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The Republican Party Is The Ship, All Else Is The Sea."—Fred Douglas.

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HENRY LINCOLN JOHNSON NAMED RECORDER BY PRESIDENT HARDING

NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN FROM GEORGIA APPOINTED TO OFFICE OF DISTRICT RECORDER OF DEEDS. HAS BEEN STORM CENTER OF REPUBLICAN POLITICS SINCE LAST CAMPAIGN.

Washington, July 7.—Henry Lincoln Johnson, Republican National Committeeman from Georgia, was nominated by President Harding to be eRcorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia. Opposition to his confirmation has already developed and it is being said that none of the Southern Democratic Senators will vote for the nomination when it is reported to the Senate.

Johnson had the same office under the Taft Administration. The incumbent is John F. Costello, Democratic National Committeeman for the District of Columbia.

Johnson has been a storm centre in Republican politics recently and the belief prevails that he was nominated for the recordership of deeds as a preliminary to suggesting that he resign as National Committeeman for Georgia.

The election of Johnson by the Georgia delegation at the last Republican National Convention as National Committeeman for that State caused a ruction in Georgia. Politicians been saying that Harding and Coolidge might have carried Georgia had there not been resentment over the election of Johnson.

As a result of the row raised in the party on that State the Republican National Committee proposed a plan for the re-organization of the Republican Party there. A committee of more than 100 Georgia Republicans of standing was named by the National Committee to endeavor to give the party a better status among Georgia people and this committee is now at work.

Johnson apeared at the meeting of the Republican National Committee in Washington this month as a vigorous opponent of the committee's plan to reduce Southern representation in national committees.

Johnson came into prominence in national politics in the Summer of 1920 when the seats of himself and three other delegates from Georgia were contested before the Credentials Committee of the Republican National Committee in Chicago a few days before the nomination of President Harding. Johnson admitted he was pledged to support Governor Lowden of Illinois for the nomination. The Georgia delegation was composed of sixteen whites and twelve Negroes. After a bitter fight, Johnson and the other three delegates at large were seated.

On July 8, Johnson was called as a witness in Chicago before the subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, which was investigating Presidential campaign expenses. Johnson admitted that he accepted $9,000 of the $20,000 spent by the Lowden forces in Georgia, but declared that supporters of General Leonard Wood for the nomination had spent between $60,000 and $65,000 in that State.

CARRIE JOHNSON GIVEN FREEDOM IN MURDER CASE.

HISTORY OF JOHNSON CASE.

Carrie Johnson, 17 years old, lived at 220 G Street, N. W.

Arrested night of July 21, 1919.

Charged with killing Detective Wilson.

Examined before Coroner's Jury, July 23.

Returned to jail, where she spent 18 months awaiting trial.

First Trial began January 3rd, 1921, before Justice Gould and Jury.

Jury rendered verdict of Manslaughter, January 12, 1921, and case appealed.

Bond of $5,000 secured January 14th.

Second trial before Justice Siddons, ended in nolle pros and Miss Miss Johnson was set free Monday, June 20, 1921.

CASE NOLLE PROSSED.

Washington, D. C., July 7.—The mills of the gods grind slow but sure and so it is in case of Miss Carrie Johnson, who was convicted on a charge of manslaughter, before Justice Gold last January, in connection with the killing of Detective Sergt. Harry Wilson during the race riot of July, 1919 and was released Monday afternoon, when United States Attorney, John E. Laskey, nolle prossed the case before Justice Siddons.

The case has been a long drawn one and has been bitterly fought by the attorneys on both sides. Miss Johnson was arrested on the night of July 21, 1919, when the riot was at its height, on the charge of killing Detective Wilson, who entered the Johnson home at 22 G Street, N. W. Her father, Richard Johnson was also arrested at this time. They were confined in jail until the trial in January, 1921, after 18 months of incarceration. At this trial her father was given his freedom and Miss Johnson was released under a five thousand dollar bond.

A verdict was brought against Miss Johnson charging her with manslaughter. A motion for a new trial trial was immediately asked by her attorneys, Gaskins and Watson; on a plea of self defense, which was denied by the late Justice Gould. However, during Justice, Gould's illness he called Justice Siddons to his bedside and there told him that he could not die in peace with this girl's case unsettled and that it was clear in in his mind that she should have a new trial for there was doubt in his mind as to her being guilty.

When her attorneys went before Justice Siddons with the motion for a new trial, Justice Siddons said; "In sustaining the motion for a new trial on the points of law presented by the defendant's counsel, I have reviewed the condition leading u pto the riot and deplored the fact such a stain could be put upon the fair name of Washington City. Often it has been said from platform and press that this that this is a government of laws and not not of men, but the time has come when we must either make this true or, stand condemned before the nations of the world.

"I can easily understand the state of the defendant's mind, when she, a girl ofonly seventeen, was going thru this trying experience and in keeping with my conversation with the late Justice Gould, I grant the motion for a new trial."

The case was called last week, and on Monday the case was nolle prosed by the United States Attorney and Justice Siddons pronounced her free. When seen by a representative of the Tribune, Miss Johnson, was elated over the opportunity of her freedom which the decision brought her and expressed her gratefulness to the attorneys and Justice Siddons.

Attorneys B. L. Gaskins and T. M. Watson were proud of the decision, for it meant the third riot case for them to result in freedom of their defendant. The first, was that of Dr. Theodore Walker, charged with murdering a man on the corner of 15th and New York Avenue. For lack of evidence, this case was ignored by the grand jury and Dr. Walker was set free. The next was that of Richard Johnson, the father of Carrie. His case was nolle prossed in January at the trial before Justice Gould.

The National Race Congress agreed to pay the expenses of the case and during the course of the trial, turned over $450 to the Attorneys; $250 for the Bond and $200 for records. Rev. Jernagin is President of the Congress and Prof. John R. Hawkins is treasurer.

A local club of young ladies known as "The Pollyannas" stated some time ago as a result of their benefit dance, they had one thousand and five dollars ($1,0005) to turn over to Miss Johnson to assist her in the legal fight for her life. As yet, this has not been turned over, but it is expected to be at an early date, so as to assist her in cleaning up bills yet unpaid.

The photographs contributed by Mr. Daniel Freeman, on U Street, aided materially in helping the attorneys for the defendant, prove their case. His work was done free of charge and the pictures produced by him were the official exhibits in the case.

Since her release on bond in January, Miss Johnson has been working at her former employment and is proud of the fact that she is a free girl again. She was only seventeen

—Washington Tribune.

PRISON COSTS OF ELAINE RIOTERS CAUSE DISAGREEMENT OF OFFICIALS.

Little Rock, Ark., July 7.—That Phillips county owes the state $1 a day of each day the Elaine Negroes have been held in the penitentiary was officially stated by Attorney General Utley in response to a letter from C. S. Toole, secretary of the Arkansas penitentiary Commission. The amount which already has been recurred under an act of the last legislature which charges the counties with the upkeep of the prisoners condemned to death, is approximately $1,400. Machinery for collecting the money, or alternatives which would apply in cases of non-payment are not provided in the act, but two theories were advanced yesterday. The Phillips county judge has written Mr. Toole to the effect that the county will not pay.

State officials yesterday suggested that two courses might be taken. The attorney general might, in the name of the state, sue the county for the amount now due, or the Penitentiary Commission might return the Negroes to Phillips country, thus shifting further expense from the state. Mr. Utley has not been asked for an opinion as to the action which may be taken and yesterday said that he had not gone into the question beyond ascertaining that the county is liable for the sum charged to the county by the Penitentiary Commission.

ORGANIZE $150,000 FILM AND THEATRE CORPORATION.

Baltimore, Md., July 7.—E. B. Taylor, the Baltimore banker; C. H. Jenkins and some close associates have organized the Dunbar Film and Theatrical Co. with a capitalization of $150,000. A. W. Caulk is the Secretary-Treasurer and C. F. Vedery is in charge of the protography. The office is at 505 North Caroline Street.

Negotiations for talent, contracts made and inquiries from the concern to trade journals all indicate that the company is going to operate on a most aggressive policy.

While less than two months old, the company owns and has ready for release a number of films. Among them being "The Fighting Fifteenth Colored Regiment," "The Southern Negro Baptism" and several educational films such as "The Negro Rice Farmer" and "Negro Logging in Louisiana."

The company is well financed and contemplates a very comprehensive program of releases of the better type.

BRAVERY OF NEGRO COP IS REWARDED.

Chicago, Ill., July 7.—In appreciation of the bravery of Policeman Albert McGruder of the Wabash avenue station, who was shot last Friday night when he repulsed twelve bandits single handed, Harder's Fireproof Storage and Van company, 10th street and Calumet avenue, has forwarded a check for $100 to the TRIBUNE and asked that it be given to McGruder.

"We want to compensate this officer for his bravery in taking the stand he did against twelve bandits," the letter reads. "We believe bravery of this kind should be rewarded."

McGruder, who is a Negro, while in full uniform came upon two auto loads of men who, the police believe were about to blow a safe in the Harder hardware. He gave battle and was wounded in the leg, but is certain he shot at least one of the men before they made their escape.

STATE BUSINESS LEAGUE HOLDS SUCCESSFUL MEETING

UNIQUE COMMUNITY BROKEN UP BY POLICE.

Small Army of Chicago's Unemployed Inhabited Picturesque Quarters. Had Good Government.

Chicago, Ill., July 7.—Chicago's most picturesque colony received orders to migrate.

It is the colony of cliff dwellers that has sprung up along the lake front at 31st street.

Substantial houses have been built of the loose limestone, roofed over with old carpets and rugs, and furnished with odds and ends picked up from ash heaps.

Here for several weeks, undisturbed by the law, a group of about 100 Negro ex-service men out of employment, have lived after the manner of the neolithic age, except for the fact they did not have to dispute the possession of their dwellings with the cave bear or the saber-toothed tiger.

The pueblo, which resembles those of the early Incas, with perhaps a suggestion of the dugouts back of the lines in France, is known as Camp Troy.

It is organized into a self-governing community, with a community kitchen a commissary, and a barber-shop.

Over the headquarters dugout flies an American flag. Here Capt. John Troy, military governor of Caveville, and his secretary, Roy Johnson, hold forth and regulate the life of the colony.

Capt. Troy is a born autocrat. His emblem of authority consists of a plum-colored shirt, a checked suit, a fedora hat and a star, which might be a deputy sheriff's, but actually is a badge of the union teamsters.

The work, whatever cannot be avoided in this happy-go-lucky colony, is parceled out. Certain privates are assigned daily to kitchen police. Others are detailed to catch fish for the community frying pan.

A placard on Capt. Troy's headquarters reads: "We are unemployed men out of work. Therefore, if you have anything to aid us in this distress, we will appreciate it and try to make good."

The cliff dwellers, however, have not been taking their lot too seriously. During the warm afternoon the picturesque villagers loll comfortably on improvised cots, dreaming perhaps of pork chops and watermelon.

And when the moon comes up over the lake in the evening you can hear the strumming of banjos and the tinkle of mandolins. Other negro "spirituals" or Ethoplan "blues" fill the air with doleful minors.

So drastic are the laws laid down by Capt. Troy that no African golf is permitted in the Colony, and razors, except for the profession barbers, are taboo.

With its unique attractiveness, Caveville has been the magnet for many visitors, both black and white. Toward the end of the street various concessionaires have taken advantage of this tourist trade and have put up tents where soft drinks, Indian good luck bags, magic herbs, ice cream cones, chicken sandwiches and barbecue meats may be had at prices ranging from 3 cents to a quarter.

An affable old Uncle Tom, who resides at the commissary, welcomes the visitors to the camp with outstretched hand and outstretched hat containing a collection of pennies and nickles. "Walk rat dis way, ladies an' gentlemen," he says. "Hyah is our ice box. Fed ninety-two people hyah las' night. If yo' cyah to make a contribution, we will thank yo.' An' ef you don't, we thank yo.' anyway.'

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DOMINGANS SAY U. S. WILL NOT WITHDRAW.

Do Not Believe Promise to Quit so Long as Marines Occupy Haiti. Domingan Speaks in U. S.

New York, N. Y., July 7.—Withdrawal of United States marines from Santo Domingo while the military occupation is in full swing in the little neighbor republic of Haiti can mean only qualified indepence for the Domingans. Inhabitants of Santo Domingo themselves realize this and regard the gesture of withdrawing troops on the part of the United States as "camouflage" intended to impress South America.

Stenio Vincent, former president of the Haitian Senate and a member of the delegation sent by the Union Patriotique to plead the cause of Haiti before the people and conquors of the United States, made this assertion while speaking on the Haitian situation at the Civic Club, 14 West 13th street recently.

"There can be no absolute independence for Santo Domingo with the American occupation in Haiti," said Vincent. "The Domingans are perfectly aware of this. They realize the danger of having the United States for a close neighbor in Haiti, and they believe that the proposed withdrawal of troops is camouflage to blind South America to the impositions of the United States on weaker neighbors.

"Until the Haitian question is settled Domingans will not believe any assurances by the United States as to their own sovereignty."

Haitians and Domingans are "in the same boat," according to the Haitian diplomat, and Domingans are in full sympathy with the Haitian cause.

In view of the campaign pledges of President Harding in regard to the occupation of Haiti, Mr. Vincent severely criticised the action of Secretary of the Navy Denby in clamping down the censorship which had temporarily been lifted, and scouted the excuse given by Mr. Denby that this was necessary to "suppress revolution."

"There is no revolution in Haiti and there will be none unless it is provoked by military despotism," he declared.

Gives U. S. Motives in Haiti.

The real motives back of the renewed Haitian censorship Mr. Vincent asserted to be as follows:

1. To prevent Haitian newspapers from printing not only the memorial presented to Congress by the Haitian delegation, but also any comment on it by the American press.

2. To prevent Haitians from learning of the proposed settlement of the affairs of Santo Domingo.

3. To suppress free speech in Haiti until the new Congress shall have been elected.

4. To make sure that the personnel of the new Haitian Congress shall be "100 per cent American."

James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who presided, declared that for the sake of "dollars and cents and South American trade," if not for reasons of sentiment, the United States should immediately restore the unconditional sovereignty of Haiti.

"There is great danger that the goodwill of all of Latin America may be lost unless this question is settled," he said. Citing his eight years in the United States consular service in Latin America as authority, Mr. Johnson asserted that the neighbor republics to

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LINNEY, N. C., NOMINEE, CONFIRMED BY SENATE.

Harding Appointee is Confirmed Following His Denial of Statements Concerning Disfranchisement in N. C.

(By A. N. P.)

Washington, D. C., July 7.—"Stop thief! Stop thief!" may well be the slogan of the day, so far as political progress and action are concerned.

There is an element in the country, for the present most active in the Republican party, that is endeavoring to steal everything in sight. Their petty and grand larceny are not confined to the bronzed Americans, but woe to such if the said element has its official way.

This element, which goes under the general cognomen of "lily white," is very aggressive now. It is mostly made up of outlawed Democrats, and is seeking to show the "deep point" to the "Powers that be," where the Colored Americans should be politically electrocuted.

They are reckoning without their hosts, "how-some-ever," as Bert Williams might say. Colored Americans, in the face of big odds, are exhibiting a degree of grim grit that is even commanding the respect of their enemies.

Democratic Senators and members of Congress have informed The Associated Negro Press representative that they think the time is not far distant when larger numbers of Colored people will vote in the South.

There is this situation; so great has been the "hub-bub" of reaction since the meeting of the Republican Nation Committee when representation in conventions was cut in the South that a "new line of dope" has gone out. It is this wise! "The Republicans are not going to desert Colored Americans,—don't think so. That cutting down is but the forerunner of cutting down representation in Congress."

That sounds pregnant, with possibilities. It is plausible enough to make all concerned sit up and take notice. Especially is this true with the never ending efforts of Congressman Tinkham of Massachusetts to "show up the country' on the subject of disfranchisement.

The official axe has fallen. It has fallen hard and with a distinct thud on the political necks of Democrats and backslidden Republicans; so hard has the fall been that there is "weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth."

Narrow minded political chieftains, near chieftains and hundreds of less and lesser lights, have seen Uncle Sam's ghost walk for the last time. They have been sipping from the public milk bottle for eight years, and they had a wonderful time.

They have played all the little and big jokes that they and his Satanic Majesty could "knaive in" on the Colored Americans. They did their worst, and now it is "the end of a perfect day."

General Charles G. Dawes, of Chicago, who was selected by President Harding to get the new budget system under way, and to be the official headsman, has wielded a mean and wicked axe. He started right off in his characteristic way by telling everybody, from the President down, that he would have to have a "free hand." He was given it,hence the slaughter.

It has been stated by those in authority, and given to The Associated Negro Press representative for information to the people, that there is going to be a new deal, and one that none need to drop their heads

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LOCAL BUSINESS LEAGUE ENTERTAINS VISITORS TO STATE MEETING. SPICY TALKS BY BUSINESS LEADERS URGE TAKING ON OF NEW IDEAS AND MODERN METHODS.

The State Business League which held a two day session at St. James A. M. E. Church closed Tuesday night with a sumptuous banquet in the basement of the church arranged by the members of the local league.

From start to finish the sessions were enthusiastic. The subjects, all of which centered on how to improve and enlarge the business interests and opportunities of the Negro in Texas, were ably discussed by men who are actively engaged in business of some kind.

The session of Monday morning was taken up with the introduction of visitors many of whom made short talks commending the activities of those who had entered business projects and urging a greater study of modern methods in the interest of their expansion and growth. Through all of the speeches ran the general urge toward greater co-operation. Among those who were introduced by Mr. W. H. Holloway, local secretary were: Prof. J. T. Fox, R. Watson, L. O. Clark, C. G. Coleman, Dr. A. H. Dyson, Dr. R. T. Hamilton, Prof. J. P. Starks, J. C. Phillips, C. T. Brackins, V. L. S. Booker, J. W. Rice, C. Asberry, Wm. Jackson.

Hon. A. S. Wells, H. Strickland, all of Dallas; Rev. E. M. Griggs, Palestine; Hon. Wm. McDonald, banker of Ft. Worth; G. W. Townsell, Terrell and the delegation from Cuney, an all Negro town, which contained H. L. Price, State League, president; Misses M. A. Price and Gladys Price, Mr. B. F. Blaine and W. C. Price.

Subsequent sessions were given over to the program which contained many subjects of vital interest. They were discussed ably by those on program.

Rev. E. M. Griggs of Palestine in discussing the need of greater support of our own business ventures received much applause when he said: "We have plenty of church sense, but not enough commercial sense. We must put the same energy and thought into the development of our business projects which will furnish employment to our sons and daughters now in school as we do to the development of our churches. Living in this world is a matter of dollars and cents as well as of other things. We must develop our business."

Racial Solidarity was urged by Rev. C. W. Abington in a short, but highly inspiring talk in which he described at length the numerous business interests of the Negroes of Philadelphia, which he has studied at length. He urged the study of modern business and the taking on of new ideas in the interest of greater expansion and growth of ventures in Texas.

"How to Succeed in Banking Business" was discussed by Hon. Wm. McDonald, banker of Fort Worth. He said that banking besides requiring capital, necessitated the exercise of confidence in the leaders by the people from whom they expected support. He advocated a different kind of leadership backed by a people anxious to create for themselves a real competence. This he said was possible only when a race was fully conscious of its own ability to do.

Dr. R. E. L. Holland discussed the migration to the north of Southern Negroes and its effect upon his general economic status and in the course of his remarks urged more application to education as an aid to the decrease of the spirt of unconcern for development which marks our masses to too great an extent.

The subject of Insurance which was to have been led by Mr. A. K. Leonard, was opened by Mr. H. B. Elliot and closed by Mr. Ralph McDade. Both of these speakers urged advertising as a means of educating the public and paving the way for the agent who represented the company.

Quick Sales and Small Profits, discussed by Mr. S. J. Chestnut of Corsicana and Prof. V. T. Tubbs of Dallas, was the cause of an interesting discussion of whether or not Negro dealers actually understood the process to the extent that they studied buying as a means of placing themselves in position to successfully adopt this policy. This discussion vigorously entered into by Prof. J. P. Starks, G. W. Townsell, V. L. S. Booker, A. G. Weems and others caused some interesting facts to be developed and resulted in the determination of those merchants present to study their markets more closely as a means of being able to meet competition.

The Business Essentials of politeness, cleanliness, promptness advertising and capitalization were discussed by Messrs. Wright, Rice, Dr. Holland and Mr. Blaine.

The following session contained the most inspirational addresses of the meeting. Mr. Blaine of Cuney discussed the All Negro Town ably and gave many interesting facts concerning Cuney in which town he is cotton buyer. Fraternal and Industrial Insurance was discussed by Mr. H. Strickland, president of the Excelsior Mutual Insurance Co., of Dallas. Mr. Strickland stressed leadership of the right sort as a means of educating the masses of the people to see the necessity of insuring themselves.

Rev. E. A. Wilson of Macedonia in speaking on "How the Ministry can Best Help the Man in Business," gave many of his personal experiences in towns where Negro business has prospered. He advocated the exertion of the influence of the minister in a quiet and personal way rather than from the pulpit, proving by instances in his own experience that in that way it was more constructive and beneficial.

The speech of Rev. Wilson was followed by Prof. J. P. Starks, president of the Dallas Express Publishing Co., who, in advocating the establishment of commercial courses in schools as a means of training young people for business said. "When we learn that every business to be successful must have a accurate record by which it can be guided, we shall have learned a great lesson. Big businesses are partnerships. Combinations form a basis for sufficient capitalization, and it has been my experience that without sufficient money with which to operate, you can't do much business. Businesses are built upon facts and facts are gained from accurate records. Only trained men can keep accurate records." He closed by stressing the need of Negro business men of getting away from the "one man" business idea into a fuller realization of the possibilities of expansion and real growth.

After the adoption of a resolution of thanks to the local league for the entertainment of the league, the following officers were elected: H. L. Price, Pres., Cuney; Dr. R. E. L. Holland, L. O. Clark, both of Dallas and G. W. Townsell of Terrell, Vice Presidents; V. L. S. Booker, Dallas, Secretary; Rev. E. M. Griggs, Palestine, Treasurer; J. W. Rice, Dallas and B. F. Blaine, Cuney, State Organizers.

Terrell, was chosen as the next place of meeting.

The banquet, largely attended by visitors and local business men, was held in the basement of St. James Church. An excellent menu consisting of claret punch, chicken, mashed potatoes, corn, combination salad, ice tea, ice cream and cake. Short talks were made by Dr. Hamilton, Dr. Shields, Prof. Starks, Rev. Abington, Rev. Wilson, Messrs. Blaine of Cuney and J. H. Dickson of Dallas.

Every visitor present expressed himself as highly pleased with the enthusiasm and interest displayed throughout the session.

GOVERNOR DORSEY ON RETIRING CLAIMS GEORGIA GUILTY OF LAWLESSNESS. INCOMING GOVERNOR DEFENDS STATE'S ACTIONS.

Atlanta, July 7.—Denouncing lynchings and other crimes of violence against Negroes and declaring that there have been fifty-eight cases of lynchings in Georgia since he became Governor, Hugh M. Dorsey, in retiring from his position, yielding the reins of power to Governor Thomas W. Hardwick, has recommended to the Legislature certain radical changes in order to remedy the situation. In his first address to the people Hardwick has defended the State, which, he declares, has been unjusty and without reason attacked, and has promised that he will "vindicate the majesty and impartiality of the law and not write any pamphlets."

"While we have had fifty-eight victims of mob violence who were not accorded a trial, we have hundreds who participated in these murders who have never been brought to justice, and in many cases no effort whatsoever made to apprehend or punish them," said Mr. Dorsey.

"There are many instances of outrageous lynchings that could be prevented. Certainly there are instances where the perpetrators of such crimes could be, if the matter were properly investigated, brought to justice. When information of impending mob violence is brought to the attention of the executive, he should not be handicapped by having to await a call for military assistance from local authorities, but should be authorized and indeed it should be his duty to see that officers get in immediate touch with the situation and take whatever precautionary measures are advisable.

Urges State Constabulary.

"The financial condition of the State will not now permit, but as soon as that can be changed and adequate funds provided a State constabulary should be established. Such a constabulary should be subject to the orders of the Chief Executive not only in cases of emergency, but for the enforcement of all the State's criminal laws. Much could be done by a Governor through this agency to check all forms of crime and especially could the violation of the prohibition laws be greatly curbed. Such a force could also compel the payment of automobile license fees and thus increase the State's revenues.

"Many sheriffs are wholly derelict in their duties in this respect. The law establishing such a police force should, of course, guard against its becoming a political machine in the hands of the executive, but this can be easily accomplished. Many of the other States have already established such constabulary, and where so established they have been found efficient and wonderfully helpful.

"After a mob crime some official should be charged with the definite and specific duty of ascertaining as to whether or not the peace officers of the community in which the crime was committed have fully performed their duties. Such peace officers should be accorded a full and fair hearing; but in the event it should be ascertained that they were derelict in the discharge of all duties which the situation imposed upon them, they should be subject to immediate removal.

"A method should be provided where a State Grand Jury, that is, one composed of citizens selected from all sections of the State under proper rules, regulations and safeguards, and aided and assisted by a special prosecuting attorney might make a full and complete investigation into the crime, and have authority to return presentments against those participating in the mob violence. Those thus indicted should be tried at such a place as would be most conducive to the ascertaining of the truth, and before a jury, likewise drawn from the entire State. While this is drastic, still I submit that the nature of the offence against the sovereignty, peace, order and dignity of the State is such as to warrant these measures.

"I have concluded that there is little reason to expect county Grand Juries and local officers to adequately deal with the mob murderers of their communities. They are too numerous."

Deplores Peonage Charges.

Gov. Hardwick in his message said: "The Georgia farmer bravely and manfully has gone energetically about his business and is now cultivating a crop to help clothe the world; a crop that may cost him twice as much as it brings on the market. He has taken care of the Negro, fed him, clothed him, sheltered him, doctored him an now in a year like this, when he has made every imaginable sacrifice to help the Negro, to be charged on high authority with holding the Negro in peonage, is almost more than he can bear. Such a burden,at this particular time, above all others, imposed upon him; it is an outrageous, unjustified and unjustifiable proceeding.

"There is no real basis in truth and in fact upon which the accusation can rest. I assert, measuring and weighing my words, that there is no State in this Union, and no country in this world, having within its limits anything like an even division of its population between the white and black races, in which the relations between the two races are more harmonious than right here in the State of Georgia. There is no State or country in the world in which a good law abiding peaceful Negro can live with more security to his life, his property and his rights than in the State of Georgia.

"Georgia of course is hot free from crime; throughout the world there is that seething unrest that always follows in the wake of a great war, but I believe and venture to assert that the increase in criminality that is general throughout the world is less in this State than it is in practically all of the others. We of course have criminals, both white and black, but the percentage of crime directed by members of the white race against Negroes is exceedingly small.

"The indictment brought against the State is untrue, and it is a matter of deep regret to me that such a monstrous charge should have been circulated just at this juncture, so calculated to impair the friendly relations between the races in our State, and so calculated to prejudice the good name of the State of Georgia in other sections of the country. Georgia has substantially 3,000,000 people, and the usual and unescapable percentage of crime is unfortunately present among them, but the indictment of the whole State and all of its people for mistreating the black race is an unspeakable slander upon our State and her people, and to the indictment so preferred in the name and in behalf of the State of Georgia I plead "not guilty."

SIX THOUSAND MASONS MARCH IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., July 7.—Fully six thousand master masons representing every branch of the fraternity in Chicago, were in the line of march Sunday, June 26th, when the lodges of Free and Accepted Masons on the South Side of Chicago, held their St. John's Day Celebration.

Nearly five thousand members of the blue lodge were in line. The Grand Master, Thos. H. Samuels with a provisional Grand Lodge was in full charge. The acting members of his staff were J. E. Bish, D. G. M.; J. Dodson, S. W.; R. J. Madson, S. B.; M. Covington, S. S.; Chas. H. Willis, S S.; Phil Williams, G. P.; L. Wigley, G. S. B.; S. Mathews, Marshal and Sus Nrantly, G. Tyler.

LIBERTY LIFE ORGANIZATION COMPLETED.

(By A. N. P.)

Chicago, July 7.—Liberty Life Insurance company has gone over. Chicagoans are proud of its achievement. On June 30th it deposited with the State Insurance Commission $100,000.00 the state's requirement for an old line insurance company.

The Liberty Life is the second old line insurance company which the race has developed successfully during the current year. It maintains palatial offices in the Roosevelt Bank building. President Gillespie announced that operations would begin in three states immediately. He stated the awakening of our group to present day commercial opportunities is evidenced by the splendid support given the Liberty Life during even these times of financial stress. "$100,000.00 is a lot of money, quoth he, "but Liberty Life has succeeded and will now stand as a monument to the Negro's belief in his own business ability."

President Gillespie has supported himself with an intelligent, capable group of young men and a bright future is predicted for Liberty Life. Among the officers are:

Frank L. Gillespie, President.

W. H. Lee, R. L. Bradby, B. L. Williams, John L. Slaughter and David Manson, Vice-Presidents; Geo. W. Holt, Treas.; W. Ellis Stewart, Secretary; James H. Jones, Assis. Secretary; B. H. Carry, Director of Agency; and Earl Dickerson, General Counsel.

ESCAPES FROM PRISON LOCKED IN TRUNK.

(By A. N. P.)

Elizabeth City, N. C., July 7.—Found locked in a trunk at his sister's home in the Berea section, Enoch Williams, who escaped from the county convict gang last Thursday morning by jumping from the road truck, was captured by the police Monday morning. He was given thirty days on the roads, in addition to his original sentence at a hearing in City Police Court Monay.

MANY LOSE IN CHICAGO CO-OPERATIVE SCHEME.

(By A. N. P.)

Chicago, Ill., July 7.—The Co-operative Society of America and Harrisin Parker, its chief promoter are in trouble again. Litigation has been started that seeks to oust Parker from his place as supreme dictator of the organization's destiny and to throw the concern into the hands of a receiver.

According to the charges in the bill presented in the petition 66,000 investors have sunk over $8,000,000 in the project and that Parker is making frenzied efforts to sell $9,000,000 worth of certificates which, the petition states, will probably be diverted to the advancement of his private ventures to the extreme detriment of the Co-operative Society's interest.

Colored people are credited with having invested more than $30,000 in the Co-operative Society with a strong likelihood, it is asserted by the petitioners, that they will lose every penny of this large sum of money before the end of Parker's rope is reached. The petitioners further charge that the 120 stores of the company in the city of Chicago are being operated at a monthly loss of $20,000.

"This is another instance," said a prominent Colored business man who does not care to be quoted, "of Colored people putting their unbridled confidence into the offerings of the white men. This man Parker has succeeded in parting 5,000 or 6,000 Colored people from money they are not likely to ever see again. They have done this at the expense of strong, legitimate business organizations like the Binga State Bank, Liberty Life Insurance Company and the Nile Queen Corporation. I hope their experience with this man Parker will cure them of this habit."

The petitioners mostly white, declare that they will leave no stones unturned in their effort to make Parker disgorge what they call his "ill-gotten gains."