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THE DALLAS EXPRESS

has never hoisted the white feather, neither has it been disgraced by the yellow streak. It is not afflicted with the flannel mouth. It is a plain, every day, sensible, conservative newspaper, which trims no sail to catch the passing breeze; flies no doubtful flag: It professes a patriotism as broad as our country. Its love of even handed justice covers all the territory occupied by the human race. This is pretty high ground, but we live on it and are prospering. Boys of the press come up and stand with us. This ground is holy.

W. E. KING.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1921.

THE Y. M. B. L.

There is an organization in our city composed of the brightest young men among us which for some reason has so far failed to justify the name which it bears.

The Young Men's Business League was organized some time ago, presumably, to act as an aid to the young men among us in studying business and its principles, actually forming themselves into partnerships and opening new business, and helping in every way possible to advance the financial status of themselves and their fellows.

So far this organization has failed lamentably in its operation.

As a social club it has been a "howling success."

As a Business League it has never existed. The reason for this apparently, is that the majority of those young men listed as members feel that they do not need to think in terms of business, since their sole ambition is the pursuit of pleasure.

And, it may be said in all fairness to them that in their pursuit of pleasure they have been successful.

They have overaged an entertainment a month during their more than two years of existence. These entertainments have averaged about $50 each in cost. The total amount spent by the nearly fifty young men of this organization will nearly equal $1500.00.

The pursuit of pleasure is not blamable when engaged in moderately. But no sensible man or group of men has ever maintained itself long whose sole aim was the pursuit of pleasure to the exclusion of development along other lines.

Men organized under the name of a business league who cry down any project which aims at their financial development, need either to remodel their thought habits or, in justice to an observant public, change the name of their organization to one which more nearly indicates its rial character.

The members of the Y. M. B. L. will do well to begin to realize that they have in them the power of real accomplishment of them but lend themselves to a program of development along a more substantial line.

Fifty young men could easily finance and maintain a haberdashery, merchant tailoring establishment or any one of a number of projects by the simple process of contributing as freely to it as they now do to pleasure. Young men in other localities have done and are doing such things and are reaping therefrom financial support for themselves and at the same time proving for their people that they have in reality caught the spirit of progress.

It is regrettable that the young men of Dallas cannot yet be so considered. They are a reflection not only upon themselves but upon the people of whom they are a part because of their failure in this regard.

It is to be hoped that that majority of the members of the Y. M. B. L. which has caused it to fail of its purpose in the development of a keener business instinct among the young men of Dallas may soon become a minority and that this organization may soon begin to become in actuality what its name implies.

THE PLACE OF THE PRESS.

A casusal perusal of letters from the readers of various journals and dailies gives one to realize that in the main, the masses of people, both white and black are surprisingly uninformed concerning the things done for their mutual benefit by members of both of them.

A reader of the San Francisco Call recently wrote to the editor of that journal asking: "Just what tribute has the Negro paid to society for his freedom?

How much has it to do with the balancing of the scales of the freedom of all mankind? Has he paid his tithes as other raraces have paid theirs? Has he advanced by his own brain and will power, or by mimicry? Where are his arts? His sciences? His music? His drama? His inventions? How much has the Negro had to do in perpetuating the rights of other men? Born and bred in the land of the free, has he since freedom advanced as far or as rapidly as, for example, the Cubans? The Filipinos? The Mexicans? . . . . In all the world, where nothing is new under the sun, what has he produced, what single achievement has he added to the sum total of human achievements, since having obtained that freedom?"

The editor makes answer thus in an editorial entitled: "What the Negro Has Done."

If the world war was fought to balance the scales in favor of freedom for mankind the Negro did his share. In the United States alone there were 342,277 in the various services; and it is worth noticing that the percentage of Negroes accepted was 31.7, as as compared with 26.8 for the white men. In the Revolutionary War there were 775 Negro soldiers, in the War of 1812 more than 2000 and, naturally enough, 178,975 in the Civil War. But these are the enterprises of war—whatever their purpose—and they imply little of qualifications for the occupations of peace. Turn to other facts, not forgetting, however, that Negroes bought Liberty loan bonds worth $200,000,000.

One hundred years ago there were only three Negro college graduates. Today there are 7000, and 35 of these have been elected to Phi Beta Kappa, the scholarship honor society. At that time there were no Negro schools. Today there are between six and seven hundred. In music there is Samuel Coleridge Taylor, ranks high among composers; in poetry, Paul Laurence Dunbar—a fine spirited genuis; on the stage, Ira Aldbridge, who has been called the greatest Othello that ever acted the part. And the actor, Gilpin, who is now appearing in New York in "Emperor Jones," is considered by the members of his profession to be one of the greatest actors in America. There are 72 Negro banks in this country, 36 Negro insurance companies, 218,972 Negroes who own farms, and more than 50,000 who are business men.

The correspondent asks what are the Negro s inventions. Perhaps he does not know that by 1910 more than 2,000 patents had been granted to Negroes—ranging from a corn harvester in 1834 to a gas mask in 1917. A Negro aided Eli Whitney in inventing the cotton gin and a Negro invented the first machine for attaching soles to shoes. A Negro holds many of the important player piano patents, and another Negro, Granville T. Woods, owned fifty patents for railroad appliances.

These facts come from a casual rummaging of the Negro Year Book, printed by the Tuskegee Institute. But what facts to equal these could be found in a Cuban Year Book, Mexican Year Book, or Philippine Year Book—when one considers the quality of the freedom that has been granted to the Negro? Yes, he has been free in a legal sense, but, in fact, he has been imprisoned more closely than any other race has ever been by the cruel walls of racial prejudice. The Negro needs no other defense than a bare recital of his accomplishments during the seventy years of his partial freedom.

And in the light of the above quotations we are led to say that it would indeed be a wonderful step forward for America if all of its journals both black and white could become unbiased to the extent of giving to the reading public accurate information of the sort which would tend toward kinder rather than harsher consideration each for the other.

A TIMELY PRAYER.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, has announced that Colored ministers throughout the United States have been asked asked to preach sermons on "Justice to the Negro—the Test of Christianity in America," and to hold a noon hour service of prayer on Sunday, April 24, the opening day of its drive for a quarter of a million members. Prayer at that time will be offered.

That God will trouble the conscience of White America over the wrongs done the Negro, so that the Nation may be moved to equity:

That this country may be brought to a realization that so long as it tolerates these wrongs, the denial of equal opportunity, the denial of equal protection under the law, the slavery of peonage, and the burning of human beings at the stake, it stands as the arch sinner among the nations, and its protestations of democracy are as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal.

That our race may ever hold to the highest aspirations and ideals for ourselves and for our country, and that through closer union of purpose and action we may obtain the power to press forward into the full enjoyment of the rights and priveleges of our native land.

It appears to us that the wording of the above prayer should make it easy of utterance by every one of those asked to offer it in behalf of the success of the organization which seeks a better day for them.

It is altogether proper that such a prayer should be offered.

The wrongs from which the Negro suffers most can be right only in so far as the conscience of "white America," becomes troubled over them. This American Nation will seek ways of greater equity only at the dictates of Public Opinion which depends for its direction almost solely upon conscience.

In so far as it is possible to bring the American public mind to realize that the institutions of peonage, the denial of equal opportunity, the denial of equal protection under the law, the silent approval of lynching and its kindred barbarities, render it unworthy of the name of a democracy and cause it to become a byword to its fellows in the world, in just so far will that conscience be aroused.

A prayer for such a realization may be uttered hopefully by everyone.

Already unmistakable signs are being shown of an American awakening which bids fair to become more than ordinarily powerful. We are often prone in considering the enormity of the wrongs which we suffer to lose sight of the agencies already at work for their alleviation.

The past few months have witnessed an orgy of massacres and discriminations against us which, if considered alone, are great enough in number and powerful enough in implied hatred to cause us to feel that ours is indeed a hopeless case.

But co-incident with these barbarities there have been other happenings indicative of a force in our behalf, no less powerful.

The Georgia peonage case gave evidence of shocking conditions maintaining upon plantations. But at the same time it furnished the unusal spectacle of a Southern Jury convicting a guilty one of them for the mistreatment of Negroes on evidence furnished by a Negro. And if reports are reliable the people of the state are upholding the jury in its judgment. Such an occasion deplorable though it may be, gives evidence at least of the existence of a conscience.

In Kentucky, North Carolina and Texas, officers of the law have resisted and outwitted the mob in more than a few cases thus guaranteeing to their prisoners a trial.

Southern speakers have stood on Southern lecture platforms and urged Southern men to realize more fully that only in so far as all men realize their interdependence can they as a nation be successful.

Southern states have materially increased their educational appropriations for Negro schools, hospitals, reformatories, etc. Inter-racial committees are growing in number daily and while they now are in their early stages of development, they give definite promise of serving to render racial conditions more harmonious.

The above mentioned agencies are apparent if one will but face actual conditions open mindedly. Whether they will grow to the extent of finally ushering in that day of equal opportunity and equal justice for which we pray, the growth of Conscience alone will determine.

In another and no less important respect the above prayer is fitting.

It takes into account our own part in bringing a better day into being.

We need to realize more fully that upon us no less than upon our neighbors falls the duty of helping actively in raising our own ideals, realizing that our cause is America's cause, that in so far as we pool our efforts and concentrate our energies can we furnish proof to those who seek to know, that we are an asset worthy of consideration in the great American total.

A realization of our duties is as essential as an insistence upon our demands.

It is to be hoped that we all, laymen as well as ministers consider the request of the N. A. A. C. P., as an opportunity to render a petition which is both timely and unselfish.

THE MIRROR OF PUBLIC OPINION

GARVEY AND THE REST OF US.

(By Wm. Pickens.)

Marcus Garvey, Provisional President of Africa, is now in the West Indies somewhere, and there is talk of excluding him permanently from the United States, as "an undesirable alien." Some Colored folk who do not agree with Garveyism, may make the pitable mistake of sympathizing with an effort to exclude Garvey. They may forget that when it comes down to the question of human rights, of the rights of a black man to go and come in the world so long as he obeys the laws of the land,—they may forget that when it comes down to the question of common rights, we are all inseparably linked with Garvey and he with us.

Garvey has lived here for many years and unless he has committed crimes against society here, no Colored man of ordinary self-respect and of brains will abet any efforts of anybody to "exclude him" as an undesirable alien. That generality has worked a lot of injustice to white people already. There is no reason why Colored people should countenance it. We are always likely, however, to make the mistake of rejoicing when an injustice is done to our enemy opponent,—forgetting that whatever wrong is done another man can be done to any of us. It would be just as sensible for us to rejoice when a mob burns a Negro that we do not personally like or who happens to be our rival in some way. A few people have no more brains than that.

We may disagree with some of Garvey's ideas, but we are not a coward and do not seek a coward's advantage. Some white people, however, are very cunning; they write long magazine articles about Mr. Garvey, and tell many lies and make many exaggerations about his work and the holdings and doings of Colored peopde,—not altogether calculated to help either Garvey or the Colored people,—and when they really turn in the dark and show what they really intend by an effort to take advantage of both Garvey and the rest of us. Some of us have had sense enough to know that much of what has been appearing in certain magazines and papers was not really meant to HELP but to HURT. They have hoped that by exaggerating certain oddities and peculiarities in "Garveyism," they would really do great harm to certain other movements of the American Negro, of which they are far more afraid than they will ever be of an attack upon Africa. It is like military trickery, they hoped by directing attention to what they think is a fertile attack upon Africa, that they will thereby divert energy from what they fear one hundredfold more; the attack upon the Barbarism of Texas, the slave system of Georgia and the Cannibalism of Arkansas.

And now they show their real hand by making suggestions to "keep Garvey out," and they expect the rest of us Negroes to be such poor fools as to join in and help at this stage of the scheme. We won't do it. We will rather fight for Garvey's right as a citizen of the world and as a property holder and accredited resident of the United States, to go and come at his will. We are tired of being inveigled into fighting each other in the interest of our real common enemy. We won't be fooled both ways.

TIME TO STOP SLAVERY.

The United States of America, on December 18, 1865, adopted this Amendment—the Thirteenth—to its Constitution:

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

That was more than fifty-five years ago. Today, involuntary servitude widely prevails in the United States, not as a punishment for crime, and in forms as flagrant, as brutal and as murderous as ever the realist-romancer depicted is as being in the time and place of Simon Legree. In witness of which, see the grewsome revelations of doings in Jasper County, Georgia, an hour's ride from the metropolis of the Empire State of the South.

More than a dozen years ago a number of Negroes testified before a grand jury in Tennessee that members of their race were being held in slavery, and that some of them had been beaten to death or otherwise killed, and their bodies furtively weighted with stones and cast into the river. Of the public, some listened to the tale with incredulity; some attributed it to the vivid African imagination; some dismissed it with the curt judgment that "The damned nigger lied." To-day we have ocular proof that precisely such things have been done on the shore of the Alcovy River; and fearful speculation arises as to where else, in how many other places, the same revolting crimes may have been committed; seeing that the same conditions of slavery are known to exist elsewhere.

On the 29th of January last, this paper took occasion to comment on certain astounding statements then recently made by Mr. Hooper Alexander, the United States District Attorey at Atlanta, Georgia. Mr. Alexander's sweeping assertions seemed on their face to be so outrageous in their flat assertions in their implications as to be all but incredible.

This responsible United States official put himself on record with the deliberate statement that the wrongs committed by whites against Negroes in Georgia ran "all the gamut from the meanest of petty cheating to deliberate and plotted murder." He said, furthermore, that "in a large proportion of the cases, judicial processes are issued by magistrates that are used in the most shameless manner in the aid of crimes, and the attendant circumstances are such as should call for indictment for malpractice."

Coming from any other than a source presumably so free from temptation to sensational exaggeration as an officer of the United States Department of Justice, such statements as these would seem more like mere ravings than the considered utterances of a responsible person. And yet the revelations to date of the appaling villaines perpetrated on defenseless Negroes on that unspeakable Williams murder plantation in Jasper County, seems to substantiate the worst of Mr. Alexander's charges. The bodies of no less than nine Negroes, all of whom had been murdered under circumstances of bestial cruelty, have already been found either in shallow graves or chained and weighted down in the bottom of a river. All of these miserable victims had been made peonage slaves before being butchered to get them out of the way and prevent their possible revelations of the crimes of the scoundrels who held them in bondage.

And yet it is only the logical outcome of that other savagery, lynching, ed only the surface of the systematic villanies to which ignorant Negroes in Georgia, and without much doubt in other near-by States, have been subjected for years. It is no sudden sporadic outbread of this form of crime that has now been brought to the attention of the Georgia courts. It is only a particularly appalling instance.

It is enough to make every decent American sick at heart to know that such atrocities should be committed under the flag he loves so much. And yet is is only the logical outcome of that other savagery, lynching, which, instead of decreasing, has been steadily increasing of late. Just how many of these mob murders have occurred within the current year we have no means of knowing. Hardly a week has passed since the 1st of January without the papers telling of one or more of these disgraces to our civilization. Probably it would be well within the mark to say that during the last twelve weeks a dozen persons have been thus mob-butchered in different parts of the country—an average of something like three a month.

We do not for a moment doubt, of course, that the best elements in the civilization of the South deplore these savageries, as is evidenced by the prompt and energetic activities of the State Administration in the present instance; and we cannot ignore the special difficulties presented by the various aspects of the Negro problem. Yet so long as our Governmental authorities condone or tolerate this kind of lawlessness, just so long will it be preposterous for us to boast of our civilization.

The situation is one with which, primarily, the State of Georgia should deal. The Thirteenth Amendment applies to it as well as to every other State. Murder is a capital crime there as well as in every other state. It is for the Georgia of Alexander H. Stephens and of Henry W. Grady to vindicate its fame as a civilized and lawabiding commonwealth. To that end it is incumbent upon it to bring inexorably to justice the indescribable wretches who have done these things, and to inflict upon them the fullest penalty of the law. It is incumbent upon it, too, to perform a thorough act of housecleaning; to search out and to put an end to every other practice of slavery within its borders; and to make sure that no more of it is ever undertaken.

We assume with confidence that it will do so—indeed, it has already given proof that it intends to vindicate its good name. It will not be an easy task. There will probably be raised the facile but lying cry that the Negroes are planning an insurrection and a race war, in the hope that thus passions and apprehensions will be aroused to serve as red herrings across the trail. But such camouflage cannot prevail. We are told that the citizens of that region are generaly scandalized and incensed at the reproach which has been brought upon them. That is a wholesome and a commendable frame of mind, which should certainly be coupled with a stern resolution thoroughly and at whatever cost to purge themselves and the State of the causes and of the opportunities of their shame.

If they should not do so, if Georgia should not prevail against those who have flouted her laws and sullied her name, then we should have to recall the plain and explicit words of the second section of the Constitutional Amendment we have quoted:

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

There is nothing there about "concurrent" powers, nor any such fantastic futility. Congress has the power to make the needed laws, and the Executive has the power to enforce them. It would be because of the incredible event that the State of Georgia had failed in her duty. But whether through action of the State or of the Nation, slavery must be abolished.

Prominent Germans declare that Soviet Russia has been financing the Communist uprisings in Germany. "We know," said one to a New York Herald correspondent, "that the uprising was undertaken at the dictation of Moscow. We can't prove that the money came from Russia, but we know that it came, and that it was an absolute necessity to bring about the revolt." We have no doubt that such was the case. As a companion piece it may be recalled that it is known that the Bolshevist revoluton in Russia, which is now a menace to Germany, was undertaken at the incitement of Berlin. Thus do chickens come home to roost.—Harvey's Weekly.

Dallas Express Corner

For Women

By Mrs. A. H. Dyson.

OUR WOMEN TAKE PART IN SUFFRAGE MEMORIAL CEREMONIES.

(Eva Wright, in the Competitor).

The Suffrage Memorial ceremonies held in the rotunda of the capital February 15 1921, at which was unveiled the statuary group of Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott were both elaborate and impressive.

Upon entering the dimly lighted rotunda there was nothing to attract the attention save an irregular yellow draped mass at the far end of the center aisle, which seemed to create an atmosphere of awe and mystery.

Another aisle interested this at right angles in the center terminating at the doors leading to the corridors and were grouped on either side of the statuary and encircled the rotunda. Of this group some formed the chorus, some were banner bears and others flower girls. The distinguished guests, president of organizations, etc., stood in front at the left of the statue.

Miss Jane Addams presided.

The presentation of the statue to Congress was made by Mrs. Sara Hard Field, of San Francisco.

On behalf of Congress Speaker Frederick H. Gillette, of the House of Representatives accepted the memorial.

Lights were lowered, the veiling gradually removed when suddenly under a brilliant spot light the mysterious, inspiring tribune stood revealed to that vast audience, which seemed to feel rather than hear them say.

"Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers,
our tears,
Our faith triumphant o'er our fears
Are all with thee are all with thee!"

The first to place floral tributes on the statue were the descendants of the three women: Miss Eleanor Anthony, grand-niece of Susan B. Anthony; Miss Nora Blatch Barney, grand daughter of Mrs. Stanton and Miss Cavender Wilcot, grand daughter of Lucietia Mott.

The woman in whom we were most interested was Miss Hallie Q. Brown, president of the N. A. C. W. with her attendants.

When Miss Brown, with her flower girl, stood in front of the statue and the banner bearers turned the large royal purple banner bearing in white letters the inscription, National Association of Colored Women, they were greeted with prolonged applause, surpassed only by that which greeted the tri-color banner of the Woman's Party.

Our National President was superb. One woman sitting near the writer said, "Hallie Q. Brown has glorified us tonight."

The dignified banner bearer, Mrs. Monen L. Gray, is president of the Negro Women's National Republican League, which organization is also affiliated with the N. A. C. W. It was through the untiring efforts of Mrs. Gray that the Colored women of the country were so successfully represented.

Miss Josephine Hamilton, the dainty and graceful flower girl, is a teacher in the Public Schools of Washington. She is the daughter of Mrs. Julia West Hamilton a woman identified with every organization of note in the capital. Because of this the selection of Miss Hamilton seems to have been a fitting tribute to the faithful service of her mother.

Miss Hallie Q. Brown was the only Colored woman permitted to make a plea for her people in the future program of the Woman's Party. After reviewing the part the Colored men and women have shared in the development of our country, Miss Brown asked, among other things, "Suffrage for the District of Columbia." "Age of consent to be at least sixteen years in all states and that the age for minor males be the same." "In the name of common humanity our organization of one hundred thousand women comes protesting against mobocracy and lynch-law. * * *
* * * two forces which if allowed to go unchecked will cause the downfall of this nation in brother rising against brother. * * * These lynchers, with the stench of burning victims in their nostrils and garments singed by the same flames that cremated a writhing human being—these men return to their homes, functioning as fathers of families, and reproduce a brutal, blood-thirsty criminal instinct in their off-spring. Like Thos. Jefferson, I would say, "I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just."

"Should the government not enforce the Nineteenth Amendment we recommend an amendment to the the amendment against the disfranchisement of women, especially Colored women and furthermore, that they be given the proper Federal Protection in the exercise of their right of suffrage. The government is spending hundreds of thousands of dollars to enforce the Prohibition Amendment and we hereby petition that Congress employ the same means to enforce the Nineteenth."

As expected no action was taken. This does not mean that the Woman's Party goes on record as our enemies. We who sat there and heard the proceedings know that the "Ayes" came out too strongly to believe that. No need to be excited or worried over this rebuff. The thing for us to do in the future is to use this and other decisions as an argument with our women as to the vital importance of our getting together and taking control of our own destinies in place of leaving them in the hands of white friends, self appointed leaders or hand-picked Negro politicians.

LITTLE THINGS THAT HELP.

No More Puckered Seams.

If the spool of thread is soaked in water ovenight and allowed to dry before using, the seams stitched with it will not pucker. If thread breaks easily, soak the spool of thread in water for about two minutes. This rule applies to any quality of thread. —No. C. H.

To Prevent Potatoes From Shrinking

Rub the skins of the potatoes with drippings from beef before putting them into the oven, and they will bake more quickly and will not shrink.—J. L. R.

Prepared Seasoning.

Pepper and salt mixed in the proportion one likes for seasoning and kept in a salt shaker will save steps and time when cooking.—Mrs. C.

For the Home Carpenter.

A splendid substitute for a level is a small round bottle, about a two-ounce size, filled within a few drops of the stopper with water. Lay this on your shelf or floor to be leveled and when the bubble in the bottle is in the center of the bottle the article is exactly level. —Mrs. L. R. S.

TESTED RECIPES.

Charleston Salad

Pour four tablespoonfuls of salad oil over two cupfuls of crabmeat and mix thoroughly. Season with salt, paprika and two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, one pinch of mustard, one tablespoonful of capers and three hard-boiled eggs grated finely. Mix well and serve on crisp lettuce-leaves. A garnish of strips of pimentos adds greatly to the appearance of this delicious salad.

MRS. M. W. C., Seneca, S. C.

"Pocketbooks."

We find the little "turnover" roll full of possibilities. The dough (an ordinary biscuit dough with one egg beaten in for each pint of flour used) is rolled rather thin, cut about the size of a teacup and the chosen "filling" spread over the circle. Fold this over on itself, and bake quickly. The filling gives play to your ingenuity. Here are some combinations we have used:

Minced ham, veal or chicken, highly seasoned and made into a paste with a little warmed butter. Cheese creamed over the fire and mixed with broken or ground nuts. Sardines and thin slips of broiled bacon. Place these alternately on half. Caramel paste of brown sugar and butter with halves of blanched almonds. Toasted marshmallows make a dainty filling, and bits of strawberry or other preserves can be successfully used.

K. G. D., Chester, S. C.

Boiled Bucket Dumpling.

One pint of flour, one tablespoonful of butter and one of lard, two teaspoonfuls of baking-powder, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one egg, six apples. Mix flour, butter, salt, powder and lard together with the hands. Beat the egg very light, then add to the flour, with milk to make a batter stiff enough to drop from a fork. Line a well greased bucket with this, pour in the peeled, sliced apples, cover with batter, close the bucket tightly, place in a vessel of water and boil for three hours. Serve with butter-and-sugar sauce. The dumpling when turned from the bucket should be of a light brown color. This recipe will serve for six persons.

H. E. H., Charleston, S. C.

THE PRISCILLA ART CLUB.

The P. A. C.'s held their weekly meeting with Mrs. Island on State St. The usual routine of work engaged the ladies. A pleasant hour was spent in work and in social concourse. The business session was entered and a final report of the recent Charity Entertainment was read.

The club raised $308.60 from all sources. The entertainment at Stones Bakery amounted $258.60. The husbands presented a donation of $50.00 making a total of $308.60, expenses amounted to $49.41. The balance of $259.19 will be turned over to the city Federation of Colored Womens' Clubs who have the direct control of the Day Nursery with Mrs. Homer Hollier, president.

Mrs. J. W. Towns, and Mrs. John Gilmore were received into active membership of the club. These ladies received a hearty welcome as both have splendid records with the club but have been inactive for some time.

The hostess served a delicious ice-course assisted by her charming daughter, Miss Sylvan Island.

9TH WARD PRISCILLA ART CLUB.

The 9th Ward Priscilla Art Club met with Mrs. Beaulah Clark, East 10th street with President in the chair.

A representative number of members answered to roll call. The usual thirty minutes were spent in art work of various kinds. The hostess served a dainty repast. After a pleasant afternoon, the club adjourned to meet with Mrs. Jones, 1145 Betterton Circle.

ELLA R. GIPSON, Reporter.

CORTICELLI ART CLUB

The Corticelli Art Club met with Mrs. E. Rice, 3710 State Street, Monday afternoon, April 18, at 2:30 p. m.

Nine members were present and each responded to the roll call. We are glad to have one of our old members back again with us in the person of Mrs. Payne.

Our club is growing in number as well as in interest and each member is striving her best to work diligently and energetically in order to make ready for our spring exhibition to be held at the close of our term.

Our worthy president laid before the members some business matters pertaining to our exhibit and two committees were elected to further the business and bring reports at our next meeting.

Next Monday, we will meet with Mrs. Cowen in Wheatley Addition, April 25. Our hostess served a very delicious salad.

MRS. E. RICE, President.
MRS. M. E. BREWER, Reporter.

THE READING CIRCLE.

Miss C. A. Hicks was the hostess for the Circle on Friday at her home on Howell avenue. The study for discussion was "Governmental Regulation and Ownership of Railways." Music, Player Piano. A short business session was followed by the introduction of Mrs. L. B. Williams, an ex-member of the circle. Refreshments were served during the social hour which followed the program.