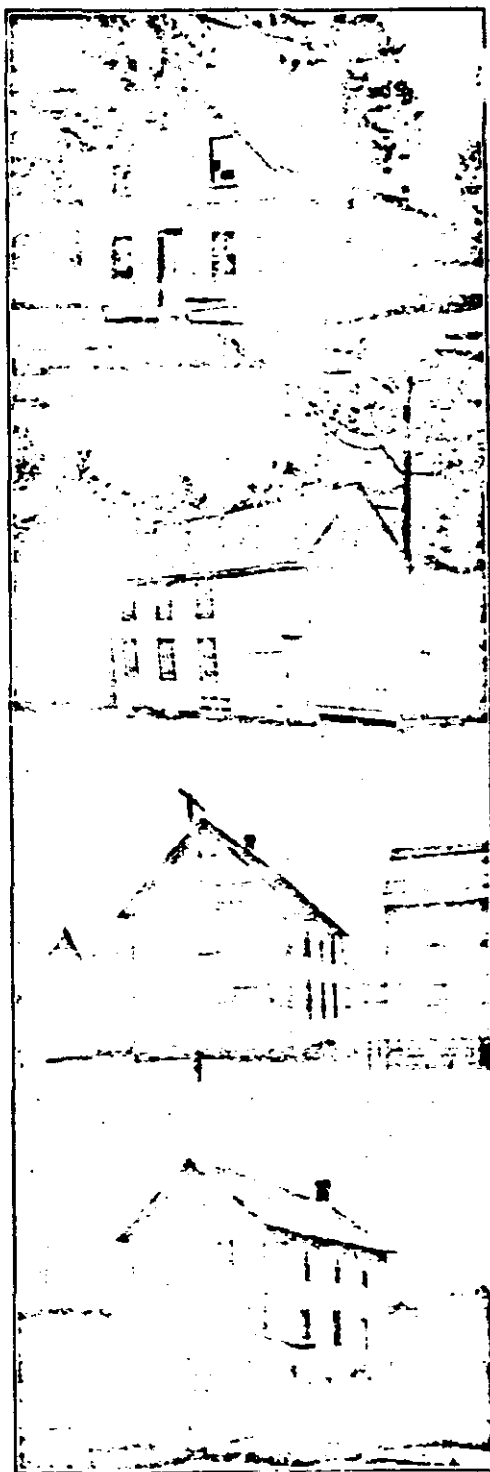
Mr. Pierre S. duPont, the president of the Service Citizens, created a trust fund to yield an income of \$90,000 a year for a specified number of years to carry on this work, and Dr. Joseph H. Odell was chosen director.

As a result of several reports on public education in which Delaware was ranked very low, the Service Citizens became interested in the improvement of educational conditions. An illustrated survey of rural schools was made by experts from Columbia University and distributed widely throughout the State. This survey revealed such deplorable conditions that Mr. P. S. duPont,

then vice-president of the State Board of Education, founded a new trust fund, the income from which, amounting to \$2,000,000, was to be used in the erection of new school buildings for Delaware. Of this amount, 20 per cent was specifically set aside for the rebuilding of colored schools, and a few months later an additional gift of \$500,000 was made by Mr. duPont for Negro schools. From time to time the original trust fund has been supplemented, until approximately \$4,000,000 will be available in income for the improvement of the public school system of Delaware.

A special Educational Committee of five was appointed from the Service Citizens to administer this fund, and on July 28, 1919, the Delaware School Auxiliary Association was incorporated.

In the first few months of its existence, the Association spent a great deal of its time in conference with the state and local boards of education in an endeavor to formulate a building program. The problem was doubly difficult because of the separate schools for white and colored children. It



OLD SCHOOL HOUSES
AT UNION, JOHN WESLEY, LEWES AND
LAUREL

was first decided to erect schools at strategic points in order to have examples of the best school architecture constantly before the people. In the white districts the taxpayers were expected to raise specified amounts by bonding, while the balance of the cost of the school was to be supplied by the Delaware School Auxiliary Association. In the colored districts the sites were to be acquired, schools erected and equipped by the Auxiliary Association and turned over to the State Board of Education without cost to the local communities.

The Delaware School Auxiliary Association chose as architect Mr. James O. Betelle of Guilbert & Betelle, Newark, N. J., because of his special training in school architecture, and a book on "Standards and Plans for School Buildings and Grounds in the State of Delaware" was prepared for the State Board of Education. With this work as a basis typical plans for one, two, three and four room schools were drawn and approved by the State Board of Education, in order that there might be some standardization of school construction throughout the State.

A typical one room school has a seating capacity of 40 pupils; has austral windows, the light entering only from one side; the net glass area is 20 per cent of the floor space; the ceiling is 12 feet high; the class room is 23x32 feet, giving 18 feet of floor space to each pupil; the building is heated and ventilated by a jacketed heater; the building contains cloak rooms and inside toilets; the cost of construction, including site and equipment, is \$6,000. In order to assure adequate playground space, two acres of ground were adopted as a minimum for a one room building, three for a two room building, and so forth.

A survey of the colored children in the State was made and maps prepared showing the centers of Negro population, in order that the school houses might be properly located.

The Delaware School Auxiliary developed its own building organization which operates from the central office and is proving very economical by the elimination of contractors' profits and the cost of bonding.

Up to the present time the School Auxiliary has constructed for Negro children 51 schools, comprising 95 rooms and accommodating 3,680 pupils, at a cost of \$706,000. It has under construction 26 schools of 49

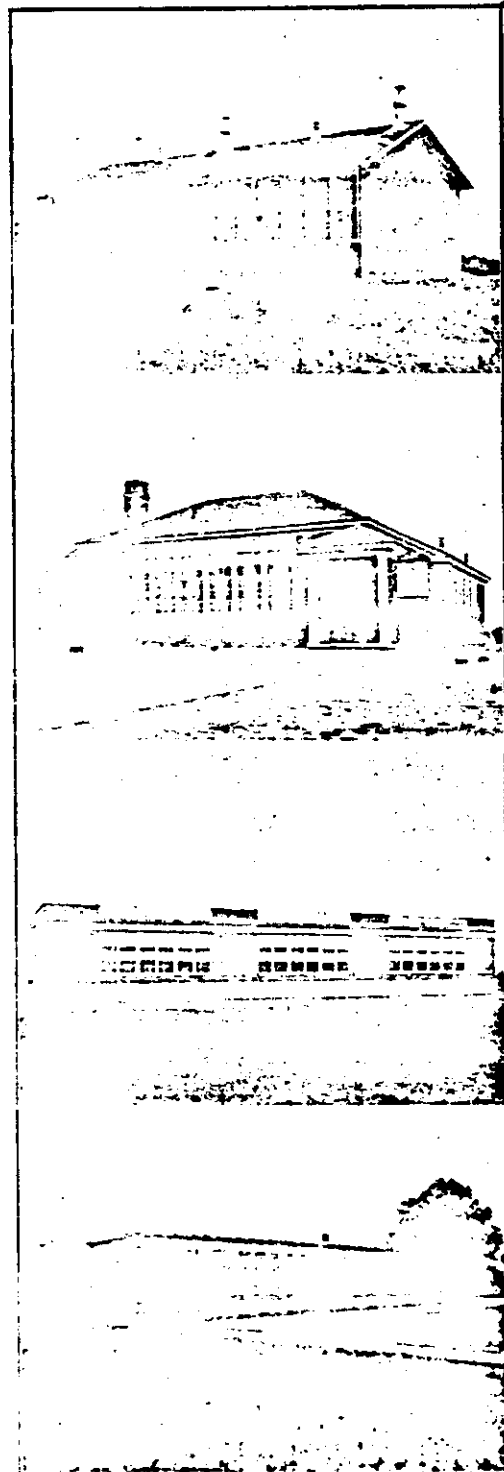
rooms, pupil capacity 1,880, cost approximately \$215,000. When these are completed, practically all the Negro schools in the State will be rebuilt, less than a dozen remaining where it seems impossible to secure suitable sites.

The Dover Colored School, now under construction, will be the largest in the State, accommodating 280 pupils, with seven class rooms, a principal's room, a sewing room, a lunch room and an auditorium. The class rooms are grouped around the auditorium which is equipped with a stage, curtain and moving picture machine, and will seat 500 people. The Dover School was planned with the hope that it would not only be used for class room work, but that it might also become a community center and a convention hall for the Negro people of the State.

After the physical rebuilding of the schools, attendance is the greatest problem in Delaware. It would be useless to erect modern buildings unless the children will take advantage of them. The Delaware School Auxiliary has, therefore, made a careful study of attendance and absence in the rural schools, together with the causes of absence, in an effort to discover why children do not attend school regularly. In the near future Dr. Richard Watson Cooper, Director of the Bureau of Education of the Service Citizens, will publish a book on "Non-attendance of Colored Children in the Public Schools of Delaware," which will undoubtedly be of great service in solving one of the greatest problems of the Negro in Delaware.

To encourage better attendance the Delaware School Auxiliary Association for two years has been conducting a campaign, offering each month to the children cards for perfect and good attendance during the month. The first year these cards were an historical series, and last year, the Delaware birds and flowers. The coming year it is planned to give buttons on which are to be sketches of Delaware industries. To the school rooms making a certain average of attendance Delaware State flags were given the first year, pictures of nature studies last year, and this year books will be given for the school library. The average number of days attended per pupil increased from 90 in 1918-19 to 134 in 1920-21.

As an incentive to the teachers to keep alive their interest in world affairs, the



NEW SCHOOL HOUSES
AT UNION, JOHN WESLEY, LEWES, AND
LAUREL

5. Our Teachers—How to Get Good Ones and Keep Them

6. Recreation for the Neighborhood.

The majority of the colored associations are fortunate in having new schools in which to meet, and their activities have included purchasing victrolas and pianos for the schools; furnishing hot lunches to the children; buying playground equipment; starting or supplementing school libraries; beautifying the school buildings and grounds; purchasing sewing machines and equipment for industrial work; and planting school gardens.

The Service Citizens also aided community organization of a slightly different type in giving for two years the salary of a field secretary for the Delaware Negro Civic League, which had local branches throughout the State.

The State College for Colored Students is the only school of high school grade for Negro students outside of the city of Wilmington. Several surveys revealed the de-

plorable conditions in the institution because of insufficient appropriations from the Legislature. The Delaware School Auxiliary Association offered its services to the trustees, first auditing the books and placing the finances on a business basis, and then remodelling the physical equipment. A sewerage system was completed; an addition to the girls' dormitory was built; bath and sanitary facilities were added to both girls' and boys' dormitories; the interiors of buildings were painted and renovated and an adequate water supply furnished. In addition new furniture for the buildings was donated from a private source. A two room brick school was erected on the campus by the Delaware School Auxiliary Association to be used as a practice school.

The trustees have modified the courses of study and inaugurated a standard State high school. It is their hope that this institution may serve as the colored high school for rural Delaware and later develop into an industrial college similar to Hampton or Tuskegee.

"THE NEGRO IN CHICAGO"

The Report of the Chicago Commission on Race Relations



AUGUSTUS GRANVILLE DILL



"THE Negro in Chicago, a Study of Race Relations and a Race Riot," is the title of a valuable publication recently issued from the University of Chicago Press. This book of nearly seven hundred pages is the report of the Chicago Commission on Race Relations, a commission composed of twelve members, six representing the white people and six representing the Negro people, appointed by Governor Frank O. Lowden after the Chicago Riot of 1919.

Three times in recent years the State of Illinois has experienced violent race rioting: At Springfield in 1908, at East St. Louis in 1917, in Chicago in 1919. Had the people of the State learned anything from the first of these outbreaks of racial antagonism it is probable that the second and third would not have happened. Certain it is that the third could not have happened had the lessons of the first and second been heeded. Having learned little from these three outbreaks, it is not surprising that Chicago, whose Negro population, by the way, in-

creased from 44,103 in 1910, to 109,594 in 1920, an increase of 148.5 per cent, furnished the scene for the terrible riot of the summer of 1919.

Extending over a period of thirteen days and resulting in a casualty list of 38 deaths—15 whites and 23 Negroes; 587 injured, 178 whites and 342 Negroes, with 17 whose race was not recorded; and a damage to property amounting to many millions of dollars, the Chicago Riot of 1919 was regarded by many citizens and civic organizations as "merely a symptom of serious and profound disorders lying beneath the surface of race relations in Chicago". Governor Lowden's Commission therefore set itself to the "study and interpretation of the conditions of Negro Life in Chicago and of the relation between the two races". The Commission called to its assistance a staff of trained investigators recruited "from social workers of both races whose training fitted them for intelligent handling of research and field work along the lines mapped

out by the Commission". The Commission divided itself into six committees on the following subjects: Racial Clashes, Housing, Industry, Crimes, Racial Contacts and Public Opinion.

In these fields the Commission's work was done along two main lines: (1) A series of conferences at which persons believed to have special information and experience relating to these subjects were invited to give the Commission the benefit of their knowledge and opinions. (2) Research and field work by the trained staff of investigators, both white and Negro, to determine as accurately as possible, from first-hand evidence, the actual conditions in these particular fields. The findings of these conferences and investigations comprise the bulk of the published report and the whole may be taken as fairly typical of the conditions existing in many another city in the United States.

The findings of the Commission show that where the Negro citizens have been provided decent housing, where educational institutions have been open fully and freely to them, where recreational centers and other cultural facilities have been provided for them without limitations or restrictions or intimidation, where they have been given the chance to earn a decent living in such lines of employment as they have been qualified to fill, where labor unions and other organizations have been open to them on such terms and under such qualifications as are applied to other citizens—in short, wherever and whenever given an equal chance along with others, the Negro citizens have proven a valuable asset to the city's population.

As a matter of fact, the Report clearly shows that in practically none of these fields have the Negroes as a whole been given anything like a decent chance. They have been herded into congested, unsanitary, unwholesome, undesirable residential areas. Because of small incomes they have been compelled to live in the least expensive places regardless of surroundings. They have therefore been unable to protest effectively against the encroachments of vice districts—such encroachments often having the sanction of city officials. Because of the hostility of white residents, such hostility showing itself in bombings of property and such-like violence, many of the Negroes who have ventured to move into

more desirable residential areas have suffered in great damage to property and in many instances even loss of life. In many cases they have been discouraged if not altogether prohibited from participation in the advantages offered by those educational and cultural and recreational institutions which are supposed to be open to all citizens alike—regardless of race or color. They have been confined in large measure to domestic and menial service and refused employment in many fields for which they were well fitted both by ability and by training. They have been denied admission by many labor unions solely because of their race and color.

Recognizing the place of public opinion in the question of race relations, the Commission made a study of the Chicago newspapers and their attitude toward the Negro race. From the study of the white press it is clear to the Commission that "the policies of many of the newspapers on racial matters have made relations more difficult, at times fostering new antagonisms and even precipitating riots by inflaming the white public against Negroes".

While the Commission finds no ready remedy for settling the race problem, it holds that the "problem must be solved in harmony with the fundamental law of the nation and with its free institutions". It holds that "mutual understanding and sympathy between the races will be followed by harmony and co-operation. But these can come completely only after the disappearance of prejudice. Thus the remedy is necessarily slow; and it is all the more important that the civic conscience of the community should be aroused".

The Report closes with a series of fifty-nine recommendations:

(a) To the Police, Militia, State's Attorney and Courts—suggesting equal protection and full justice for whites and blacks alike.

(b) To the City Council and Administrative Boards, the Park Boards and the Municipal Bureau of Parks, Play Grounds and Bathing Beaches—suggesting proper housing and sanitation and the full provision and equal use of recreational centers alike for blacks and whites.

(c) To the Board of Education—asking for adequate school facilities and full use of same by whites and blacks alike; the strict enforcement of the compulsory education laws for all children; the exercise of special care in appointing principals and teachers who have a sympathetic and intelligent interest in promoting good race relations in the schools and who will en-

courage "participation of both races in student activities as a means of promoting mutual understanding and good relations in such schools and in the community".

(d) To Social and Civic Organizations, Labor Unions and Churches—advising that they endeavor "to dispel the false notions of each race about the other and promote mutual tolerance and friendliness between them".

(e) To the Public—urging abstinence from force or violence in race relations; commending "race contacts in cultural and co-operative efforts as tending strongly to mutual understanding and the promotion of good race relations"; and suggesting a permanent race-relations body representing both races.

(f) To Employers and Labor Organizations—urging that employers "deal with Negroes as workmen on the same plane as white workers" and that labor unions "admit Negroes to full membership whenever they apply for it and possess the qualifications required of white workers".

(g) To Negro Workers—advising membership in unions which admit both races equally rather than in separate Negro labor unions; and urging thorough preparation for participation in skilled trades.

(h) To Street Car Companies—urging that conductors and motormen be especially instructed concerning protection of passengers, white and Negro, and that they be rigidly held to the discharge of this duty.

(i) To Restaurants, Theatres, Stores and Other Places of Public Accommodation—urging that owners, managers and employees accord the same treatment to Negro patrons as to white patrons.

(j) To the Press—urging the publication of such news and in such form as will tend to dispel prejudice and promote mutual respect and good-will between the two races.

This Report is a valuable addition to our all too meagre worth-while literature on the Negro Problem. As such it deserves a wide reading.

THE CHURCHES AND RACIAL PEACE¹



GEORGE E. HAYNES



THE faith of the leaders of the Federal Council that the churches would join in a sound, constructive plan to apply the principles of brotherhood and justice to race relations and that ways and means would be supplied for enlisting the forces of the churches to this great end, has been amply justified during the past twelve months. The churches of our land, as the special agencies for promoting the gospel of brotherhood, are facing their great responsibility and challenge in this field whenever the information and call can be effectively set before them. They are responding with constructive action in their local communities in all parts of the country by studying their conditions, planning programs of interracial activities for better housing, better schools, better health, law enforcement, justice in the courts, improving the attitude of the public through the press, and by similar efforts for Negro welfare and the improvement of relations between the races.

At the last annual meeting of the Executive Committee of the Federal Council this Commission had only been in existence five months. At that time a tentative budget of \$10,000 was approved with the proviso that new sources of funds be found for the work. Although the Commission was with-

out funds, such approval from the Federal Council gave encouragement to the officers and leaders of the movement, and at the January meeting, 1922, they elected two secretaries, Dr. George E. Haynes and Dr. Will W. Alexander, to the executive tasks of the work.

During the succeeding ten months the activities of the Commission have touched upon important lines of work and met with encouraging responses. The work may be summarized as follows:

Local Conferences of White and Negro Leaders

About 45 such conferences have been held or attended by the secretaries, at special request, in such places as Atlanta, Ga.; Raleigh, N. C.; Nashville, Tenn.; Cincinnati, Dayton and Cleveland, Ohio; Indianapolis, Ind.; St. Louis, Mo.; Chicago, Ill. Less formal meetings and interviews have been held in many localities for giving counsel, information and assistance in the planning of programs to meet problems in the respective localities. These conferences have been far-reaching and important. Very recently the secretary of one of the leading Church Federations in the North said: "I regard this question of the relation of the races in my city as the most vital problem before us. I am, therefore, undertaking a careful study of the matter to lay plans for the next

¹From the forthcoming report of the Executive Committee of the Federal Council.

ten years in our work; this question will be the foremost one in our program."

Development of Interracial Committees

During the year, in addition to affiliation with committees already formed under the Commission of Interracial Co-operation, this Commission has assisted in the formation of interracial committees in Dayton and Youngstown, Ohio; Washington, D. C., and St. Louis, Mo. These committees each have mapped out definite pieces of work and begun their activities. For example, in Washington, D. C., activities have been started without any funds. They have formed a committee on each of the following subjects: race relations information in the public school; race relations literature in the public libraries and the circulation of such literature among those interested; employment, particularly of colored people, in domestic service (an important question in Washington); and the observance of a Courtesy Week each year which will emphasize particularly courteous behavior in contacts between the races.

Assistance in Local Surveys of Negro Life

One of the secretaries of the Commission assisted in the preliminary organization of local survey plans through the Pittsburgh Council of Churches, the Dayton Federation of Churches and the Dayton Bureau of Community Service. During the past summer the Dayton survey was made by a joint committee representing twenty church and social agencies. This survey was accomplished under the leadership of the Dayton Bureau of Community Service. "In addition to a study of housing, health, recreation, wages, unemployment, delinquents, labor turnover, and retardation of school children, about 900 family schedules were secured. These schedules are now being tabulated and the information will be available in the near future." A permanent interracial committee, representing all the church and social agencies whose work affects the Negro life of the city, is in process of formation.

Counsel and assistance on special problems have been given in Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Toledo, Chicago, Atlanta, and other places.

Furnishing Information on Negro Life

This work has grown rapidly through requests from ministers, leaders of mission study classes, missionary societies, young

people's organizations, graduates and students of colleges and universities, writers, etc. In co-operation with the Research Department of the Commission on Social Service there has been built up a collection of information for use in this connection. Leaflet material on special topics is also in preparation. Supplies of literature on various phases of the question have been sent to many inquirers and many inquiries have been answered by special letters.

Supply Material to Newspapers and Magazines

Five special magazine articles have been prepared, and more than a score of newspaper articles on Negro life and race relations were widely published in both the religious and secular press, much of it without designation of its source. Special attention has been given to publicity against the lynching evil.

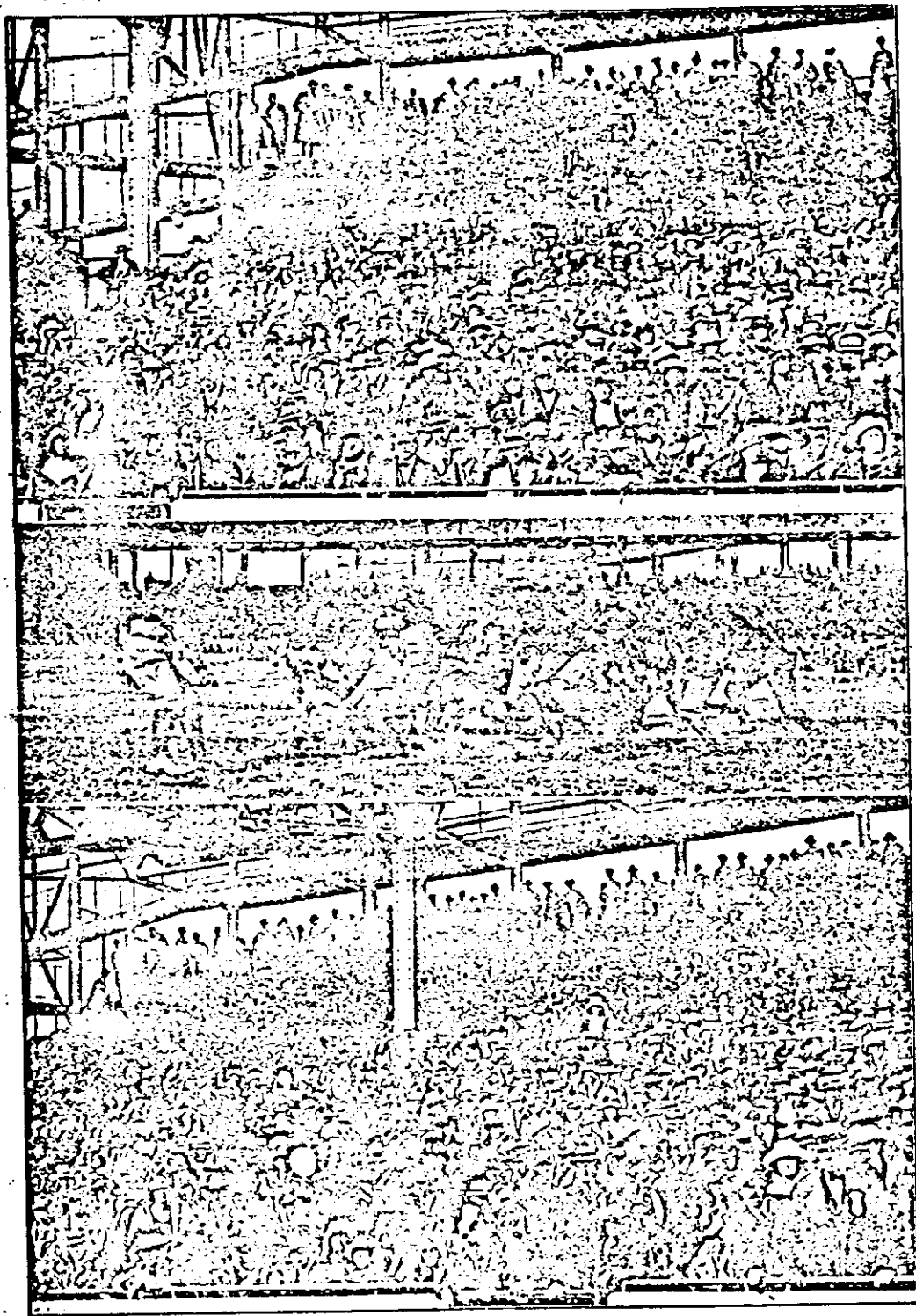
The Commission assisted in preparing the release issued by the Federal Council against the secret and oathbound organizations that stir up racial, class and religious prejudice. This pronouncement was widely quoted in the press throughout the country, a number of newspapers giving extensive editorial comment. The *Ku Klux Klan* of Albany said: "Decent men will not mask themselves to override the law, and masked gangs of scoundrels have no footing anywhere. No one can possibly have suspected the churches of supporting the Ku Klux Klan; at the same time, the action of the Federal Council is one of the best blows ever struck at an intolerable nuisance."

"The Trend of the Races," a book which has had the unusual circulation of 60,000 copies in the first five months of its publication, promoted by the Missionary Education Movement and Council of Women for Home Missions, was written by one of the secretaries of this Commission, and has in this way co-operated in an important educational effort for better interracial understanding.

Next Steps

In addition to the continuance of the work which has brought the results outlined above, the following steps will be undertaken during 1923:

1. A nation-wide campaign to marshal the churches against the lynching evil
2. An educational campaign to interest



THE HOWARD-LINCOLN FOOTBALL GAME

white and Negro churches in co-operating to secure better provision for neglected and dependent Negro children

- 3. The information and advice service will be expanded and the service to the press enlarged.

The secretaries of the Commission are now being called upon by more church and denominational organizations for counsel, information, and service than the limited resources, time, and energy at their command can supply. They are finding that in many localities there is a nucleus of men

and women, white and colored, who believe that the gospel of brotherly goodwill is the solution of their interracial difficulties and are ready to undertake a program of action. We need to recognize that this gospel of racial goodwill and co-operation is now face to face with widely organized propaganda and efforts based upon the doctrine that race relations are to be settled only by force and violence. In many communities, where work has been started, these forces are active. Churchmen and Christian organizations need to bestir themselves as never before to overcome these evils with good.

FOOTBALL, 1923



E. B. HENDERSON,



Physical Director, Dunbar High School, Washington

THE best trained teams of all colored players met in combat with the elevens of the east. Wilberforce in Philadelphia lost to Lincoln, 13 to 12. West Virginia Collegiate Institute on their home grounds defeated Lincoln, 19 to 15. From the far South, Morehouse, representative of the best in that section, lost to Union University. Union also defeated V. N. and V., and lost to Hampton.

Hampton Institute claims the championship and is favored by most critics. Defeated by Petersburg by a score of 12 to 6 early in the season, the team braced and ended with the scalps of Shaw, Howard, Lincoln and Union dangling from her belt. Of the big Thanksgiving battles, the Howard and Lincoln affray in Washington drew the spot light. With seeming odds against them, the Howard team astonished its supporters by uncovering a slashing attack and variety of play that all but scored victory, the margin of defeat being one point. Lincoln's eleven with well timed passes, long end runs, and sterling defense, offset the ground gaining onslaught of her opponent.

The Talladega team was strong but had many men injured. Edwards remained the star fullback, and Spencer led the backfield. Talladega beat Tuskegee and was beaten by Fisk and Morehouse and tied by Morris Brown.

Fisk, with Tubby Johnson as star half-back, lost to Tennessee Normal and Atlanta

and won over Talladega, Knoxville and Tuskegee.

Larger crowds attended the games this year than ever before. And in Southern communities often the white people were in the majority. Many of them were greatly impressed with the playing of and conduct at the game. The educational feature of this mingling of races is no small factor in better race relationship. To my knowledge during this season no colored institutions found it desirable or necessary to use men of another race as officials in order to secure impartiality and ability. This last relic of serfdom and belief in the color white as an ear mark of honesty and efficiency is gone forever, we hope. A splendid corps of good officials is being developed and as soon as one or two schools use coaching mentors whose ideals are not smothered by the one lone aim—win the game—the number of games of riotous climax or forfeited decisions will be reduced to nothing. Newspapers are adding life to their pages by the weekly rehearsals of these contests.

Most teams are being coached by men of high calibre. There are yet left a few coaches whose qualifications are based solely upon their past successful playing on the gridiron, but the great majority of men are good sports; good enough to gracefully acknowledge a defeat without alibis, excuses, and criticisms of the officials. In all, the 1922 season established a high water mark in the annals of the game.

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

COLORED VOTES

COLORED voters achieved in the elections on November 7 the most significant victory of recent years. In Delaware, New Jersey, Wisconsin and other States opponents of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill were defeated and their defeat was due directly to Negro votes.

When the Dyer Bill was being debated in the House of Representatives in January, notice was served on members of Congress that all who voted against it would be held accountable by Negro voters when those Congressmen stood for re-election. In a number of cases these statements were apparently laughed at. But some of those who laughed have found that the threat was not an idle one.

Delaware's sole Representative in the Lower House of Congress, Dr. Caleb R. Layton, voted against the Dyer Bill. It is reported by reliable sources Dr. Layton boasted that his vote against the Dyer Bill was the proudest act of his life. When the Delaware State Republican Convention was held in August, colored men and women in Delaware served notice upon the leaders of the Republican Party that they would not support Caleb R. Layton for re-election. Despite their protest Dr. Layton was re-nominated and the three colored members of the State Republican Committee were dropped because of their opposition to Representative Layton. One of these, Charles H. Colbourn, had been a member of the Committee for eighteen years.

When, figuratively speaking, Mr. Layton had been rammed down the throats of the colored voters, a determined campaign against him was launched. Meetings were held in all parts of the State; an anti-Layton League was formed, more than 20,000 pieces of literature were printed and distributed urging colored people to defeat Mr. Layton. Among the persons prominent in this campaign was Mrs. Alice Dunbar-Nelson, an untiring, brave and fearless fighter. As a result of the efforts of Mrs. Nelson and her co-workers working through

the Wilmington Branch of the N. A. A. C. P., the Anti-Lynching Crusaders of Delaware, and the Independent Citizens' Voters League, 12,000 Negro voters qualified and lined up solidly against Mr. Layton.

Public meetings were held at Wilmington against Mr. Layton, at which time James Weldon Johnson, Ferdinand Q. Morton, Walter F. White, William Pickens, Mrs. Mary B. Talbert, Robert W. Bagnall, and others, urged Negro voters to defeat Congressman Layton. Questionable tactics and newspaper propaganda were used extensively to discredit these efforts during the latter part of the campaign but in spite of them the colored voters stood fast.

The Republican majority in the State, according to the 1922 registration figures, was approximately 7,000. Congressman Layton in 1920 received a majority of 11,936. In the elections of November 7, 1922, Mr. Layton was defeated by a vote of between six and seven thousand, a difference which is just about equal to the loss of colored votes, which were cast for Judge Boyce, the Democratic candidate. Not only did colored voters defeat Mr. Layton but Senator T. Coleman duPont, against whom they harbored resentment because of his refusal to heed their protest against the re-nomination of Mr. Layton, was also defeated by approximately 600 votes.

In similar fashion a campaign was waged against Congressman R. Wayne Parker of the 9th Congressional District of New Jersey, who was the sole Congressman from that State to vote against the Dyer Bill. In spite of influential support, Congressman Parker was also defeated. According to the vote cast in the primaries, there were in the 9th District, 11,816 Republican votes and 6,709 Democratic. The colored vote in this district was between four and six thousand. It held the balance of power and as a result Mr. Parker was beaten by Daniel F. Minahan, his Democratic opponent whose record has always been clean on his treatment of the colored men and who publicly pledged his support to the Dyer Bill.

The third Congressman to go down in defeat (in this case in the primaries) was Patrick H. Kelley, of the 6th Congressional District of Michigan. Mr. Kelley, also backed by influential financial and political interests, sought the Republican nomination for Senator. He, too, was defeated by Negro votes.

In Wisconsin, W. H. Stafford of the 5th District who voted against the Dyer Bill, also in the House of Representatives, went to defeat at the hands of the colored voters, according to a report made to the National Office by Mr. George H. DeReef of Milwaukee, President of the Milwaukee Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. Mr. Stafford was "the only non-Socialist of Milwaukee County, with the exception of a few legislators, to be defeated. The Republican Party swept the State and county but Stafford was defeated and the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P. helped to do it."

The Milwaukee Branch printed and distributed thousands of leaflets giving the facts about lynching and pointing out that Congressman Stafford had made excuses for his vote but none of them were valid ones so far as colored voters were concerned. Meetings were held and speakers presented the facts at churches, dances and all public gatherings of colored people. On election day the entire colored vote was gotten out by personal efforts of members of the branch with the result that Victor L. Berger, Socialist opponent of Stafford, won by nearly 4,000 votes.

On the other hand, Congressman L. C. Dyer, father of the anti-lynching measure bearing his name, was re-elected by a comfortable margin. His district is largely made up of colored voters.

The N. A. A. C. P. in all these campaigns stressed repeatedly and forcefully the fact that colored voters were faced with one fundamental issue and that was the attitude of candidates on the question of anti-lynching legislation. Emphasis was laid on the fact that colored voters did not attempt to dictate to office holders how they should vote on any given measure, even on so vital an issue as anti-lynching legislation, but when men elected to office voted against this measure in which colored voters are so deeply interested, these men no longer represented truly their Negro constituents and could not, therefore, expect to receive the support of colored voters. These voters

were urged by the N. A. A. C. P. to consider men and measures and to ignore meaningless party lines. The N. A. A. C. P. is making preparations for the Presidential election for 1924 when still further action will be taken towards the rewarding of friends and of the punishing of enemies by the colored vote. The N. A. A. C. P. feels that the above results indicate the new attitude of tremendous importance to colored voters and it feels that these splendid results mark a long step forward in the political emancipation of colored voters.

In four pivotal States the Negro holds the balance of power. In four others he very nearly holds it, and, in a close election, can decide the issue in those States. In others he holds considerable power on Congressional districts and other political subdivisions. In view of the great reduction of the Republican majorities in the Senate and House of Representatives at the recent elections, there is a considerable possibility and probability that the Negro vote may, in 1924, decide the Presidential elections and the political complexion of the next Congress.

The Dyer Bill is now before the Senate. It is the one clear cut issue on which colored men and women can unite. It is the most decisive issue ever presented to the colored voter—not even excluding the Civil Rights Act of 1875. These same voters are watching closely every word that comes from Washington during the Dyer Bill debate. 1924 is but a short way off and the colored voter is determined that, regardless of party affiliations, he will defeat those who fail him now, and reward those who do not fail.

THE DYER BILL

IN addition to resolutions endorsing the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill passed by the Republican State Conventions in Indiana, Colorado, Ohio, West Virginia, New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts, California and Missouri, and by Democratic State Conventions in New Jersey, New York and Massachusetts, the Kansas State Republican Convention, through the activity of James H. Guy, of Topeka, adopted unanimously as a part of their State platform the following resolution:

"We commend the Kansas delegation in the national Congress for undivided and untiring efforts in support of the Dyer

Anti-Lynching Bill and recommend the continuation of their efforts for its enactment into law."

And through the efforts of W. P. H. Freeman, President of the Providence Branch of the N. A. A. C. P., the following plank was included in the platform adopted by the Rhode Island State Republican Convention:

"We favor the speedy enactment into law by the United States Senate of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, which has for its object the abolition of mob violence and lynchings throughout the country, and which guarantees to all persons accused of crime the right of a fair, impartial trial by judge and jury in court."

* * *

WITH James Weldon Johnson in Washington directing the campaign for its enactment, the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill entered upon a critical phase in the second week of the special session of Congress. The Bill encountered a solid opposition from the Southern Democrats in the Senate, who threatened to hold up the entire business of the country unless the Republicans withdrew the measure. The Southern Democratic leader, Senator Underwood of Alabama, delivered himself of a defiant ultimatum in which he said:

"I now inform you that this bill is not going to become a law at this session of Congress."

In accordance with this ultimatum the Democrats steadily talked during the first two weeks of the special session, preventing even discussion or debate upon the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill in the Senate, and devoting the time of the Senate to discussion as to whether the chaplain's prayer was to be printed in the *Congressional Record*.

In response to the obstructionist tactics of the Democratic minority in the Senate and the failure of President Harding to mention the Dyer Bill in his address to the Short Session, the N. A. A. C. P. went before the country with full page and half-page advertisements inserted in leading daily newspapers throughout the country and paid for in part by the Anti-Lynching Crusaders.

Branches in every State where it was felt pressure on a Senator would help, were telegraphed to do their utmost in flooding the Senate with telegrams. Mr. Johnson, after days of conference in Washington, having persuaded Republican leaders to take up the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill before the Ship Subsidy measure, finally telegraphed Presi-

dent Harding and twelve Republican leaders, warning them that a failure to stand firm on the Dyer Bill would be interpreted as an abandonment of colored citizens by the Republican Party. Mr. Johnson's telegrams, sent at the most critical moment of the Bill in the Senate, read as follows:

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the name of its 451 branches in 43 States and on behalf of the colored people of the whole country, urges upon the Republican Party not to yield to or compromise with the filibuster of the Southern Democrats on the Anti-Lynching Bill. We urge Republican leaders to meet the challenge of the minority and defy it to stop the business of the Government, believing public opinion will so rally to their support as to break the present intolerable situation. Abandonment of the Dyer Bill upon the terms laid down by Southern Democrats would have incalculable effect civilly and politically on the colored people of the whole country. The colored people feel that the Anti-Lynching Bill, involving as it does the fundamental rights of safety of life, security of property, trial by due process of law when accused of crime and the good name of the nation, is the most vitally important measure before the Senate and should be fought through by the Republican Party with determination, and that the party will do so, if it is sincerely interested in the measure. They feel that to abandon the measure for confirmations or even to pass a ship subsidy bill would be to abandon them, and such abandonment, they could not be expected to overlook or excuse.

As a final resort, when reports were coming from Washington that the Dyer Bill might be dropped by collusion between the Republicans and Democrats, the Association again proceeded to release a full page advertisement for publication in the *New York World* of December 4.

In the final fight to force the Dyer Bill through the Senate, the Association received strong editorial support from the *New York Evening Post* and the *New York Globe*, and of many influential newspapers throughout the country.

Despite newspaper reports that the Republicans had surrendered to the Democratic filibuster, Mr. Johnson remained in Washington, fighting to the last ditch to prevent that surrender from taking place.

The filibuster by Southern Democrats was successful in securing temporary abandonment by the Republican majority of the Dyer Bill. The fight is by no means lost and the N. A. A. C. P. is determined to carry it through until lynching and mob violence are eliminated from American life.

THE Y. M. C. A. AND THE NEGRO



THE 41st International Convention of the Y. M. C. A. convened in Atlantic City during November. In one of the main addresses the Rev. Mr. Harry D. Fosdick, of New York City, said:

Christ preached against racial prejudice. He spoke against it on the day when He went back to Nazareth and preached His first sermon in His own home town church. But today we let the foreground fill up with things that do not matter. The Bible talks good biology when it says that we are all made of one blood. One of the fundamental issues is human brotherhood in Christ regardless of race or creed.

Bishop Jones, of the M. E. Church, represented the colored people and spoke at one of the evening sessions. The report of the commission on the occupation of the field recommended in its original form, "that the work of the Colored Department be extended as thoroughly and rapidly as feasible." This was amended so that the final recommendation is, "that the work of the Colored Department be thoroughly and rapidly extended, especially in the cities of the North, where there is a rapidly growing population, and in those portions of the South where the colored race constitutes the predominating factor of the rural world."

Two colored men, Dr. R. R. Moton and Bishop Jones, were appointed delegate and alternate, respectively, on the Committee of 33. This committee is entrusted with making plans for the coming constitutional convention. The colored delegates thought this was inadequate representation for the colored race and the convention authorized the Committee of 33 to give the Negroes in-

creased representation on the committee in case it found the present representation insufficient. Dr. J. E. Moorland spoke concerning the colored men's work and its need. Four white men joined in appeals for more field secretaries for the colored branch. These were Messrs. A. M. Trawick, of South Carolina; O. E. Brown and W. B. Weatherford, of Nashville, and W. J. Schieffelin, of New York. One of the speakers said:

We have the responsibility of all men and boys, irrespective of color. It is impossible for the white men to do the work for the colored men,—we must work with them. The colored man is not on trial; it is the white man who is on trial today.

The convention voted to increase the number of secretaries in the Colored Department of the International Committee by at least four. Resolutions were passed, thanking Mr. Julius Rosenwald for his generous gifts; emphasizing belief in prohibition; favoring sweeping reductions in the armaments of all nations and a warless world; thanking those who provided music, "particularly the Fisk Jubilee Singers"; and stating, "We believe that the spirit of Christian brotherliness can remove every unjust barrier of trade, color, creed and race."

About sixty colored delegates attended the convention and one colored man, Bishop R. E. Jones, was unanimously elected one of the vice-presidents of the convention.

We are indebted to Mr. William Stevenson, of the 12th Street Branch, Washington, D. C., for notes upon which this report is based.

THE U. N. I. A.



W. E. B. Du Bois



WHAT are the facts concerning the membership and finances of the Universal Negro Improvement Association under the leadership of Marcus Garvey?

We do not know and we have asked in vain for information, stating as we still insist, that a public organization claiming to

represent the Negro race, collecting monies not only from its own membership but broadcast, owes a regular and specific accounting to the public.

We must therefore depend: 1st, on the published report of 1921 and its analysis made first by W. A. Domingo in the *Cru-*

under and afterwards corrected in minor details in our own office. 2nd, on the suppressed report of 1922, ordered printed by the Congress but not yet issued. This report we now print for the first time.

Mr. Garvey's claims of membership for the U. N. I. A. have been untrue and even fantastic. In the *Crisis* articles of December, 1920, and January, 1921, we were unable to say how widespread the Garvey movement was, but, believing then part of its published assertions, assumed that it had less than 300,000 paid-up members. Since that, Mr. Garvey has reiterated his statements as to the large membership of his association. At Port Antonio, Jamaica, April 4th, 1921, he claimed "an active membership of four million scattered the world over." In a letter in the *Kingston, Jamaica, Daily Gleaner*, March 26th, 1921, he wrote: "There are two million members of the Universal Negro Improvement Association in the United States." The only chance for checking these statements up until now, has been furnished by the reports of officials at his second annual conference. W. B. Yearwood, the Assistant Secretary General, says there were, August 1st, 1921, 418 chartered Divisions and in addition to these there were 422 not yet chartered; but he made no statement as to the number of members.

W. A. Domingo in the *Crusader* for October, 1921, called attention to the report of the Chancellor and auditor. According to this report, which covers the period from September 1st, 1920, to July 30th, 1921, the sum of \$19,562.80 was paid in as "death tax." Mr. Domingo says that this death tax is a tax of ten cents per month per member remitted by the branches to the parent body. As the report covers eleven months, this shows a paid-up membership of 17,784 persons.

Another method of estimating the membership is from the dues received from the branches. These dues, according to a statement from Mr. Garvey, are thirty-five cents a month, or four dollars and twenty cents a year. Four-fifths of the dues remain with the branches and one-fifth is remitted to the parent body. This one-fifth for the eleven months, September 1st, 1920, to July 30th, 1921, amounted to \$7,471.26, indicating a total amount collected for dues from the membership of \$17,356.30. If we divide this sum by eleven months dues, we have 9,703

paid-up members. The secretary reports that the greatest number of dues paid in any one month was in June, 1921, indicating 15,262 members as a maximum. From these figures it seems certain that the membership of this movement was considerably less than 100,000 nominal members in 1921, and somewhere between ten and twenty thousand active members.

The second annual convention was held in New York, August, 1921. Mr. Garvey announced: "50,000 delegates will participate." Noah D. Thompson, one of the delegates, asserted that there were less than 300 accredited delegates in attendance and that most of those were from New York.

The third convention met in New York in August, 1922. Mr. Garvey promised "the greatest event in the history of the Negro race—100,000 deputies and delegates to take part, representatives coming from Africa, Asia, Europe, Australia, South and Central America, Canada, United States, and the West Indies."

A record of balloting by delegates showed less than 200 delegates present including the New York delegates. The financial reports submitted were ordered printed by these delegates and we take pleasure in obeying their wishes:

Universal Negro Improvement Association Financial Report—Year ending July 31st, 1922	
Receipts	General Funds
Balance in Bank Aug. 1st, 1921	\$10,913.67
Membership Fees	3,662.03
Sales of supplies to Branches	10,328.59
Death Tax	23,723.30
25% dues from Branches	14,722.59
Convention Funds	10,454.21
Sale of Almanacs and Pictures, etc.	3,522.75
Assessment Tax	20,543.17
Fees for Charters	8,192.05
Contributions (voluntary)	34,165.25
Loans (Schedule)	6,937.50
Refunds	592.52
Redeposit checks	3,217.18
Exchange checks	580.71
General Check (Schedule)	10,254.49
	\$163,920.01
Construction Loan Notes	23,713.33
	\$187,633.34
Disbursements	
Light and Heat	\$ 870.06
Telephone, telegraph and cables	2,553.33
Postage and expressage	4,512.30
Minor repairs	351.98
Furniture and Fixtures	1,363.85
Salaries of officers	42,394.56
Salaries of employees	39,929.90
Salaries of men in Liberia	2,675.50
Salaries of B. S. L. Band	1,675.63
Travelling Expenses	8,731.72
Printing	11,263.88
Stationery and Office Supplies	2,141.22
Loans	1,665.00
Death benefits	4,439.64
Real Estate and Mortgages	25,384.75
Pay't to B. S. L. lease 34-56	3,000.00
Advance to B. S. L. a/c lease	3,463.93

Pay't to N. Y. Local & purchase N. World General	13,999.00 17,191.54
Construction Notes Rec'd.	\$175,129.63
Interest on same	10,962.64 828.45
Receipts	\$184,921.16
Disbursements	\$187,633.54 186,921.16
Balance	\$712.38

From this report it appears that death taxes of \$28,723.30 were paid this year, representing payments on \$68,664.80 due and unpaid last year and the payments for this year. This indicates less than 21,000 paid up members, only a part of whom belong to this year. Twenty percent of the membership dues amount to \$14,722.50, indicating a membership of 17,500. We may conclude therefore that the U. N. I. A. has at present less than 18,000 active members.

This membership has paid in as dues, taxes and fees, \$72,843.14. In addition to this, it has paid \$13,851.34 in supplies, a total of \$86,694.48, or nearly \$5 per member. In addition to this these members and other persons have given and loaned to the organization during the year, \$62,600.64; this makes total cash receipts of \$149,-

292.12. We are not including among these receipts construction loan notes given but not yet paid. This money is reported to have been expended as follows:

Office expenses	\$ 11,796.64— 8.5 per cent.
Salaries	86,678.64—51.0 per cent.
Loans and Interest	33,721.73—20.0 per cent.
Printing and Travelling	21,299.60—12.5 per cent.
Unspecified General Exp.	17,192.38—10.0 per cent.

Total \$170,688.99

By counting in their loan notes and other bookkeeping items, the association reports a balance of \$712.38.

A balance sheet, condensed from the original, gives the following figures:

Resources	
Cash, in various Funds	\$ 20,891.24
Furniture and Fixtures	6,335.33
Millinery	23,963.42
Real Estate	18,400.00
Stock in Black Star Line & Factories Inc.	37,460.00
Good Will in Negro World	60,000.00
Accts. Receivable, principally from Branches	93,707.83
Notes Receivable	13,628.94
Inventory	4,222.55
Leases and Deposits	7,118.98
Total	\$285,718.31
Liabilities	
Notes Payable	\$184,177.47
Mortgages Payable	5,500.44
Loans and Accounts Payable	37,050.48
Salaries and Death Claims	34,141.90
Total	\$360,870.33



THE "BARRIER"

(White Womanhood Speaks)



RUTH R. PEARSON



CAN it be here they meant that we should find it.

Solid, unyielding, flung across our way?

Here, at this high place, there is only brightness!

I can see farther than I saw before:

Smoke in the valley—pines against the sky—

And little dreams curled close on every hand.

This strange, new land

Is full of beauty and of tenderness.

(Yet some have talked of bruises And of stones.

The sudden radiance must have found them blind.)

Day calls us, and the road where we have met

Winds on, and up. Together we will follow Toward some far, hidden shrine.

• • •

Light!

Only light—and your warm hand on mine.

The Horizon

COMPILED BY MADELINE G. ALLISON

Crown Prince Raz Tarafy is the present heir to the throne of King Menelik, of Abyssinia, and will reign after the death of the Queen Dowager. **Julietta Harris**, of California, is the winner of 3 championships in the first annual Pacific Coast tournament, held under



REGENT RAZ TARAFY AND WIFE, OF ABYSSINIA

the auspices of the Western Federation of Tennis Clubs. She holds ladies' championships in singles, doubles and mixed doubles, winning the 3 without losing a set. She will compete for the national championship at the tournament of the American Tennis Association of New York, which will be held in Chicago this summer. Miss Harris is 15 years old and a student at the Manual

Arts High School in Los Angeles.

Ruth Wright of Philadelphia, Pa., was graduated last June from the Newton School at the age of 11, being the youngest graduate and ranking first in scholarship in a class of 36. It was her complaint about the description of 'The Black Race' in the Geography Primer used in

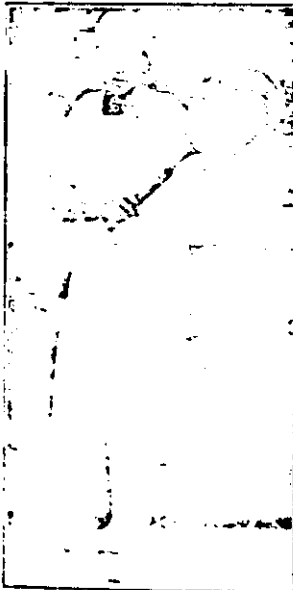
the Philadelphia Public Schools which caused the change of over 30,000 text books in the city system. A new description written by her father, Dr. R. R. Wright, Jr. has been substituted in Corman & Gerson's Geography Primer, with a picture of Dunbar in-

stead of an African savage. Ruth was 7 years old at that time. These geographies are now used generally not only in Philadelphia, but in other cities.

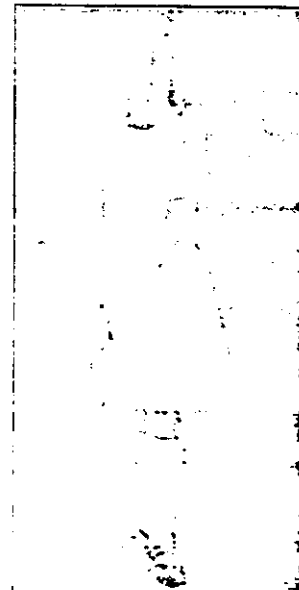
The 32nd annual Tuskegee Negro Conference convenes at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, January 17-18.

The American Mutual Savings Bank in Louisville, Ky., is an outgrowth of the Mammoth Life In-

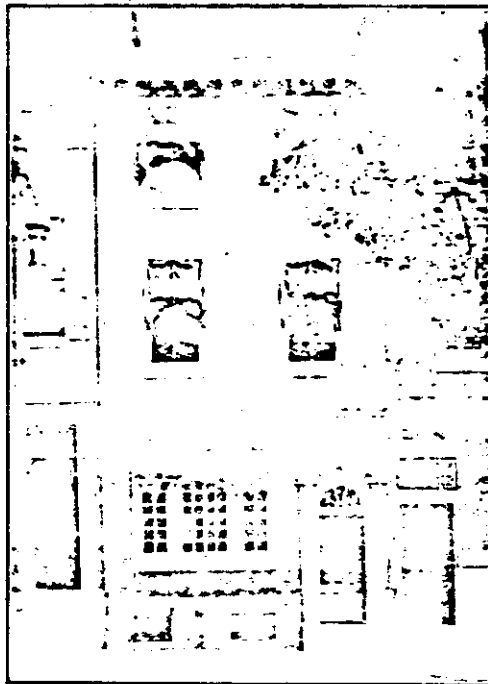
surance Company, the Mutual Savings & Realty Association, and the Mammoth Realty Company. It began business in February of last year with an authorized capital of \$100,000 and a surplus of \$25,000. The combined resources of these enterprises amount to over a half-million dollars. The officers are Messrs. W. H.



MISS JULIETTA HARRIS



MISS RUTH WRIGHT



THE GALE BUILDING

Wright, president; H. E. Hall, secretary; J. O. Blanton, treasurer; W. E. Johnson, cashier; C. T. Christian, auditor. The bank was constructed by a colored architect, Mr. Samuel P. Cato, and its equipment includes a fire and burglar proof vault, with 2 batteries of safety deposit boxes.

¶ The Beresford Gale Corporation are investment brokers and promoters of legitimate enterprises, especially for the advancement of colored people. The corporation does an annual business of approximately \$100,000, and employs 20 people in its offices and nearly 100 salesmen in the field. Mr. Beresford Gale is president of the corporation, which has headquarters in the Gale Building in Philadelphia, Pa.

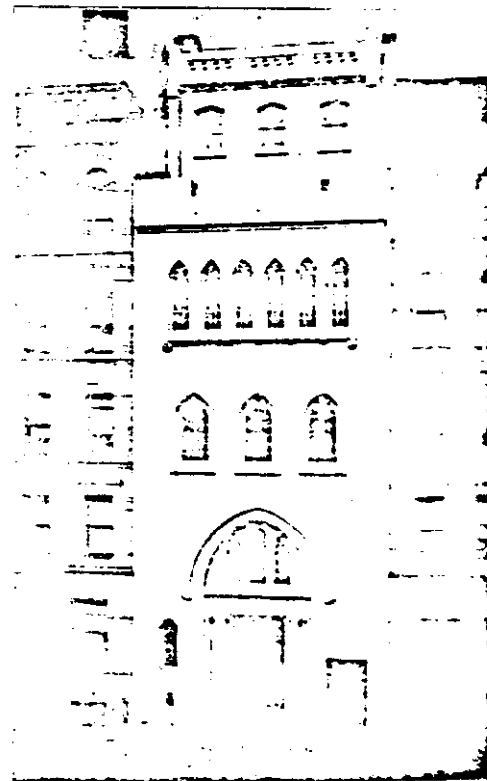
¶ In Chicago, Ill., Mr. W. B. Lawhorn has established "The Sweet Shop," as a \$10,000 enterprise. It is located on Indiana Avenue and 31st Street. The shop includes a tea-room of blue and ivory with a wicker fountain in the center, and exquisite silver service. Mr. Lawhorn, who has had 14 years' experience in the catering business, serves first quality home-cooked foods and candies.

¶ In Florida, the Jacksonville Mercantile Corporation, Inc., has a 3 story brick structure, covering a lot 150 by 50 feet. It is a

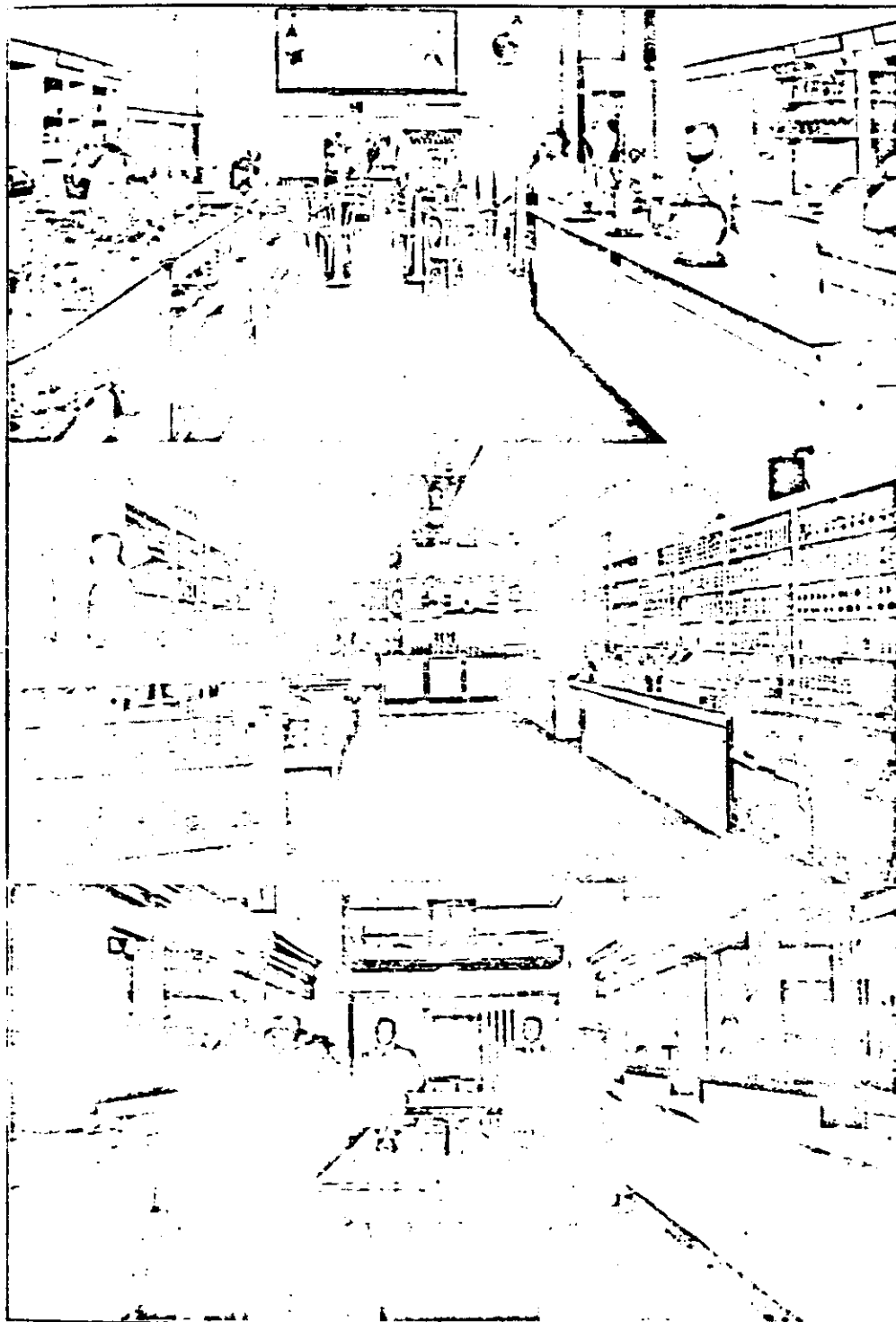
business capitalized at \$50,000, with Mr. F. J. Torington and U. L. Walker, president and secretary. A report says: "During our first 9 months in active business, our records show total sales of \$11,000."

¶ St. Jude's Chapel in New York City is a five-story building of concrete and stone, costing \$150,000. It is all paid for and was consecrated last May by Bishop Manning. St. Jude's was formerly a chapel of the New York P. E. City Mission Society. It was taken over by St. Michael's Church two years ago and the Rev. Floardn Howard, who founded the Chapel, became a clergyman of St. Michael's staff and vicar of St. Jude's Chapel. The building consists of a chapel which seats 350, guild-rooms which can be converted into an auditorium, a gymnasium, a day nursery, the minister's apartment, and a roof garden.

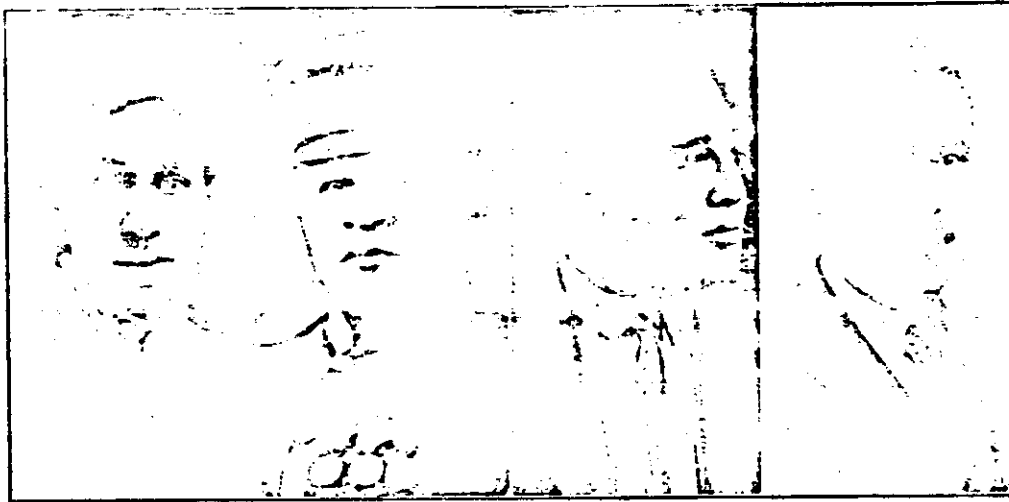
¶ Many who have visited the beautiful marble capitol of the State of New York, in Albany, know of Harriet Alfarata Chapman. She passed through the grammar and high schools of the city, took a course at the Albany Business College, and was ap-



ST. JUDE'S CHAPEL



THE SWEET SHOP, CHICAGO, ILL.
THE JACKSONVILLE, FLA., MERCANTILE CORPORATION, INC.
THE AMERICAN MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK, LOUISVILLE, KY.



MRS. THOMPSON

SERGT. PENN

DR. MARTIN

ALEXANDER KING

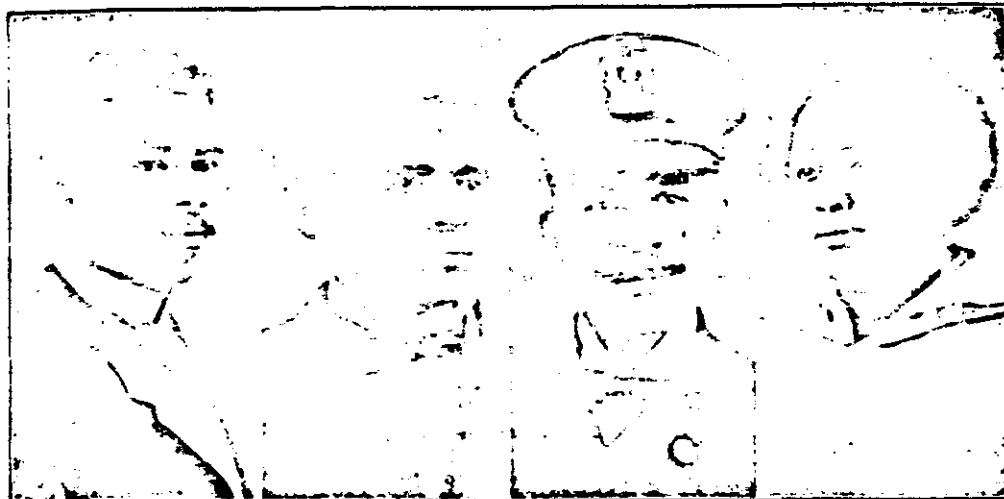
pointed stenographer in the Educational Department of the State of New York. Later she became head stenographer in the Catalogue Department, and in these two positions she spent a life time of 30 years work. She resigned in 1921 and married Mr. J. W. Thompson, of Rochester, N. Y. Melvil Dewey said when he heard of her death: "Your wife was a woman of unusual ability and character, who always commanded my utmost respect and confidence, and was one of the best stenographers and most loyal assistants I ever had."

¶ Commissary Sergeant William H. Penn had a father and two uncles killed in the Civil War. He was born in 1863 in Baltimore, Md., and enlisted in the army before his 17th birthday. He served in the famous 9th Cavalry and held for many years the position of ranking sergeant of the 3rd Squadron. During his nearly 29 years of service he fought in the Indian Wars, in Cuba, in the Philippines, in the Samoa Islands, and elsewhere. He was retired February 14, 1908.

¶ Modern medicine is depending more and more upon the searching eye of the X-ray for diagnosis. Dr. James L. Martin is one of the few colored X-ray experts. He was born in Virginia in 1882 and graduated from the Medical Department of Shaw. After practising 10 years he went into the Fort Des Moines Training Camp and was commissioned a First Lieutenant in the Medical Corps. He saw duty in France, was wounded, and promoted to a Captaincy.

After returning he began post-graduate work in Freedmen's Hospital, specializing in X-ray and internal medicine, and then entering the Graduate School of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania. He is still specializing there in Internal Medicine and Roentgenology, being assigned to the Polyclinic Hospital, one of the allied hospitals of the University. He is also head of the X-ray department of Mercy Hospital, a colored institution.

¶ One of the busiest Post Office branches in New York City is College Station, on 140th Street. The superintendent of that station is a colored man, Alexander King. He was born in Petersburg, Va., in 1875, and has lived in New York City since he was five years of age. In 1892 he entered the Post Office as junior clerk at a salary of \$500. Roosevelt appointed him Assistant Superintendent in 1907 and he was stationed in the Wall Street branch, where he served for 10 years with an unvarying average of 100 per cent in his rating. Woodrow Wilson reduced Mr. King to a bookkeeper and then to a clerk; but without a reduction in salary. On April 1, 1922, under the new Administration, he was promoted to Assistant Superintendent and assigned to College Station; on July 1 he was made superintendent. His station is in the heart of the colored section of New York City and third among the stations of the city in postal savings, with over 9,000 depositors. Mr. King is a member and trustee of St. Mark's Church.



MR. BURKETT

MR. MOSS

LT. CHILDS

MRS. WILLIAMS

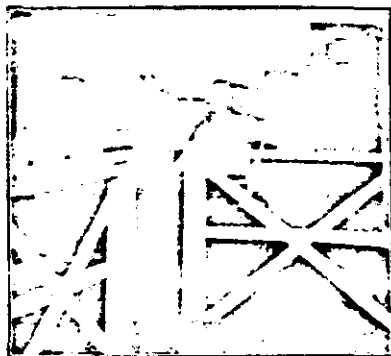
¶ Hugh M. Burkett, who recently died of apoplexy in Baltimore, Md., was a successful real estate man. He was born in Baltimore 47 years ago, and educated in the public schools and at Lincoln. Afterward he took the law course at Howard. He was a wideawake dealer in real estate, and left a comfortable fortune.

¶ The death of John A. Moss marks the end of an era. He was a slave who became a lawyer. He was born in Virginia and sold to a slave trader at the age of 15. He ran away, was captured, but escaped again to the District of Columbia. He was at the Battle of Gettysburg, serving Captain Vanderburg of the 5th U. S. Cavalry, and afterward became a general helper in the Botanical Gardens in Washington. Through Charles Sumner he got work in the Congressional Library and while working there read law and afterward graduated from Howard, in 1873. Frederick Douglass recommended him to the position of Justice of the Peace, which he held under President Hayes for 4 years, and was reappointed by Presidents Garfield and Cleveland. For 48 years he practised law in the District of Columbia and was the oldest colored lawyer in the State.

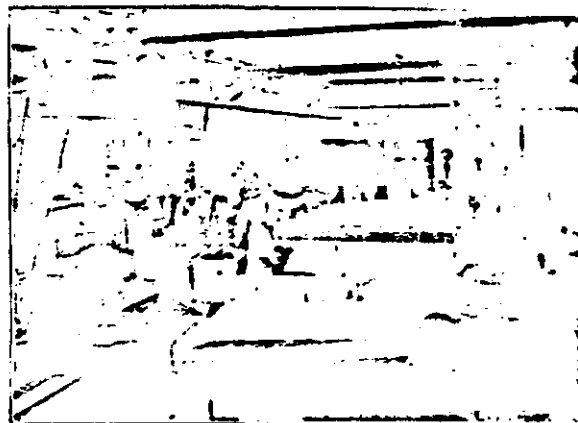
¶ The Childs family of Alabama has given the race some notable members. William F. Childs was appointed to the Police Department of Chicago in December, 1896; he was made a sergeant on April 7, 1905, serving for seven and one-half years. He passed

the examination for Lieutenant in 1911, but white men were continually promoted over him, the authorities saying that if he were promoted they did not know where to assign him. However, October 7, 1912, he was made a Lieutenant of Police and assigned to the Bureau of Identification. Afterward the assistant to the Captain was put in charge of the Bureau, with Lieutenant Childs working under him, although his salary was larger than that of the assistant. In all sorts of ways he was slighted and kept from further advancement but, nevertheless, his splendid character and undoubted efficiency compelled recognition. After a service of over 25 years he has been retired.

¶ The life of Mayme Bradley Williams, who died recently in California, illustrates the strife in a modern woman's life between a public career and the family. Mrs. Williams was graduated at Wilberforce, took a Civil Service examination in microscopic work, and then before appointment married a lawyer, Mr. Fred Williams, and went to San Francisco. They had hardly started their home before the earthquake and the fire of 1906 swept all away; but they went to work again and when at her death one looks back over Mrs. Williams' career, it is astonishing how much she was able to do in and outside her home. She was a leader of the Civic Center, prominent in church work, organizer of a Children's Home, leader in a social club, treasurer of the local N. A. A. C. P., a delegate to the Federation



THE OFFICE



THE LAUNDRY, SERVICE COMPANY

of Colored Women's Clubs and State Chairman of Education in the Federation, a member of the Red Cross Auxiliary, leader of a children's knitting club, and president of an Old Folk's Home. Yet with all this, she made her own beautiful home a center of social life.

¶ A Negro corporation in Atlanta, Ga., the Service Company, is operating a printing business valued at \$60,000; a laundry and dry cleaning establishment valued at \$65,000, with 47 men and women employees, 5 trucks and 7 wagons; an engineering and construction company, which at the present time is building 150 houses at a cost of from \$4,000 to \$25,000 each; a realty company, with landscape experts, and a rent and fire insurance department. A plan has been adopted, figured on increased population and based on increased statistics, which will take care of the demand for houses for the next 10 years; a farm aid bureau, with trade experts who instruct farmers in diversified farming, collect, classify and grade different products, and arrange a market and shipment. There is also a pharmacy company, valued at \$25,000. The Service Company was organized in 1917 with a capital of \$100,000. It now has assets of \$904,570, other than its large interest in the Standard Life Insurance Company and the Citizens' Trust Bank. The corporation employs 1,600 people and has as its officers: Messrs. Herman E. Perry, president; H. C. Dugas and W. H. King, vice-presidents; J. C. Arnold, secretary, and J. A. Robinson, treasurer.

¶ Mrs. Carl Diton has presented Hazel Harrison in a recital in Philadelphia. Miss Harrison is recognized by leading Negro

musicians as one of the most notable pianists of the race. She was assisted by Viola Hill, coloratura soprano, and Mr. Diton, accompanist. The *Philadelphia Evening Ledger* said it was one of the "most unique programs in the history of Philadelphia music." Miss Harrison's work was considered "remarkable." Miss Hill was said to be a soprano of "more than ordinary accomplishment," and Mr. Diton's accompaniment, "masterful."

¶ The New Jersey Association of Teachers of Colored Children will award at its annual meeting, the second Saturday in May, a prize of \$25.00 to the college student in the junior or senior class, who will write the best short story setting forth the charm of colored children. The story must not exceed 3,000 words. It must be submitted to the Principal of the Indiana Avenue School, Atlantic City, N. J., not later than April 1.

¶ Adjoining property, consisting of 4 acres and 6 buildings, has been added to Virginia Union University, in Richmond. This purchase gives to the institution the immediate use of 32,000 square feet of floor space, water power to the extent of 125 horse power, and the possession of a water front on the Appomattox River for a distance of a half-mile. The buildings will be used to house all the trades in connection with the school, together with the agricultural department.

¶ To provide a forum where colored builders and contractors may exchange ideas and experiences, Hampton Institute will hold its first builders' conference on January 29-31. Among the speakers will be

Messrs. D. Knickerbocker Boyd, architect and structural standardist of Philadelphia; J. C. Pearson, chief of the cement section, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., and a director of the American Concrete Institute; and Alexander B. Trowbridge of New York, formerly dean of the Architectural School in Cornell University and now consulting architect to the Federal Reserve Board.

¶ Arrangements have been made for the return to the United States of the remains of Colonel Charles Young, from Nigeria. When the body arrives in America, appropriate services will be held in New York City and in Washington, D. C., prior to burial in Arlington Cemetery. If the body does not arrive too far from March 12, this date—the birthday of Colonel Young—will be suggested for the general observance.

¶ The St. Mark Musical and Literary Union of Boston, Mass., has entered its 21st season. It meets Sunday afternoons at the People's Baptist Church. Subjects to be discussed are "Fraternalities," "The Present Crisis of the Labor Movement—Our Attitude," "The Basic Principle in Race Development," and "Applied Psychology and Practical Metaphysics." The president of the club is Mr. Joseph S. Mitchell; Mr. Charles C. Williams is head of publicity; and Mr. Alonzo Lee is musical director.

¶ The Crisis apologizes to Miss Helen M. Chesnutt of Cleveland, Ohio, for a rather stupid mistake in our December issue. The alleged facts came to us through such apparently unimpeachable channels that we did not attempt to confirm them as we should have before publishing.

¶ There were several Negro delegates at the 4th Congress of the Third International of the Communists. Among the speakers was Claude McKay, a Negro poet. The Negro delegates were warmly welcomed and given much social attention.

¶ The Washington Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. has held a testimonial meeting of

appreciation for Robert E. Kerlin, the white Virginia Professor who was dismissed because of his protest against the Arkansas Massacre.

¶ The National Negro Board of Trade has been organized in Savannah, Ga., with a branch in Charleston, S. C. Its objects are to promote the interests of its members and increase the facilities of trade and commerce of the city and the state along racial lines. It has five bureaus: commercial, industrial, civic, rural, and traffic and transportation. Mr. John H. Harrell, of Savannah, Ga., is national organizer and president.

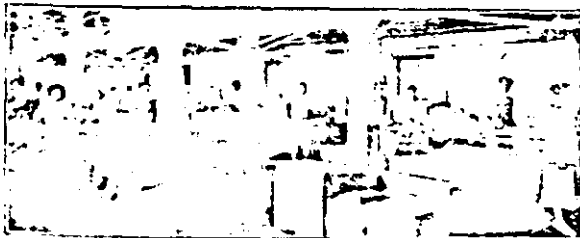
¶ The Nebraska Clothing Company, in Omaha, has added a colored man—Mr. Calvin Spriggs—to its staff as a solicitor for the firm at a salary and commission. The Brown Furniture Store in Dayton, Ohio, is employing a colored saleslady—Mrs. Lillian Daniels.

¶ In Virginia, Negroes have 4 fully accredited and 3 partially accredited 4-year high schools and 4 fully accredited private high schools, 2 public high schools and 1 private high school will be added to the accredited list during this year.

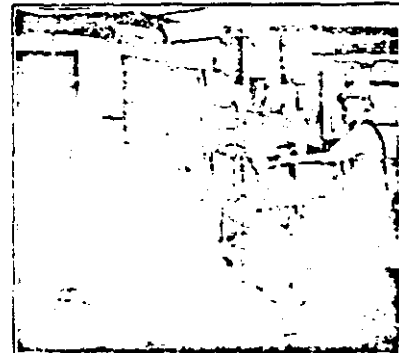
¶ In the Federal Court in Pensacola, Fla., recently 3 Negroes served as jurymen, and in Beckley, W. Va., in the Criminal Court there were 4 Negroes on the jury.

¶ Martin Roberts, a clerk in charge of the mail bag depository of the Post Office in Cincinnati, Ohio, has been promoted to foreman with an increase in salary from \$1,800 to \$2,100. Mr. Roberts has been in the service 23 years.

¶ The Woman's Press of New York City, official organ of the Young Women's Christian Association, has among its student editors 2 colored women—the Misses Lucile Stokes and Constance Fisher.



PRINTING BUSINESS, SERVICE COMPANY



A PRESS

The Outer Pocket

New York City.

I WANT to thank you for being "mindful of the great contributions that the West Indies are continually making to colored America." It would indeed be extremely unfortunate if we were made to suffer wholesale through the ignorance of a few misguided West Indians. Many of us are giving our best for the solution of our common problem. We are doing so without Knighthood or noise.

Winfield, Ill.

I appreciate the struggle you are making against race prejudice and for the elevation of the Negro. As a rule, you are very moderate in all your statements; but I sometimes wonder if developing a race consciousness may not delay the coming of the brotherhood of man—a brotherhood far enough from being realized in the present unhappy condition of the world but not beyond a possibility of realization if we all work for it.

MARY C. CHROEDER.

Dallas, Texas.

Some of us have been reading *The Crisis*. We are very much interested in the welfare of all our American people. A group of white women in Dallas, Texas, are trying to cultivate a spirit of co-operation and helpfulness and understanding. We hope to go on with a Kindergarten Training School for Negro High School girls because we see in that a chance for co-operation and mutual good-will. I have noticed the very fine pictures of your race in the magazine and I have wondered if you could arrange to print them on separate sheets with a description of their worth-whileness and let them be used in schools and clubs.

MRS. E. P. SMITH.

New Orleans, Louisiana.

I am _____, formerly of _____ County, Alabama, for years a farmer of 200 acres of the state's best land and prospering therefrom with my family, a wife, five boys and three girls. In January 1911 my sister's son, whose name was Henry, was arrested in place of another Henry accused of shooting a sheriff but was not guilty. A reward was put out for his apprehension and so any Negro bearing the name of Henry was liable to seizure

and such a fate was my sister's son's. Due to Negro pimps, my innocent son was beaten. I was lured out of my home one night in _____ township where my belongings were lured away from my weapons of defence by the white folks, tied with ropes, beaten with the butts of guns, my wife and daughters cursed and grossly insulted. From then on my life and that of my family was threatened and hence I left because of the love of them. I went to _____, Mississippi, where I have since abided.

My property has been confiscated and I feel from what I have heard of the N. A. A. C. P. that your great organization may come to my aid.

N. Y.

I have just finished reading "Opinion" in the Children's Number of *THE CRISIS*, and I find that your views express most fully what I have been feeling ever since my marriage, but what I have never put into words. It is a comfort to know that you understand the problem of a mother so completely. I suspect that you could fully sympathize with one who felt the "call of the piano" and the urge of lovely melodies, clamoring to be born, at the same time that dishes were waiting to be washed, beds to be made, clothes to be mended, and meals to be cooked.

But one magic hour in the morning when I read, with a delicious sense of guilt at the knowledge of unwashed breakfast dishes, and an hour or two in the evening to indulge my one great passion—music—make life liveable. And when I see the sturdy bodies and bright eyes of my children, when I realize with an ever-increasing sense of wonder how their minds and characters are developing, when I visit their schools, as I did just the past week, and hear the teachers praise them for their conduct as well as their scholarship, then I realize that, after all, life is worth all the sacrifices that it imposes on parents.

I have always felt that a mother could not be a mother in the truest sense of the word unless she herself had some leisure for growth and self-development. So you can readily see how "Birth" coincided with

my views. And in "Childhood" your picture of the child as an individual to be trained and directed, but not crushed or coerced, is so true!

In fact, your whole editorial touched me very deeply, and I felt that I wanted to write and tell you so.

Troy, N. Y.

Not often do I wish to "talk back" to *THE CRISIS*, but now two items in the October issue stimulate to that unprofitable duty. "Opinion" is a fine series of thought essays and generally they must do great good. Page 248, however, appears to me to add fuel where there is sufficient fire. There is no need to advocate divorces. Too readily are divorces sought and found. Marriages fail, not for the lack of divorces; nor are the failures remedied by divorces. Bishop Potter wrote in this strain, "It is better to be good than to get a divorce, and easy divorces encourage incorrigibility in badness. As long as it is easier to get a divorce than it is to be good, many persons will prefer getting the divorce." He and those who hold these opinions do not prefer the "quarrelling, unhappy, sordid and compulsory union of man, woman and child"; they want to encourage that correction of character and conduct which will remove the apparent necessity for a divorce.

I could wish that you had said a word to stiffen resolution, to make the married avoid failure.

Birth control, like charity, covers a multitude of sins, which neither science nor sense can expiate. A sinless birth control is, in a multitude of cases, the one thing needful. But do you think that "Motherhood," by Georgia Douglass Johnson, page 265, glorifies that self-denial which is the foundation of sinless birth control? Assuming that it does aim at that, or, at least, at refusing motherhood because of the unfavorable conditions into which the child must be born, will the average reader so interpret it?

The children's number is a success, and affords the opportunity for many needed and helpful lessons, for which I thank you; but those things which I have noted do not add—might have been omitted without loss.

JAMES G. CARLIE.

Awka, Nigeria.

As a West Indian Negro who has spent

nearly 18 years in Nigeria, which of all the colonies of the British Empire is surpassed by India only in respect of area, population and natural resources, I wish to say a few words by way of information and advice, through your widely circulated organ, to my Negro brethren of America and the West Indies who may be lured by the "Back to Africa Movement."

So far as I know, there is no tribe in West Africa ready and willing to embrace with outstretched arms, as brothers returning from exile, those who have lost or never learned the mother tongue of that tribe. Everyone, irrespective of color, who can communicate only through an interpreter is regarded as a foreigner by the entire tribe. I know of no West Indian Negro who is regarded by the natives as any other than a foreigner although there are many who speak the language fluently. While everywhere a hearty welcome is offered the foreigners who come to trade or to educate and enlighten, I am confident that any attempt made by them to establish themselves on the land as fellow-owners would be resented by the natives. It is safe to say that it is easier by far for any one, who has the wherewithal to do so, to purchase a thousand acres of land in any part of Europe or America, than with the same or equivalent amount of money to purchase one acre of land from any tribe in the interior of any colony in West Africa. Then it must not be forgotten that every square inch of soil in West Africa is under the trusteeship of some European power, and there can be no successful negotiations with the natives without the interference or consent (call it what you like) of the powers that be.

It is a mistake, and a very regrettable one too, for any one born and bred in America or the West Indies to believe that if he could only find himself on Africa's sunny shore, life would become one grand song for him and his loved ones, and that all disturbing elements would flee away. The disturbing elements in the Fatherland are undoubtedly very many, and to him who is unaccustomed to living as his ancestors did, the grave would not be very far off if he found himself in some region of West Africa where the missionary or the trader, under the protection of an enlightened government, had not prepared the way for him.

R. A. LEWELLYN.

The Looking Glass

LITERATURE

NOW the New Year awaking Old Desires,
The thoughtful Soul of Solitude re-
tires;

Where the white Hand of Moses from the
Bough
Puts forth; and Jesus from the Ground
suspIRES.

Iram indeed is gone with all his rose
And Jamshyd's seven-ringed cup, where no
one knows;

But still a ruby kindles in the vine,
And many a garden by the water blows.
—The Rubaiyat.

Julian H. Lewis, M.D., and Deborah L. Henderson, B.S., have made an important study on "The Racial Distribution of Isohemagglutinin Groups." Although technical this discussion is unusually readable and of extreme interest. Its authors point out:

What happens on the intermixture of two races with different distributions of hemagglutinins has not been studied. Anthropologists, with their more established methods, are able to detect the derivation of races by isolating in them the characteristics which are known to belong to pure races. It might also be possible to determine the components of a given race from the study of the distribution of the hemagglutinin groups. As a prerequisite, one would desire to examine a mixed race, of which the constituents, as well as the distribution of hemagglutinins among these constituents, are known. Such an opportunity presents itself in America, where there has been a widespread intermixture of Negroes and Caucasians, both of whose biochemical indexes are known. The amount of such intermixture is difficult to estimate, but it is unusual to find an individual of African descent who does not show, or give a history of, intermixture with the Caucasian race.

We have received the "Congo Missionary Conference," a report of the eighth Congo General Conference of Protestant Missionaries, held at Bolenge in the Equatorial District of the Belgian Congo, October 29-November 7, 1921. The Rev. R. D. Bedinger says of the worth of the Congo native to the colony and to the church:

Viewed from the standpoint of revenue, or finance, the Congo native in his present stage of development is worth very little to State or to Church. But viewed in his relationship to the undeveloped resources of his great country he is a most valuable asset. Without the native the Colony could not exist. . . . The Congo is pre-em-

nently the home of the black race.

We do not believe that Central Africa will ever become a permanent abiding place for the white races. Therefore, whatever may be the future of the Colony, and we believe it has a great future; whatever prosperity may come to it, and through it to the world at large; whatever contributions to science, medicine, education, religion; all will result primarily because of the services rendered by the natives. Great as has been these services in the past, great as they are in the present, they will unquestionably find their fullest expression in the future.

Thus far the greatest contribution the native has made to the Colony and to the Church is physical. In the one word "labor" we may sum up his greatest activities. He is the beast of burden, the chief means of transportation even today. Although the railroads and steamers have come, these have but little lessened his importance as a porter, for all products must be borne to the rivers and railway lines on the heads and shoulders of the natives. The service of the native rendered in the early years, transporting State officials, traders, and missionaries, with their supplies, between Matadi and Stanley Pool, should never be forgotten. The building of the Lower Congo Railway is a monument to native labor no less than to daring Belgian enterprise. It has been said that each telegraph post along the line represents a native life laid down. What a contribution that was!

THE SHAME OF A NATION

THE manner of the defeat of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill emphasizes the fact that the machinery of the United States Senate is antiquated to the point that millions of people may suffer injustice and death on account of it. But the Senate, caring nothing for this, goes on gaily with its game of tit for tat. The New York Times says of the filibuster:

Never before has the Senate so openly advertised the impotence to which it is reduced by its antiquated rules of procedure. Advantage of them has often been taken in order to delay a vote, or to insist upon forcing some obnoxious amendment of a pending bill, or to talk out at the end of the session a measure to which some little group of Senators were opposed. The novelty at present is that at the very beginning of the session the minority notified the majority that it must not take up a bill which stood first on the Administration program. And after a few days of vain protest and struggling, the majority abjectly surrenders. Seldom can the leader of a proud party have had to make so mortifying a confession as that of Mr. Lodge.

It is doubtless true that the Republicans in the Senate were not sincerely and wholeheartedly in favor of the Anti-Lynching Bill. Some of them would have had no stomach for a long fight on that issue. It was open to suspicion as a measure introduced mainly for partisan effect and election purposes. Yet there was no doubt that it was earnestly favored by the President. It had been formally endorsed by the official organization of the Republican Party in the Senate. It stood at the head of the Administration order of business. But it had to be ignominiously withdrawn.

Evidently there is no relief in sight:

Senator Lodge declared that the surrender had been decided upon with great "reluctance," but that it had been made necessary by the fact that the Senate rules permit an indefinite filibuster. To attempt to change those rules at this time would only provoke an even more formidable and insurmountable filibuster. So the Senate majority wrings its hands helplessly and quits the field.

That Senator Underwood's insolent pronouncement should go unchallenged is an index of the supineness exhibited by the Republican Party. According to the *New York Evening Globe* this was the Southern leader's explanation of the filibuster:

"It must be apparent to the Senate as well as to the country that this effort is to defeat a certain bill, namely the so-called Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill. . . . I now inform you that this Bill is not going to become a law at this session of Congress. You are not going to get an agreement to vote on this bill. . . . You are going to transact no more business until this matter is settled. There will be no confirmation, no business of any kind. . . . We on this side of the chamber take the responsibility. The responsibility is ours, not yours. . . . I have nothing more to say."

Even this could have been overcome if the party Republicans had been really in earnest. The *Globe* concludes:

The fact must be that Underwood has been permitted to swagger about because the Senate majority has no real interest in the anti-lynching measure, even though it is nominally an administration bill. Certainly it is inconceivable that the Senate would tolerate such language on a matter which the majority regarded as important. The tariff, which was certainly evil enough, could not be stopped by a filibuster.

It is difficult, accordingly, to get rid of the suspicion that the brazenadoes adopted by Senator Underwood is merely a mode of concealing the lukewarmness of the support given the Dyer Bill by the majority. Whether or not that be true, the challenge uttered by the Southern leader ought to be

taken up. It brings majority government into contempt and so strikes at the vitals of the nation.

THE NEGRO MOVES

THE Santa Fé *New Mexican* remarks that the center of Negro population is shifting:

It is located in latitude 34° 46' 52", and longitude 85° 30' 48", being in the extreme northwestern corner of Georgia, in Dade County, about 13½ miles north-northeast of Rising Fawn town, and that 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. In 1790 it was located 25 miles west-southwest of Petersburg, Dinwiddie County, Virginia, and one hundred years later, in 1890, it had moved southwest 46½ miles to a point 15.7 miles southwest of Lafayette, Walker County, Georgia, the same county in which it was located in 1880. Between 1890 and 1900 it crossed the State line into Alabama, its location in 1900, and again in 1910 being in DeKalb County, Alabama. Its northeastward movement after 1910 has brought it back to the State of Georgia.

The northeasterly movement of the center of Negro population between 1910 and 1920 is due principally to the great increase in the Negro population of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. The total increase in the Negro population of the United States was 635,365 and it will be noted that the increase in the Northern States mentioned was 56 per cent of the total increase.

These census figures were gathered early in 1920, so the *N. Y. Johnstown Herald* thinks it likely that many Negroes have returned South. On the other hand the *New York Times* declares:

Another migration of Negroes from the South to the industrial cities of the North is believed to be under way. During the last few weeks many Negroes from Georgia and Alabama have gone to work in Youngstown and Pittsburgh steel mills, according to advices received here, while hundreds have obtained employment in Cleveland.

According to William R. Connors, Executive Secretary of the Negro Welfare Association, 1,387 colored men from outside the city have registered for employment during the last four months. Some of these, he said, returned to their old homes during the recent depression, but most of them had left the South for the first time.

"They are leaving Atlanta for the North by the railroad," Connors said.

Between 500 and 1,000 obtained employment at the Carnegie Steel Company at

Youngstown and a smaller number at the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, advises state. Hundreds have gone into the Connellsville coke field since the middle of summer.

* * *

This shifting creates new problems. The Columbus, Ohio, *State Journal* quotes Professor Edward Mimms, of Vanderbilt University:

"The race problem is no longer a Southern problem. The invasion of northern cities by the Southern Negro has ended that.

"The situation must be faced as it is. If the Negro stays down he is a burden, not only upon the South, but upon the nation. If he grows in wealth, education and in racial welfare generally will there be increasing friction between the races?

"This is a problem that the all or nothing citizen cannot solve. We must get away from theory and deal with facts."

* * *

A world-wide problem in this connection hinges on the displacement of Negroes throughout the world caused by the exigencies of the Great War. Professor Albert Bushnell Hart says in the *Boston Globe*:

"By employing Negro troops from Africa in increasing numbers in future wars, the balance of power, and the future of Europe, may yet rest with the power that can put the largest number of Negro troops into the field.

"Let Europeans see that the African Negroes have an opportunity to acquire civilization; let them have the genuine opportunity to do what is in their power to do that they may not become a menace to civilization.

"The first problem is of the Negro in Africa, the homeland, a land richly endowed with a wonderful wealth of natural resources—a land where men outside of the colored race may dwell in security. Of the great states of their country, Abyssinia is in chaos; Egypt just coming into control, and Liberia—to be considered a child of the United States.

"For some time Africa has had missionaries both Catholic and Protestant. Moslem missionaries are making great inroads into Central Africa—the Crescent is going as far as the Cross—and we have a great problem to face.

"Africa's problem is a problem for the world."

* * *

The Accra (Africa) *Gold Coast Independent* substantiates this:

The Mohammedan celebration of the Durbegia Festival was held on the 5th instant with all the joyous pomp and parade of multicolored garments, medley of noises, and firing of guns.

The growth of Mohammedanism in our

midst was remarked by many of the Christian spectators who witnessed the great crowd which followed the symbols of the Caliphate. The orientation of the system of civilization of our people is becoming unmistakably more and more pronounced each year. Most thoughtful Africans are looking to the Occident for inspiration and guidance in their religious beliefs; but a despotic missionary rule may do all the harm possible.

MUSICAL PIONEERS

THE special exhibit held recently in Boston of the work of Negro Musicians stimulates the New Orleans *Picayune* to an account of other important but less widely-known musicians:

The interest in such a collection of musical and biographical material at the present time does not focus upon such men as Burleigh and Coleridge Taylor, Negroes whose compositions are well able to hold prominence without reference to the race of their authors, but upon other and older composers who worked under a greater disadvantage.

In that elder group stands prominently, and almost alone of his people as a composer of piano music in the early nineteenth century, Basile Barres, a Louisiana Negro who received a musical education in Paris. Barres' work had a considerable vogue in its day and showed a strong racial character that was much appreciated by the French critics. Unless we err, Mr. William Beer, librarian of the Howard Library, has among his collections of early Louisiana music examples of Barres' publications.

Another Negro musician from our section of the country represented at the Boston Library exhibition—this one not a composer but an executant—is Edmund Dede, a violinist of parts who together with a Cuban "man of color," Brindis de Sala, was merely the best among a number of Negroes who advanced past banjo and guitar to the most difficult and artistic of stringed instruments.

* * *

Here are some interesting facts:

From other parts of the South came George Melburn, author of "Listen to the Mocking Bird," and James Bland, whose "Carry Me Back to Ole Virginia" is equally classic of the South's Negro melodies.

Perhaps the most observed document in the Boston exhibition is a facsimile—unfortunately America does not possess the original—of a letter written by Beethoven to George Augustus Polgreen Bridgwater, a mulatto violinist for whom Beethoven composed the Kreutzer Sonata. Bridgwater was one of the most talented performers of his day and was so recognized throughout Europe. Nevertheless, the musician could not avoid certain exaggerated

mannerisms that militated against him, drew smiles from his audience and won for him the sobriquet "The Abyssinian Prince." He was European born.

AND NOW SIKI

EUROPE is "out for" the Senegalese boxer. The *New York Times* informs us:

The Home Office [British] today forbade the fight between Battling Siki, the Senegalese, who is European heavyweight champion, and Joe Beckett which was scheduled for December 7 at Albert Hall. Its decision is based on the fact that the Senegalese is a colored man. The Home Secretary took similar action in 1911 when the fight between Johnson and Wells was banned.

The Siki-Beckett contest will not be allowed to take place at any spot in the British Isles. The Home Office made it clear, however, that there is no desire to interfere with boxing contests in general.

"The introduction of the color element," said the official, "raises questions of great international importance, which are especially grave in view of the large number of men of color within the British Empire. All sorts of passions are aroused, which it is not advisable to excite, and, moreover, the temperaments of boxers of different colors are not comparable."

Other fight promoters point out that the Home Office has not always acted on the precedent of the proposed Wells-Johnson fight in 1911, which was stopped by law. Since then many contests between blacks and whites have taken place in this country, one of them being held a few nights ago.

The *Manchester Guardian* takes high ground:

The point at issue is whether or not the tone of the white man's nervous system is too high to enable him to fight successfully against the colored man. European civilization has been built up by abandoning muscular for brain power. Europeans in consequence have lost something of the perfect physical co-ordination which distinguishes many other races. Body and mind do not strike together; rather the body follows the mind. So long as a white boxer has play for his 'science' he is a match for any antagonist. But should it come to 'sheer fighting' the colored man is his superior. For his instinct is surer and swifter and his muscles belong to his instinct rather than to his reason.

To which the *Des Moines (Ia.) Register* shrewdly replies:

This notion that civilization works for physical deterioration, that mental alertness is accompanied with a falling off of

physical power is common enough, stimulated no doubt by the fact that it is frequently the sickly one who goes to college. But what substance can it have in the large when we see that the most highly cultivated races endured the hardships of the war as well if not better than the less cultivated? It was not the boys of the school and college who shrank from the adventure.

But that aside, we must not forget that in the case of Jack Johnson it was his skill and not his fighting instinct nor his hard blows that made him champion. Johnson outboxed and outgeneralled, which tends to discredit this English theory of fighting instinct in the colored man, and high tone of nervous organization in the white.

* * *

Even France forsakes the champion. Says the *Paris Daily Mail*:

This morning the French Boxing Federation, after a night sitting, suspended Siki for nine months and took away his title of light heavy-weight champion of France as a sequel to an incident on Wednesday evening at the Balzac-Prunier fight in Paris, when Siki, who was Balzac's second, endeavored to assault Prunier's manager when Balzac was counted out.

* * *

This seems to justify Dr. Du Bois' prediction in the CRISIS:

"We have a feeling, a sort of dim premonition, that boxing is going to become immoral again. You know that before the war it fell from its high estate because Jack Johnson did not have the grace to be whipped by Jim Jefferies."

* * *

The *Echo Des Sports* says virtuously:

"A world's champion must respect himself, and when he is before the public he must know how to behave, and that is where Georges Carpentier never failed."

* * *

This high-mindedness of the former champion hardly seems to fit in with his willingness to take part in a "frame-up" but probably French ideas of "*le sport*" differ from ours. M. Hellers, Siki's manager, according to the *Paris Daily Mail*, is very much peeved at the ruling of the British Home Office:

He states that Siki himself does not appear to mind very much, and that, in fact, the title of world's champion seems to bother Siki more than anything else. When he was told that he would probably be suspended for his conduct at the Prunier-Balzac fight all he said was that he would give up boxing and join the army.

"I do not know what made me forget myself the other night," the boxer stated. "I am tired of being a world's champion

because it interferes too much with liberty. I would prefer to abandon all my titles and be left in peace."

ONE OF OURS?

A DISPATCH to the *London Exchange Telegraph* from Cairo mentioning the chambers which the Egyptological excavators recently found on the site of ancient Thebes, near Luxor, opens up a significant speculation. One of these chambers is believed to be the tomb of King Tutankhamen, a heretic king of the 18th dynasty who reigned about the year 1350 B.C. The *New York Times* says:

In the royal necropolis of the Theban Empire, directly below the tomb of Remes VI, a chamber was discovered which contained Tutankhamen's gem-studded throne. This is described as one of the most beautiful art objects ever found. Moreover, the explorers came upon exquisite carved gilt couches inlaid with ivory, other furniture, a quantity of royal robes, some of them richly decorated; life-size statues and vases of the most intricate design, and the remains of large quantities of victuals for the dead.

Now Tutankhamen claimed Amenhotep III as his father.

And Amenhotep III is shown by Dr. Alexander Francis Chamberlain, of Clark University, to have had a strain of Negro blood. We read in his "Contribution of the Negro to Human Civilization":

The contributions of the Negro to human civilization are innumerable and immemorial. Let us first get some glimpses of him, chiefly as an individual, in contact with the host of other cultures than his own. Ancient Egypt knew him, both bond and free, and his blood flowed in the veins of not a few of the mighty Pharaohs. Nefertari, the famous Queen of Aahmes, the King of Egypt, who drove the Hyksos from the land and founded the 18th Dynasty, (ca. 1700 B.C.), was a Negress of great beauty, strong personality and remarkable administrative ability. She was for years associated in the government with her son, Amenhotep I, who succeeded his father. Queen Nefertari was highly venerated and many monuments were erected in her honor; she was venerated as "ancestress and founder of the 18th Dynasty" and styled "the wife of the god Ammon," etc. Another strain of Negro blood came into the line of the Pharaohs with Mut-em-ua, wife of Thothmes IV, whose son, Amenhotep III, had a Negroid physiognomy.

NOT WANTED

THE prophet is as usual dishonored in his own country. The New Orleans

States wants nothing of the Ku Klux Klan for Louisiana. We read:

When a vital issue is posed before the people of a State there develops an inescapable line of cleavage. Courageous men and women must meet it. They cannot take the middle of the road. They must stand on one side or the other.

Deeply as we regret it, we are to have in next year's gubernatorial campaign in Louisiana such an issue. To speak plainly, it is whether or not organized government shall be supreme or we shall have super-government, through the Ku Klux Klan, which would arrogate to itself the right to administer justice, according to its own views and without court or jury, and ostracize and penalize certain religious and racial elements.

With such an issue men and women must elect whether they are to serve under one king or another. Under which, Bezonian? Those who are not for us are against us.

There never was a greater issue presented to the people of Louisiana, indeed a more regrettable issue, than that of whether or not orderly government is to be superseded by rule of the Klan—whether or not we are to maintain this republic as a refuge of the oppressed, whether or not we are to set up religious and racial intolerance in place of the freedom of religious thought and worship which formed a cornerstone of our constitutional structure.

ALAS FOR LIBERIA

THE *Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegram* writes:

Twelve years ago the United States took control of the collection of customs in Liberia. England and France were maneuvering for dominance in the Negro republic, but yielded to America as an impartial government that was not seeking anything for itself. In 1917, owing to the war, conditions became so distressing in Liberia that the United States Treasury opened a credit of \$5,000,000. Of this sum only \$26,000 was used. In order to put Liberian finances upon a sound basis, the present administration proposed to lend Liberia \$5,000,000. The proposal was non-partisan and in strict accordance with the policy of the preceding administration. Yet the Democrats have voted solidly to recommit the bill to the Finance Committee and thirteen Republicans have joined them. This combination has left the supporters of the loan in a minority, and the result is that Liberia is left to suffer. This is our treatment of a country which we have insisted should be entrusted to our care. One of the fairest pages in our history has been the record of our dealings with Liberia. To mar it now is an especially disgraceful performance.

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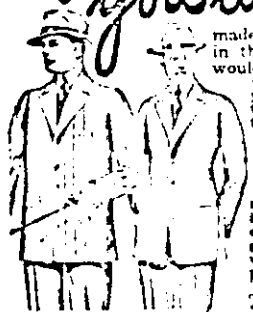
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2303 7th Ave.
New York, City.
Feb. 18, 1923.

Mr. William J. Burns,
Director Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In continuance of my investigation under cover I find that Garvey will hold a large mass meeting at Carnegie Hall on the 23rd of February. This meeting he says, is for the purpose of explaining to the public the aims and objects of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. The real purpose of this meeting is to create sympathy for his coming trial. In order to do this he has had printed about five thousand letters in the forms of invitation which he is sending to all Judges, Lawyers, Court Attendants and to any one that he thinks their sympathies will do him any good in his trial. I had heard that he had a list of the jury panel and was sending them a copy but, upon checking on this information I found that it wasn't true. I secured a copy of this letter and turned it over to Agent Davis, as he said that he wanted to turn it over to the District Attorney. I learned that Garvey had contemplated sending a copy of this letter to the jurymen but afterwards changed his mind.

I am keeping in touch with Garvey's office and am waiting to see what effect the arrest of Ramus will have on him. I am sure that Ramus is in Detroit as all information I have gotten leads to that city.

I would suggest that as soon as Ramus is arrested in Detroit a search warrant be secured for the house of Mary Ramus in Philadelphia and all letters in her possession be taken as Ramus

2.

possession, but that the letters referred to in my previous report are in the possession of Mary Ramus in Philadelphia.

Will continue my investigation for any new developments.

Respectfully,

J. W. Fawcett.

REPORT MADE AT: New Orleans, La.	DATE WHEN MADE: 2/21/23	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 2/21/23	REPORT MADE BY: GEORGE R. SHANTON.
TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE: U.S. Vs MARCUS GARVEY et al; Probable Conspiracy to Intimidate Government Witnesses. Via Sec. 215 U.S.C.C. (Using Mails Defraud)			

FACTS DEVELOPED:

ATTENTION MR. HOOVER.-2

At New Orleans, La.

Referring to previous reports and file on the above matter:

The following telegram was received on this date signed WILCOX, Acting, from the DETROIT, MICHIGAN, office:-

"ESAU RAMUS WANTED YOUR CITY FOR MURDER APPREHENDED HERE LAST NIGHT BY AGENT THIS OFFICE AND POLICE STOP HE BEING RETURNED THERE BY STATE AUTHORITIES ANSWER MURDER CHARGE."

Agent called at once at Police Headquarters, and consulted with Chief of Police, who had also received a telegram from Detroit, Mich., which read as follows:-

"Feb. 21, 1923,
-Detroit, Michigan.

"Chief Police,
-New Orleans, La.

ESAU RAMUS ALIAS JOHN JEFFERIES ALIAS PRINCE COLORED IN CUSTODY REFUSES TO RETURN WITHOUT PAPERS SEND INFORMATION FOR FUGITIVE WARRANT GIVING NAME OF COMPLAINT DATE OF CRIME AND CRIME COMMITTED ADVISE.

(Signed) ED. H. FOX,
Chief of Detectives."

I find a decided lack of interest on the part of City Authorities and Police of New Orleans. They told me that it was no use endeavoring to extradite

190-1-81-6

RALUS arrested in DETROIT, for the simple fact that the Police Department and the Prosecuting Attorney's office had no money whatever to expend in the extradition of this prisoner (RALUS); and secondly; that he believed that there was insufficient evidence to connect him with the murder of DR. EASON.

I took all evidence and papers on hand, and called at the STATE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S office, MR. ROBERT H. MARR, and he informed me that the only evidence upon which he could base a warrant was the statement of the wife of CORNELIUS DWYER, and said information, in his opinion, was the result of instructions to her by her husband's lawyers to defend her husband from the charge of Murder. He further stated that although we had much evidence on hand to show that RALUS was organizing a Police Force, and that he lived in the same room with the arrested supposed murderer, still there was lacking, in his legal opinion, sufficient evidence upon which to base extradition here for trial, which may result in nothing but expense to the State.

I then consulted with U.S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY LOUIS H. BURNS, and he stated that it was to be expected that the city was in a bad financial condition, and recommended that I cable the authorities at Washington to have RALUS arrested and taken to NEW YORK and tried there, in connection with MARCUS GARVEY, on the charge of "CONSPIRACY"-"USING THE MAILS TO DEFRAUD", if, of course, sufficient evidence was in their hands for that purpose.

I then returned to Police Headquarters in the afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and had the Chief of Police summon to Police Headquarters CAPTAIN REED of the 12th Precinct Station, who was the Raiding Officer and Arresting Officer of all the negroes implicated in the U.N.I.A., and who made the investigation and worked hand in hand with Agent Gulley of this Department in securing all evidence

on hand in this case. I had him, Captain Reed, accompany me once more to the State District Attorney's office, and again went over the case, and presented the evidence through Captain Reed, and after two hours reading the evidence and conversing on this matter, the following telegram was sent to Edward H. Fox, Chief of Detectives Detroit, Michigan, signed GUY R. MOLONEY, Superintendent of Police:-

"EXCHANGE TELEGRAMS ESAU RAMUS CHARGED IN AFFIDAVIT HERE WITH MURDER DETECTIVE J. UHLE COMPLAINANT DATE OF CRIME JANUARY FIRST NINETEEN TWENTY THREE CAPIAS MAILED YOU THIS EVENING. "

It is my candid opinion that the local authorities are showing indifference in their endeavor to recognize the evidence that we have on hand, and which has been presented to them. Their main plea for not caring to extradite prisoner is lack of funds. Nevertheless, I will continue with that Department and its law officers, in an effort to persuade them to accept our evidence.

The capias mailed today to Detroit may hold him for a very indefinite period.

I returned to the Bureau office, and sent the following telegram to the Director of the Bureau:-

"CITY POLICE RECEIVED TELEGRAM FROM AUTHORITIES DETROIT QUOTE ESAU RAMUS APPREHENDED PRISONER REFUSES TO RETURN WITHOUT PAPERS SEND INFORMATION NAME OF COMPLAINT DATE OF CRIME AND CRIME COMMITTED ED H. FOX CHIEF OF DETECTIVES UNQUOTE COMMUNICATED WITH CHIEF OF POLICE AND DISTRICT ATTORNEY SUBMITTING WITH CAPT REED LOCAL ARRESTING OFFICER ALL EVIDENCE IN CASE AND CHIEF OF POLICE WIRED AS FOLLOWS TO DETROIT AT FOUR O'CLOCK TODAY QUOTE EXCHANGE TELEGRAMS ESAU RAMUS CHARGED IN AFFIDAVIT HERE WITH MURDER DETECTIVE J. UHLE COMPLAINANT DATE OF CRIME JANUARY FIRST NINETEEN TWENTY THREE CAPIAS MAILED YOU THIS EVENING UNQUOTE BY OPINION THAT LOCAL AUTHORITIES WILL NOT PUSH CASE NOR WILL THEY EXPEND MONEY FOR EXTRADITION LOCAL DISTRICT ATTORNEY CLAIMS WEAK EVIDENCE TO WARRANT EXTRADITION AND CONNECT RAMUS WITH MURDER HAVE CONSULTED FEDERAL PROSECUTING ATTORNEY WHO SUGGESTED THAT NEW YORK ARREST RAMUS ON CONSPIRACY CHARGE TO D-FRAUD MAILS IN CONJUNCTION WITH

G .R. SHANTON

4.

21 /23

"GARVEY IF POSSIBLE. ADVISE NEW YORK."

CONTINUED.

92.1
GRS:CL.

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AND
African Communities League

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PHILADELPHIA

Phila Pa July 23rd 1922

To Mr E L Ganes whoe is our Chief
Commanding General this is to -
Inform you of the officers whome
we have found worthy of such post
That we elect them for after or-
ganizing the Police force and all
arranging of the uniforms and
Badges were done by there officer
Chief W. Brown

Originated Bureau.

Investigation made: From Agent in Charge E. Bohner.

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
Wash. D. C.	2/26/23	2/26/23	J. T. Flournoy.

TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

RE: ESAU RAMUS

ALLEGED WRITER OF ANONYMOUS LETTER.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

Wash. D. C.

File

ATTENTION MR. HOOVER.

Reference is made to photostat copy of an anonymous letter appearing in the Chicago Defender, issue of February 3, 1923, supposed to have been written by Subject, in which the writer confesses to have been the murderer of Dr. J. W. H. Eason, at New Orleans, La., on January 1, 1925.

Reference is also made to photostat copies of two accounts submitted by Subject, and which apparently are in his own handwriting.

As requested in the Memorandum, Agent has made careful comparison of the handwriting as shown by the letter published in the Chicago Defender, and as shown by the actual handwriting of Esau Ramus, and Agent is of the opinion that Subject did not write the letter published in the Chicago Defender. In Agent's opinion there is no similarity in the handwriting of Esau Ramus, the Subject, and the handwriting of the anonymous letter published in the Chicago Defender.

CE DIRECTOR
INVESTIGATIVE

WING-12



February 20, 1923.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER.

I am attaching hereto another report from Special Agent Jones on the Ramus case, copies of which are being sent to the proper offices. I find that the local warrant for Ramus was forwarded to New York, then was sent to Detroit.

The New York office wires that efforts are being made to locate Ramus there.

A handwritten signature, likely of J. Edgar Hoover, is written in ink below the typed text. The signature is stylized and cursive.

2303 7th Ave.,
New York, City,
Feb. 14, 1933.

Mr. William J. Burns,
Director Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In continuance of my investigation under cover I interviewed Marcus Garvey. I first learned that Garvey knew of my presence in New Orleans and it was necessary for me to use the same story that I had used down there. I have every reason to believe that he believes my story as he talked very freely with me for more than an hour. I find that Garvey is very much afraid that he will get into serious trouble over the murder of Eason. He said to me that he knew that the government agents were working on the case and he was afraid that some lying negroes would get him mixed up in the case. He went on to say that I knew him well enough to know that he wouldn't do anything like the planing of Eason's death. Ofcourse I agreed with him. I then interviewed Harold Saltus, Garvey's right hand man. I learned from him that Esau Ramus had been in town but had left town after being here for a day or two. As near as he could remember it was about one week after the murder of Eason. Saltus said that he didn't know where Ramus had gone after he left New York. It seems that not many of the officials here knew that Ramus was in town, or that they didn't know what part Ramus had played

Eason

2.

Agent Davis and learned that he had located Ramus, in Detroit, Mich., and had sent off telegram to that city asking that Ramus be arrested on warrant held by New Orleans office. It seems that the attorney for the Philadelphia division of the U.N.I.A. came to New York through the influence of Chandler Owens and gave the department the information about the whereabouts of Ramus.

This attorney is in his office in Philadelphia, letters from Ramus connect Garvey with the murder of Eason. These letters he will bring to New York and turn over to Agent Davis. Upon information of this attorney Agent Davis, learned that Ramus was wanted here in New York on three criminal charges. Upon checking on this information he found this to be true. This office has witnesses to testify that Garvey gave Ramus money to leave New York. Agent Davis is very much afraid that the Detroit police will not use the proper method in apprehending this man and he will get away to Canada. I am of the same opinion. It will be tomorrow afternoon (Feb. 15th) before this warrant reaches Detroit and I would advise that this department handle the apprehending of this man in Detroit. Until such time as is necessary for the apprehension of Ramus in Detroit I thought it best not to see Mary Prince. In case that Ramus is not arrested in Detroit I will then see this woman. In the meantime I will keep in touch with what is going on at Garvey's office and at the same keep in touch with Agent Davis, but away from the office here.

Respectfully,

J. W. Jones.